MC2398

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	25 CENTS.
THREE MONTHS	$1.00.
SIX 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., MONDAY, MAY 19, 1890.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

THE LOYALISTS.

The request of the Loyalists' Society to the clergymen of the city churches that a reference should be made in their services to the fact that yesterday was the anniversary of the landing of the Loyalists, was very generally complied with, and a several of excellent sermons were preached bearing more or less on that interesting subject. One of them we publish to-day in full; and we would have published others did the limits of our space admit of it. Our clerzymen seem to have generally grasped the leading idea in the story of the Loyalists and to have correctly appreciated the importance of the movement which brought them to these shores. This is well because there has of late been a disposition as the part, even of some of our own people, not only to question the motives of the Loyalists but also to minimize the importance of the Loyalist movement. A great deal has been said in regard to the men who threw off their allegiance to the British flag being correct in their contention that there should be no taxation without representation. That principle may be firmly established now but it certainly was not at that time, and whether it was right or wrong was nothing to the purpose. The real question was, did the fact that a slight tax was imposed on tea and one or two other articles by the British Parliament leave the case of the colonies in such a hopeless condition that it could only be cured by a rebellion and a long war? The Loyalists thought not, and in view of the events which have followed we are able to say that they were correct in this idea of the subject. There was nothing in the circumstances of the time to demand an appeal to arms. Many of the Loyalists who came here sympathized fully with those colonists who took the other side in their view of the constitutional question, but they refused to believe that nothing was left to them but to rebel. They believed that whatever evils they suffered could be cured by Parliamentary action, and had the proper measures been taken a constitutional agitation would no doubt have given the colonists all they gained by war except indepencence. Even that might have been obtained in time, if thought desirable, by peacable means, and the two great branches of the English race might have parted from each other in friendship instead of in hatred, a result which would have been of incalculable benefit to the causes of civilization, righteousness and free government.

The importance of the Loyalist immigration to these shores, lies in the fact that it was the means of founding what may be not improperly termed a new nation. The Dominion of Canada with its population of five million souls, and its boundless possibilities in the future is the direct result of the coming of the Loyalists. This vast northern wilderness wanted a population and it would have waited long for people to fill up its waste places but for the Loyalists. Nor would it have been possible without just such a convulsion as took place in America at that time to have brought such a body of eminent and able men here. The Loyalists who came to Canada numbered perhaps not more than 30,000, but among them were the great lights of the law and of the church, many of the leaders in the old Colonial society, many who had held high command, a body of men in fact fitted to lay the foundations of the state broad and deep and to begin the erection of a new power on this continent. But for the Loyalists the sparsely inhabited Canadian Provinces would long ago have become a part of the United States and the history of this continent would have been different. The Loyalist immigration, therefore, though overshadowed at the time by many other events which are now hardly remembered, will stand for the future as one of the landmarks of history. The desperate efforts now being made by the congress of the United States to check the growth of Canada and destroy Canadian competition, shows the importance of the results which the work of the Loyalists has brought about. And as the years advance and Canada grows in population and power the importance of their work will be more fully recognized, not only by their descendants and by those who live in the land which they settled, but also by the world at large.

ARE WE DEGENERATE?

The Rev. Mr. Fotheringham of St. John Presbyterian church, preached a sermon on the Loyalists yesterday which was something more than a eulogy of the fathers of this city. The Reverend gentleman was not merely content with praising the founders of the Province, but he drew a highly unfavorable compariron between the men of the present day and the men who lived a century ago. We quote a few sentences to show the spirit in which this sermon was conceived:—

Are we as loyal to law today? The failure of the Scott act in Portland and incidents of the past week scarcely prove it. Convicted law breakers, martyrs only to their love of gain, visited and condoled with by the representatives of religion and the elite of society.

This is the age of the "almighty dollar." When asked what anything is worth, the answer is "nothing," unless it can be told in terms of the counting house. To brand a view as "mere sentiment" is considered as equivalent to saying "It is beneath the notice of practical common sense."

When we secularize our public schools; declare that our legislative halls are no fit place for a minister of the gospel; confine religion in our law courts to "kissing the book"; render it conspicious by its absence in our civic council; and permit without a cry of indignation, the debauching of the public conscience, by wholesale bribery, we have departed wofully from the principles of our ancestors. Can we expect the Lord to keep a city which does not observe the principles of law, loyalty and low of religion? In vain will the watchman stand at his post if internal discord and the deadly plague of moral corruption is sapping the vitality of the community.

We have a very high respect for the Loyalists, but we do not believe that their descendants of the present day in this city are less loyal, less religious or less law abiding than their fathers were, viewing them as a whole. The Loyalists would have laughed to scorn such a law as the Scott Act, which makes it a criminal offence to sell a glass of liquor. These worthy men could not do much without the inspiration of West India rum. The frame of their first church was no doubt erected by its assistance, and we know that it is only within about forty years that the customs they established in regard to the use of liquor have begun to fall into disuse. Everybody sold rum in the "good old times," which Mr. Fotheringham thinks so much better than the present age and everybody bought rum. We defy the reverend gentleman to produce a store account of half a page of foolscap between 1783 and 1800 which does not contain one item involving the purchase of rum. If such a law as the Scott Act had been imposed on the community at that time, and men who sold liquor had been imprisoned, the old Loyalists would not have been content with mere calls of sympathy, they would have torn down the jail. The idea of these men being more law abiding than their descendants is absurd. Mr. Fotheringham has been some fifteen years in this city, yet in that time he has never seen a riot or anything approaching one. He would not have lived fifteen months in old St. John without witnessing one. There is nothing in which our people have advanced more than in their respect for law and order.

The charge that we are more fond of the "almighty dollar" than our fathers, or less disposed to make any sacrifices for sentiment is equally untrue. What are called sentimental considerations are just as powerful in this community as ever they were, and in proof of this we need go no farther back than the election of the 20th of January last, when, regardless of self interest or what the rules of prudence would have dictated, this constituency overwhelmingly defeated the government candidates on what was no more than a mere question of sentiment. Nor is it correct to say that bribery is more common now than it was a century ago. While we lament its existence we must recognize the fact that it has always existed, and we can at all events say that we now have laws efficient to prevent it, and courts to try questions of bribery fairly, which was not the case in the good old days of the Loyalists.

As to our supposed decline in religious character it may interest Mr. Fotheringham to learn that the Loyalists were regarded as a very irreligious people by the old settlers of Maugerville, Burton and Gagetown, who came to this Province twenty years before them, and the latter expressed great concern as to the degeneracy of the times in consequence of their arrival. This only goes to show that cant was as common a century ago as it is in some pulpits today. The city of St. John is by no means open to the charge of neglecting religion and the fact that it supports so many churches is unanswerable testimony to the truth that our people are ready to make sacrifices for the sake of maintaining the public worship of God in our midst. The fact that religion is not taught in the schools or that clergymen are not permitted to sit in the Legislature does not at all prove our lack of piety, but we have no space to argue out those questions today. We must protest, however, against the false views of history, which the Rev. Mr. Fotheringham has taught in his sermon, and the false coloring he has given both to the days of the Loyalists and to our own. "The world is very evil," no doubt, but that strain was first sung, not yesterday nor to-day, but in an ancient hymn, composed more than a thousand years ago. We believe that our times, instead of being degenerate, are better than the days of our fathers. We believe that the founders of this city did not exceed their descendents in piety any more than they did in knowledge. We doubt whether among the ministers who came with the Loyalists there was one whose zeal was greater than that of the rev. gentleman whose sermon we have felt compelled criticize. We believe further that St. John today contains as much virtue, as much piety, as much zeal for religion, as much honesty and as many men of high character as ever it did, to say nothing of the temperance sentiment which did not exist at all in the days of the Loyalists but which is so protent a factor today.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Halifax Herald has been a great campaign paper for some weeks past, a result probably due to the presence of a New Brunswicker on its staff. The Grit papers are wild with rage over the importation of what they call a "New Brunswick Hessian" but their illiberal remarks only emphasize the fact that they are narrow and mean in their views and incapable of grasping the idea of the unity of Canada. St. John has two editors from Nova Scotia, why should not Halifax have one from New Brunswick?

Mr. Ellis was not content with merely opposing the Tobique Valley Railway subsidy; he also opposed the granting of a subsidy to the line from Fredericton to Woodstock on the ground that there was already a railway on each side of the river between these points. The fact that both these roads are many miles from the St. John river does not seem to have influenced him in any respect, nor was he at all impressed by the fact that the new line will open up a splendid tract of country. Mr. Ellis does not want New Brunswick opened up; he is the greatest enemy this province has ever had.

The Fredericton Gleaner says:—

The St. John Globe seems to be rather hostile to the line of steamers from St. John to the West Indies, if we may judge of its sentiments by some recent editorials. As Fredericton men were successful tenderers for this service, the people of this city naturally feel an interest in this line and have the best wishes for its success. We greatly doubt the wisdom of any journal in showing hostility to enterprises which have in view the good of the province. The people of Fredericton and of York generally hope to benefit considerably by the establishment of this line.

This rebuke from such a strong liberal organ as the Gleaner ought to convince Mr. Ellis that his attacks upon New Brunswick are disgusting all those who were his best friends. His attempt to belittle and injure the West India line will meet with no favorable response from any quarter.

Frank McCulloch, sub-chief of the fire department in Montreal died quite suddenly yesterday morning while preparing to go to church. He had been in the department since 1849.

THE LOYALISTS.

ANNIVERSARY SERMON BY THE REV. DR. MACRAE.

An Exposition of the Principles Which Actuated the Founders of this City.

The Rev. Dr. Macrae took for his text in St. Stephen's church yesterday Psalms, 78, and 4th verse, "We will not hide them from their children, showing to the generation to come the praises of the Lord and his strength and his wonderful works that he hath done. After a brief introduction the preacher went on to say:—

The present, we learn, in the sum of the past. For what we read in the past is God fulfilling his grand and gracious purposes, thus agency of man, causing all events to work together for good. And here in my text we find the children of Israel expressly enjoined to act in the spirit of what has thus been said. They were to gather up from age to age what they had been told by their fathers. They are to repeat the story to their children. They were to "show to the generations to come the praises of the Lord." And a wonderful story in very deed they had to tell, a history of marvels, signal events, divine interpositions. No people that has ever acted its part on the theatre of history possessed an equally amazing record of great occurrences, teeming with instruction, the lessons of which are as unchanged and fresh today as when they first befell. By this means the fire of patriotism was kept ever burning in the hearts of the Jewish people; their loyalty to God maintained; and their faith in the strength to surmount all difficulties enhanced. In this connection you may remember the character of the addresses ascribed to St. Peter, St. Paul and others in the Acts of the Apostles. "The God of Abraham," one begins. "The God of Glory appeared unto our father Abraham," opens another. "The God of this people of Israel chose our Father,' commences another. And then they go on to sketch in rapid outline, the salient points of the succeeding history, so far as those bore upon the immediate purport, thus laying the foundation for the application of their teaching to the minds of those to whom they have preached.

What is the inference as regards our duty? It is this. Since God is not the God of the Jews only, but also of the Gentiles, since he hath "determined the times before appointed and the bounds of the habitation of every people," our duty, our privilege, our right is, according to our ability, to trace his hand in our own history; to discern his working; to "show to the generations to come the praises of the Lord, and his strength, and the wonderful works, that he, our God, hath done."

In view of such considerations, as have thus been indicated, to-day may justly be termed a day peculiarly sacred in the history of this city. It would be unnational, almost impious, did its associations arouse or revive no solemn memories in the breasts of many of our citizens. Many, I say, meaning that there are indeed no small numbers in whose minds in the nature of the case, the associations referred to, excite comparatively a languid, or create but a reflected interest. And yet it ought not to be possible for any thoughtful mind to be an utterly indifferent spectator of aught that profoundly stirs the hearts of those with whom he is even accidently linked in the bonds of citizenship. Thus we read of Paul, addressing at Antioch a mixed gathering of Jews and Gentiles assembled on the Sabbath day in the synogogue of that city. He is about to refer to the ancient history of his countrymen and he begins by emphasizing this very point; the interest that ought to be felt by all, whether directly concerned or not, in the particulars of that history. "Men of Israel!" he says, then he adds, "Ye that fear God give audience," meaning by those who feared God, the persons present, whom nationally, or by descent, what he was about to speak of by way of historical allusion, appealed to only indirectly. Guided by these precedents let us briefly glance at the events and indicate the references or lessons from the events which have been selected this day as an anniversary with imperishable interest to the minds of many of our fellow citizens. Let us consider what we have to show to the generations to come of the praises of the Lord, and of his strength and of the wonderful works which he has done.

Somewhat over a century ago the story that immediately concerns ourselves in briefest outline is, the forefathers of many of our citizens landed upon these shores, an . expatriated people. They left the country forsaken by them or whence they were expelled in obedience to what they cherished as a sacred principle. The name by which they were designated, and to which their descendants cling with an attachment strengthening with the flight of years, indicates the spirit by which they were actuated. Amid a population taking steps and pursuing a policy upon the abstract right or injustice of which we are not now called upon to express any opinion, the Loyalists clung to what seemed to them to be the duty of the hour, and to uphold their sense of duty, and to proclaim their convictions, they consented voluntarily or involuntorily, we need not stay to discuss which, to make acrifices of no mean amount, and to endure hardships of no mean intensity. From homes endeared to them by all loving associations that group and cluster around that sweetest of all words uttered on earth, they cut themselves adrift. From all possessions of no inconsiderable valus, present and prospective, they sundered themselves,—surrendering the fruits of many a gallant struggle with difficulty—forfeiting the enjoyment of comparative ease, purchased at the price of labor and toil, and went out in the spirit almost of Abraham of old, who knew not whither he was going—went out to seek for themselves a new home in what was then, comparatively speaking, an almost unbroken wilderness. In point of climate, in some respects in fertility of soil, of apparent resources, of worldly prospect, in the wide, comprehensible sense of the phrase, their choice of place, where to build for themselves a habitation would, I suppose, be pronounced unwise—was so regarded, I make no doubt, at the time. Unwise, that is, in comparison with the future that might have been anticipated had those people silenced their scruples and stayed where they had been born and brought up. But they recked not of these considerations. They would uphold the institutions of their forefathers. They loved the old flag of that empire of which they would still, their resolve was, be reckoned integral members. They honored the king under whose reign they had enjoyed their liberties, and whose battles some had fought. And thus actuated they set out upon their exodus, and began that history to which we are now by conduct contributing our mite.

Now let us not be guilty of the folly of absurd exaggeration. The events referred to are not of the number of the world's signal and conspicuous issues. But the value and importance of events are not to be estimated solely by their comparative magnitude, great or less in relation to the movements of the world at large. Viewed from this standpoint the transactions under consideration would occupy but a very scant paragraph in the annals of the transactions which occurred among the nations at large towards the close of the eighteenth century. But great and small are mainly relative terms; principles of world wide interest and importance may find illustration in the lowliest occurrences. Our Saviour's parables turn upon matters of themselves, in most instances of the most homely character. And in the fact of a sower going forth to sow his seed, or of a fisherman casting his net, principles are embodied which light up the whole domain of spiritual truth. Or to take historic ground: Greece, territorially, is but an insignificent country, hardly exceeding or equal in extent of area to many a county in this Dominion or province; yet the name of Greece is illustrious in connection with well nigh every department of thought and fact that bears upon human destiny. Palestine, in like manner, or even much more, occupies but a meagre place upon a map of the globe; yet Palestine has been the theatre of permanent renown and significance from the rising to the setting sun. And the exodus of the Loyalists it is easy to belittle by saying what is perfectly true, that materially it amounted to less in itself than the monthly or weekly, or sometimes daily emigration of our time from perhaps a single port among the harbors of Europe. All this let us freely concede as being indeed undeniable. What then? The principles or the devotedness to principle involved in the movement to which the existence of our city is due, this invests the whole with a dignity which commands our respect and cannot be forgotten or sullied. Let us repeat that I do not feel called upon to animadvert in terms whether of approval or the reverse of approval with regard to that movement viewed in itself wise or otherwise, far-seeing or short sighted, that may be open to discussion but is not in question. The charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava was declared to be a great mistake. "Magnificent" was the verdict of a competent authority; "magnificent, but not war."

"Some one had "blundered" and yet while memory lasts and history is read, shall men of all the minds in all the generations honor the Light Brigade," and so with the Loyalists. Judge as men may of the wisdom or unwisdom, the prudence or lack of prudence in relation to the issue dictating their conduct their bitterest foes must reserve some meed of commendation for the motives by which they were actuated, for the spirit by which they were sustained in carrying out their resolutions, and for the hardships gallantly endured while embodying their principles in doing or suffering what was the dominating motive by which these persons, some of them far advanced in years, and to whom transplanting to new conditions, and to them such painful conditions, was as if tearing up aged trees from the roots.

What was the dominating motive governing their conduct? It was that of loyalty to what they deemed duty. A certain course presented itself to their minds in the light of a principle of action; sacred therefore, as all principle is or should be reckoned. And they could not but obey a voice which to them was the voice of God. Is not this the voice, I ask you, of the essence of all true manhood? Is it not the very spirit of our faith; of the gospel; of our blessed Redeemer? Conscience, this foes would of course say, an unlightened conscience dictated a given line of action be the consequences what they might so far as their life is concerned and they dared those consequences.

This is briefly the sense and I take it to be the substance of all true heaoism of all that enobles and confers lustre on humanity. "England expects every man to do his duty." That famous signal had not been then exhibited at the masthead by England's greatest admiral. But what it expressed was embodied in the then obscure transfer of the Loyalists from New York and elsewhere to the shores of New Brunswick. Can we present before our minds, or those of our children, a worthier motto for the goverance of heart and conduct than this sample of loyalty to duty? What one or another may deem duty, its given circumstances is one thing and may be a matter of debate. But when conduct of any sort clearly exhibits itself in this light to our minds, that, at all hazards we should obey its dictates;—about this only they will dispute;—in regard to this only they will hesitate, whose solitary principle, to dignify it by its name, is expediency, and whose governing impulse is their own immediate self-interest. Loyalty to duty, enlightened of course as that should be by all the consideration available, and becoming in rational beings to employ when called upon to decide what this conduct shall be; Loyalty to duty; the world wants but the enthronement of this in the heart of humanity, to render all wilderness places gardens of the Lord. And verily, at the arrival of the Loyalists on those shores they did find a wilderness, and stories are still related how as one and another, accustomed to the enjoyment of all the comforts and even luxuries of the time, gazed around them at scenes of blended rock and marsh and forest, their hearts well nigh died within them. But they persevered, "Heart within and God o'erhead," sustained by the convictions which directed the course they adopted.

The result is what we see around us to-day. That all has been accomplished which might have been accomplished whether in regard to external aspects or to social or moral developement, in view of all the circumstances of the situation I will not undertake to aver. There are those who contend that the evidences of Loyalist activity in some respects are not what they might have been, thus no adequate monument of any sort, it is alleged, commemorates the movement. No conspicuous educational or other effort bearing upon social welfare exists, it is said, to indicate marked public zeal. It is perhaps not sufficiently considered with what difficulties the people were called upon to contend; by what a succession of grave and well nigh overwhelmning calamities they have been afflicted; how frequently by one desolating visitation and another the city had to be reconstructed almost from its very foundation.

Taking these facts into account it may be conceded that the time has hardly arrived; or the success in life achieved by their descendents has not been such as to warrant signal proofs in the directions indicated, of the spirit on their part, which drew the founders of our city to the land in which we live. We cherish the hope that such evidences may yet be forthcoming and that the time is perhaps at hand.

Continued on Fourth Page.

FOOT NOTES.

Pedal Extremities and How to Dress Them.

Whatever your feet are, see to it that they are always carefully and neatly dressed.

Shabby boots and gloves out at fingers often spoil the effect of an otherwise charming costume.

If it is necessary to economize, do it in some other direction, for cheap gloves and cheap boots are money thrown away.

The typical New England foot is very long, very narrow, narrow too, or thin through at the heel and, as to the instep almost flat.

If you are going abroad, turn a deaf ear to the travellers who know it all and assure you that wise virgins and thrifty take old boots to wear on the steamer. Never for one moment believe in that delusion, for it is a delusion of the basest sort. Have you a single spark of vanity? Then carry your most irresistible shoes, and put them on, too, for never will they be displayed to better advantage. When the stormy winds do blow and whisk your sailor skirts about, don't you think a smart pair of patent leathers is going to do a great deal of execution upon susceptible hearts as you take your morning stroll along the hurricane deck or the jibboom, or these other delightful promenades which people take on shipboard? With earls and dukes always crossing, it is a chance not to be lost.

Commercial Value of Beauty.

From the Denver Republican.

Mrs Langtry's beauty was an endowment worth about $1,000,000. As a business venture she has paid interest at 6 per cent, on two millions, but then she has off years, such as the one three seasons ago, when she dyed her hair, and this year, when she is harassed in a grim, malignant, and rasping way by the evil. The Langtry's beauty was more productive of gold than the genius of Rachel, Rosa Bonheur, George Sand, Ouida and George Eliot combined. In view of all this, why sneer at beauty on the stage? It makes the world wabble always on its beaten track, and casts a blush over the face of the moon.

Had Mrs. Brown-Potter been as beautiful as she is reckless she, too might have been quoted in seven figures.

A vivid idea of the commercial value of beauty may be had when one considers the cases of one or two actresses conspicuously lacking in physical attractions. Agnes Booth would have been more than a second Adelaide Neilson if her superb figures had been crowned by a beautiful face. As it is, she is undoubtedly the most capable and artistic actress in America, and her superb figure had been crowned by a beautiful face. As it is, she is undoubtedly the most capable and artistic actress in America and her art has lifted her to a higher plane than nature at first designed. But the fatal gift is not hers. Despite her maturity, she occupies a commanding position in the first stock company in the country; but whereas a statuesque and wooden Langtry makes $60,000 or $70,000 a year, the exquisite art or an Agnes Booth, unaided by beauty, must be content with one-sixth of that sum.

Theatre goers, according to dramatic experts, are growing weary of the older professional beauties. Lillian Russell and Pauline Hall have trained off a lot of superfluous flesh, but a good deal of the charm has gone. One does not like to think that they did not grow so, but were forced down to their present symmetrical lines by bicycle riding, a starvation diet, tremendous walks on dusty roads, and the renunciation of half the good things of life.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS,

Can be promptly cured by taking

Estey's Cod Liver Oil Cream.

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

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

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

R. W. McCARTY, Wholesale Agent.

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE

PHILLIPS'

Cod Liver Oil

—WITH THE—

WHEAT PHOSPHATES.

Miscible with Milk or Water and just as Palatable.

Retainable on the most delicate Stomach, and digested with ease.

FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, SCROFULOUS AND WASTING DISEASES, COUGHS, COLDS AND LUNG AFFECTIONS.

AND AS A FLESH MAKER,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

For sale by all Chemists.

PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA

FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Phillips' Phospho-Muriate of Quinine Compound. } THE TONIC OF THE DAY.

LUBY'S

FOR THE HAIR,

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

IS NOT A DYE.

AT ALL CHEMISTS. 50 CENTS A BOTTLE

Stop that CHRONIC COUGH NOW!

For if you do not it may become consumptive. For *Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility* and *Wasting Diseases*, there is nothing like

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES Of Lime and Soda.

It is almost as palatable as milk. Far better than other so-called Emulsions. A wonderful flesh producer.

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is put up in a salmon color wrapper. Be sure and get the genuine. Sold by all Dealers at 50c. and $1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

CHEAP STOVES FOR SPRING TRADE.

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

COOK STOVES & RANGES

at old prices.

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

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

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

EMERSON & FISHER,

75 to 79 Prince William Street.

IMPORTANT

TO ARTISTS AND DECORATORS.

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

Tube Colors, all sizes, 7 Cents.

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

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

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STORAGE FOR STOVES.

The subscribers are prepared to take down stoves and store them on their premises until wanted in the fall or to remove and fit up stoves or ranges with the necessary plumbing work for hot or cold water.

—ON HAND—

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.

Hot Water and Steam Heating Apparatus,

Plumbing and Gas Fitting. Special attention to repairs.

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

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75 QUARTS

ALDERBROOK JERSEY CREAM

140 Rolls Gilt Edge Butter.

Alderbrook Henery Eggs,

FRESH EVERY DAY.

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

Livery and Boarding Stables,

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Horses Boarded on Reasonable Terms.

Horses and Carriages on Hire. Fine Fit-outs at Short Notice.

THE SPRING OF 1890

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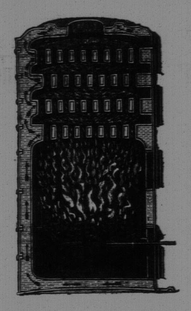

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