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	35 CENTS.
THREE MONTHS	$1.00,
IX MONTHS	2.00.
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., TUESAY, AUG. 19, 1890.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

THE OFFER TO ARBITRATE.

The offer of the Marquis of Salisbury to leave the question of jurisdiction which is in dispute with regard to Behring Sea to impartial arbitration is one which the government of the United States cannot afford to decline. In this matter, as in most controversies in which the British government is a party, the conduct of the American government has been truculent and contemptible. While claiming on the Atlantic coast to enter Canadian bays, such as the Bay of Fundy and the Bay Chaleur, and to fish freely so long as the fishermen remained three miles from the shore, they have set up a preposterous claim of exclusive jurisdiction in a sea five times as large as the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and this, too, in spite of the fact that when Russia made the same claims to exclusive jurisdiction in Behring Sea they denied, in official despatches, that the claim could be maintained. The people of Great Britain and the people of Canada desire no quarrel with the United States, but they are determined that no British or Canadian right shall be sacrificed to the greed of our neighbors. If the government of the United States desires to recede in a creditable manner from an untenable position let it at once accept the offer to arbitrate. Should it decline so fair a proposition it would be at once accepted as an admission that the American case was bad and could not be successfully defended.

AMERICAN PORK IN FRANCE.

A tariff war between France and the United States is one of the possibilities of the near future. In 1881 the French government passed a decree prohibiting the importation of pork from the United States on the ground that it was unwholesome and diseased. This prohibition has never been removed, notwithstanding the efforts of the government of the United States to obtain its repeal. The French government, it would seem, now justify the continuance of this exclusion of American pork on economic and not on sanitary grounds, that citizens who raise pork from American competition. Interest in the subject has just been revived by the publication of the correspondence between Minister Reid and the French government. The most important of Minister Reid's letters is the last, dated July 3rd in which he reminds the French minister, M. Ribot, that relying on apparent assurances that the French government would repeal the prohibition on pork, the American House of Representatives voted to remove the existing duty of 30 per cent on pictures and statues. Now that the prohibition still stands, the Senate committee has amended the tariff bill by reimposing this duty and there is danger that the Senate will approve their action. The grievance, says Mr. Reid, lies not in the size of the duty imposed on American pork, but in the discrimination in favor of European countries and against what he terms "a historic friend" by absolute prohibition of the American product on the ground of its bad quality. Mr. Reid declares that this charge of unwholesomeness was long since exploded, and that the most rigorous examination of the products by French scientists has been challenged. He shows that the French government is not only depriving its people of a cheap and wholesome article of food, but is also robbing its treasury of a large amount of duties which the importation of pork products would naturally bring. The French steamers have lost a valuable line of freight and the grocers and pedlers of France a staple and useful trade. The only persons to profit by the exclusion and lack of competition with American pork are the small class of middlemen who are thus enabled to exact larger profits. Mr. Reid adds that there is no real competition between the American salted pork and the French fresh pork. They are sold to entirely different classes, and the statistics do not show that the price of French pork has at any time been affected by the presence or absence of the American importation. In conclusion, Mr. Reid says:—

You have a product—to take one example out of many—more important to France than pork is to the United States. We import it more largely than you ever imported our pork. Nobody in the United States says that our pork is diseased, but your own public men have again and again admitted the adulteration of French wines. Never in late years, in the Senate of the United States, has such a whisper been heard about our pork but it is less than a month since the French Senate has been debating a bill to prevent the percentage of sulphates or of soda in French wines which the French Academy of Medicine pronounced deleterious to health; and in the course of that debate it was openly admitted that other drugs were used, against which it was not so easy to guard. There is a growing and already successful wine industry in the United States. Surely it is not wise for French statesmen, by persistence in what our people think a culmination of our product, to drive American statesmen to listen to French exposure of their own, and to consider whether, if France still prefers prohibition to duties, the United States has not greater reason to do the same. But I refuse to follow that thought. Keenly as we feel the indefensible nature af your decree, we are most anxious to avoid even a suggestion of possible retaliation. That is a path not to be entered lightly, or without full consideration of the mutual injuries to which it may lead. The business of diplomacy, at any rate, is to make trade easier and national relations more cordial—not to embitter them. We prefer to present the facts, and to rely upon French good will, French justice and French sagacity."

The intelligent reader will not fail to observe that nearly all Minister Reid's arguments are good reasons why the McKinley bill which has been agreed to by the House of Representatives should not become law. It would suit the high protectionists in the United States to be able to exclude by high duties, the products of all other nations while obtaining free entry into foreign countries for their own. That, however, will not suit the people of France, and we may yet see the retaliatiory measures which Mr. Reid threatens, carried into effect. It must be admitted that this person argues like a pettifogging attorney and that the conduct of Congress in admitting works of art free of duty, while placing high duties on the food of the people is absurd in the extreme.

ST. JOHN'S CONSTANT ENEMY.

The steady and consistent hatred of St. John and its interests which is felt by the editor of the Globe finds expression in the columns of that paper almost every week. The West India line is naturally enough a frequent subject of attack and no one was surprised yesterday to find the Globe belittling that important St. John enterprise in its characteristic style. The Globe was delighted to find that the cargo of the Loanda to St. John was not so large as it might have been, and that there were only three or four passengers. This was glorious news to a man who has spent twenty five years of his life in discrediting and abusing St. John enterprises and in discouraging the people of this city. It will, no doubt, be extremely painful for him to learn that the Loanda will have a full return cargo to the West Indies, the amount of goods offering being considerably larger than she can carry. The people of St. John need not be greatly concerned in regard to the opinions of the Globe which is now in such a state of decay that it has to carry *columns* of dead non-paying advertisements every day to save the expense of setting up sufficient matter to fill its *pages*, and to conceal the poverty of its advertising *patronage*. In a year or two we expect to be able to announce the Globe's demise, and no one will regret it. It will go down:

"To the vile dust from which it sprung
Unwept, unhonored and unsung."

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The prorogation of Parliament yesterday marks the end of a session which has been more remarkable for what has not been done than for what has been accomplished. The government started with a long array of bills, but they were nearly all abandoned in the course of the session. The measure giving representative government to the colony of West Australia is almost the only important act that was passed.

The Halifax Herald thus accurately describes the motives and hopes of the editor of the Globe:—

Mr. Ellis, like the other enemies of Canada, is doubtless yearning for Sir John's death, under the mistaken impression that he and his coadjutors will then be able to destroy this country, and bring about its absorption into the United States. But if he outlives Sir John, he will discover his mistake. Sir John's death when it comes, will undoubtedly be a great loss to Canada, but his policy will still remain, and Canada will still remain to uphold that policy.

Those who wait for dead men's shoes are apt to be disappointed, and that will be the case with the editor of the Globe. We trust that Sir John will live to celebrate his one hundredth birthday.

The Ellis head of the Cerebersus of the Globe was evidently speaking last night, neglecting their duties and so being responsible for the death of Mr. Montague at the Portland street crossing on Friday. The attack so far as it referred to the Council was unfair for on the 7th inst., that body passed a resolution that a memorial under the seal of the city be sent to the Minister of Railways praying that gates be erected on all streets where the tracks of the Intercolonial railway cross, and that such steps be taken, under the advice of the Recorder, as will compel the St. John Bridge and Railway Extension Co. to have gates erected where their tracks cross the streets. The Common Council thus instructed their officials to take certain steps a week before the accident occurred. The question now arises did the officials do their duty?

The Woodstock Press, which is hostile to the provincial government, propounds some new constitutional doctrines in dealing with the Victoria election. Speaking of the promised aid to the Tobique railway it says:

The stir in the Tobique Railway matters comes up at a time when needed for election purposes. If the Government are serious in promising aid to this work why don't they give it. Their Minute of Council is worth nothing at all unless they act upon it, and if they intend to grant the aid at all they would have given it now, when the people could see that they were serious about it, and when the Company more than ever before need the money. The people must not be deceived by these canvasses, thrown out now merely for the purpose of influencing votes at this election.

The Press seems to forget that a vote of the legislature is an essential condition precedent to the giving away of the money of the people of this province.

A London cable states that English, as well as Irish manufacturers and workingmen continue to be stirred up about the McKinley bill. Advices from Germany state that a number of Saxon and Thuringian manufacturers are about to transfer their entire establishments to the United States and their example is to be followed by several British houses, so far at least as establishing branches in that country. On the other hand, the movement in favor of retaliation is gaining ground, both in England and on the continent. Popular sentiment in Great Britain, France and Germany loudly demands discrimination against the United States, and Lord Salisbury's government is said to be inclined to regard the proposition with favor. Nothing, of course, can be done until the next session of parliament, but meantime things will be made as uncomfortable as possible for American importers, especially of food products, by methods Britishers are expert in. Quite possibly another pork disease may be discovered, imported cattle will develop an astonishing amount of pleuro pneumonia, and American manufacturers who have managed to obtain a market in Great Britain will find the merchandise marks act, recently enacted of considerable injury to their trade. No one can blame European nations for taking such measures towards the United States as will show them the absurdity of such legislation as the McKinley bill.

The Hamilton Spectator declares that there is a regularly organized conspiracy in existence to bring about the annexation of Canada to the United States. The conspirators are certain Yankee politicians and a gang of Grit politicians and traitors. The Spectator says:—

"Under these circumstances a certain number of Canadian politicians have conspired to betray the country to the United States. The people of the republic would be very glad to acquire an empire, but they would rather acquire it by intrigue than by force. If it were not for the traitors in Canada they would not think of acquiring it at all. But when Canadians go to them and tell them that annexation can be carried through, we cannot wonder that they fall into the scheme. The plan is comparatively simple. The United States will impose prohibitive duties on goods and products such as Canada produces. They will interrupt and annoy trade between Canada and the United States, and will do all that is possible to do to injure Canadian railways. Then their allies in Canada will point out that the United States market has been lost and that the wise thing for Canadians to do will be to jump into the arms of the United States, double their taxes, and reduce their income for the sake of entering the market of sixty millions, which is now over-supplied with most things which Canada is able to produce.

The statements contained in the above paragraph are all true. We may add for the Spectator's information that St. John possesses a newspaper whose editor is one of the traitors and conspirators above referred to, and yet, strange to say, some persons who profess to be good Conservatives and loyal men help to support by their patronage, this very paper.

We publish elsewhere in this issue an interesting judgment by His Honor Judge Palmer, in a matter affecting the city. The judgment of the court was in accord with the views put forth by Judge Palmer.

SEASIDE GIRLS.

They Are Altogether Too Free in Manner—Rich, Rude Men That Abound.

If you doubt the decline of reserve among women go to Long Branch for a day or two. That shining, sparkling stretch of sea and shore so dear to the jaded New Yorker as the favored and favorite place for blowing the cobwebs of the week out of the weary brain is inhabited by a lot of women who are not lovely and a lot of men who are neither admirable nor chivalrous. They have been in possession all Summer, and they will remain until the season closes. Why they come no one knows, and why they remain is the lament of every habitue of this health-giving glorious old suburb.

Even the bronzed fishermen, who for rest and variety quit their nets to watch and guard the surf bathers, shake their heads and sigh a little as they tell about the people who used to come to the beach—brave, manly men, sweet, gentle women well-bred children and young folks who could no more help being respectful than they could being beautiful. But that class has disappeared, and the substitute is lamentable. The men are numerous, rich and rude. They know nothing of the amenities, they have no manners, and the conventional courtesy due their elders and the young ladies in whose society they are permitted to appear is something that never seems to have been considered by them.

These priggish fellows wear expensive clothes, display the latest style in jewelry, walking canes and gloves, and are good at a pinch when polite service is required, but their insolence is such as to make them intolerable among ladies and gentlemen. The familiarities they take on the beach and the piazza, in the hotel and the pavilion, would if attempted in a private home, open the door and close it forever on their entrance. Fancy these creatures promenading along the veranda in view of five hundred spectators, parents and friends of the young girls that are with smoke-dried cigars in their mouths.

Some of them have canes in their mouths, some wear tennis shirts and blazers, although it is evening and the ladies are in dinner toilet. You will meet dozens of these men on the stairs, in the hallways and on the parlor floor, and all have their hats on, unless there is a dance in progress. The most remarkable feature of this absence of dignity is the toleration of the young ladies, who do not seem to understand the requirements of society or appreciate the nobility of their own sex.

"You have a beauty spot, haven't you?" one of these detestable fellows remarked to a very sweet-faced girl the other evening on a West End piazza, touching her cheek with the tip af his finger. Instead of withdrawing from his society or offering as much as a frowning rebuke the young lady went on chatting as unconcerned as though nothing had happened.

It has been said that men are just what women make them. If that is the case, then the girls at Long Branch are to blame for the startling and excessive freedom of the young men. And yet this degeneration of politeness is fatal to society, for it endangers self respect. It is not so much that the girls are to blame as their parents, who should be with them or provide chaperones. The presence of a women would be conductive to the elegance that is now lacking. The conduct on the beach and in the bathing-house is even worse than on the piazza. It is not unusual for a man denuded [of all but his bathing suit to rap on the door of a private bathroom on his way to the cashier and offer to take the jewels, rings or purses to the safe. Nor is it uncommon for a thoughtless young woman to accept his services, open the door on a crack, hand out her valuables and detain him for a short conversation. With the chaperonage of a lady no such occurrence could ever take place. Everybody knows the laxity of conduct prevailing in the surf, and Long Branch is not exceptional. Some of the pranks and affectations would produce a sensation if repeated on Coney Island. It is not that there is any display, for the girls who came here are too wise to expose their charms to the sun's rays; but they are not modest and not wise.

If they ran over the beach, went into the surf, took a bath and returned to the pavilion any style of of suit would pass, but this is not the programme of the majority. Whole hours are spent getting buried, throwing sand, digging out seats and visiting with a group of men in wasp-like Jersey suits, and to add to the pleasure of these flirtations hand-mirrors, towels, sunhades and combs are often carried down on the sand to serve as a land-mark for the whole party. The bath does not end this innocent but abominable behavior. There is in every pavilion a shower-bath, which is frequently taken by the group and after the careless toilet comes the hair dressing, both sexes meeting at the office mirror where the young men are only too glad to help comb the long dripping tresses of the imprudent young women, who, though good enough to go to Heaven in their slippers, are very bad form.

Another characteristic of these fearful and fashionable girls is their propensity for showing off on the Ocean Drive. The groom is regarded as indispensable, and the coachman as a superfluity. There is no day when they do not ride horseback or belie themselves with painted cheeks and pencilled brows and lashes. If they do not feel like changing their shoes they keep on their high-heeled slippers. They drive a span of horses when permitted to do so, and, just for the fun of it, go in couples, one girl holding the lines and the other playing "tiger."

That these smart little ladies do themselves an injustice there is no denying. There is a great deal too much freedom in this beautiful land of ours, and the sooner mothers and guardians realize that their daughters require the same attendance as the babies the better it will be for them and society, too.

THE DOMINION ILLUSTRATED.—Since it came under the administration of the Sabiston Company, this fine and patriotic pictorial weekly has maintained its usual high standard of merit. Attention seems to be especially devoted just now to summer sports, particularly yachting and canoeing. The illustrations of Toronto yachts of the Camp of the Canoe Associations at Ile Cadieux, the views of the Montreal Field battery (Col. A. A. Stevenson, commanding) on St. Helen's Island, and other engravings in this issue are both reasonable and excellent. We hope the Sebaston Company will receive encouragement and support in this new venture. The president, we learn, is Mr. Richard White, Mr. A. Sebaston being managing director. The business office of the paper is in charge of Mr. J. P. Edwards. Address 73 St. James street, Montreal.

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Cod Liver Oil Cream
WITH THE
Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.
Warranted to contain 50 per cent of the purest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil. The most Palatable, Digestible and Efficacious Preparation of Cod Liver Oil on the Market.
Children Will Take It and Ask for More.
Endorsed by Physicians and prescribed by them.
WHAT THEY SAY.
"I have no hesitation in stating that it is the most perfect Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil I ever saw," another says: "I have prescribed it extensively during the past 3 years, and am prepared to state that no other preparation of the kind has met with equal acceptance at the hands of my patients."
—PREPARED ONLY BY—
E. M. ESTEY, - - Pharmacist.
Sold by druggists everywhere. Price 50c. per bottle.
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ONCE, TWICE, THIRD and last time,
GONE, SOLD,
ONCE you thought you could,
TWICE you asked your neighbor,
THIRD you say you must try, and
LAST you take your Laundry to UNGAR'S;
And once gone and done it,
You think how you have been SOLD by doing your own laundry all these years.
UNGAR'S STEAM LAUNDRY,
St. John and Halifax.

SCOTT'S
EMULSION
DOES CURE
CONSUMPTION
In its First Stages.
Palatable as Milk.
Be sure you get the genuine in Salmon color wrapper; sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and $1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

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NASAL BALM CURES COLD IN THE HEAD CATARRH
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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.
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Beware of imitations similar in name.

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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.
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KELLY & MURPHY.

HEADQUARTERS
—FOR—
Ottawa Beer,
Ginger Ale,
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Soda Water,
With Choice Syrups (cool and refreshing.)
—ALSO—
CIGARS.
Favorite Brands, from 5 to 15 cents each.
Remember, MEDICAL HALL,
R. D. McARTHUR,
No. 95 Charlotte St., Op. King Square.

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE
PHILLIPS'
Cod Liver Oil
WITH THE
WHEAPHOSPHATES.
Miscible in Milk or Water and as Palatable.
Retainable by 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 FLESH MAKER,
IT HAS NO EQUAL.
Sold by all Chemists.
PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA
FOR DYSPEPSIA.
Phillips' Phos-Muriate of Quinine Compound. THE TONIC OF THE DAY.

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FOR THE HAIR,
Restores the color, beauty and softness (Grey) Hair, and
IS NOT A DYE.
AT ALL GRISTS. 50 CENTS A BOTTLE.

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Ready Made Suits
—AND—
Summer Overcoats
—IN—
Men's, Youth's, and Boys' Sizes
in new and fashionable designs, which will be sold at our usual low prices.
1000 Pairs of Pants at Cost.
GREAT REDUCTION IN
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SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
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Clothing Made to Order in our usual first-class style.
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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 we have to order in a thorough manner.
JOHN SMITH,
Practical Engineer and Mill Wright,
St. David St., St. John, N. B.

ALWAYS ASK FOR
THE ISLAY BLEND
REGISTERED
WHISKY,
MACKIE & Co's
VERY OLD.
See Analytical Report on Each Bottle 6 Years Old.
DISTILLERIES:—
LAGAVULIN, LAPHROAIG, } ISLAND OF ISLAY, AMYLESHIRE.
OFFICE, 13 CARLTON PLACE, GLASGOW.

NOTICE!
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16, 32, 64 and upwards,
Candle Power Lamps.
THE Saint John Gas Light Company are prepared to contract and furnish the above lamps in any quantity on the Thomson-Houston system which leads all others both in number of installations and successful operation. Absolutely safe. Only 32 volts. pressure used inside buildings. Edison three wire system use 220 volts. Wiring done at cost. For terms, &c., apply at the office of the company. By order.
GEORGE R. ELLIS, Sec. Co.
The lights can be seen in operation in the Union Club building. Messrs. Barnes & Murray's dry goods store and several other places.

NOTICE.
MR. WILLIAM A. EWING was this day admitted a partner in the professional firm of E. & R. McLeod, Barristers, etc., and the business will hereafter be carried on under the firm name of
E. & R. McLeod & Ewing,
at the offices of the old firm, Ritchie's building, St. John, N. B., 1st August, 1890.
E. McLEOD,
R. McLEOD,
WM. A. EWING.
Saint John, N. B., 1st August, 1890.

CARD.
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Barristers, Notaries, Etc.,
Ritchie's Building, Princess Street,
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Base Ball Tennis and Boating,
SHOES,
At all prices. Special prices to clubs. See our New Samples
Fishing Tackle
—AND—
Sporting Outfits.
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Mr. Spencer ranks among the first Canadian poets."—*Goldwin Smith.*
"He is a true visionist, having the poets' second sight and renders his meaning in such a melodious manner that we must ever be glad to listen"—*Rev. A. J. Lockhart.*
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Published by J. & A. McMILLAN, St. John, and mailed to any address on receipt of price, 25 cents.

SCHOOL BOYS AND GIRLS
READ THIS.
D. J. JENNINGS, The Bookseller, Union St., will give a Parlor Pistol to every boy or girl buying $2.00 worth of School Books from him. To purchasers of smaller amounts, coupons will be given, until the purchase reaches $2.00, then the buyer is entitled to the present. Purchasers of 50 cents worth of school supplies can take a Ball, Bat or Coupon, as they desire. The above is only open for CASH buyers. This chance is open until September 1st. No change in prices.
D. J. JENNINGS, - - 167 Union St.

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AUGUST 4, UNTIL SEPTEMBER 15.
To introduce our Teas into every household we will give, besides the usual presents
A HANDSOME PAIR OF HAND PAINTED CHINA VASES
to the parties buying the most tea in that time. Vases to be seen at all times in our Window. We do this to introduce our teas.
Teas from 24c. to 60c. per lb. Coffees, Sugars and Light Groceries always on hand. Sold very low.
SOOCHOW TEA COMPANY,
JENKINS & CORBET,
179 Charlotte Street.

The Buffalo Range,
A full line always on hand.
The Duchess Range,
All Modern Improvements.
STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES,
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—FOR SALE LOW—
Several Large Cook Stoves and Ranges,
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Hot Water and Steam Heating Apparatus,
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Subscribe for the Evening Gazette.
Advertise in the Evening Gazette.
As an advertising medium THE GAZETTE is without rival in the city of St. John reaching all classes, through its independent tone, as THE GAZETTE acknowledges no clique as master; but sticks to its motto,
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THE GAZETTE
Is THE Paper to Advertise
Wants, Lost, Found, To Let, For Sale
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All Day and Night. Not Dangerous. Meter Service.
The Eastern Electric Light Co.
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and respectfully present among other advantages the following:
1st.—A current available AT ANY HOUR of the day or night.
2nd.—A system ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM DANGER.
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OFFICE, 35 Dock St.

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The Catkin Electric Light Co.
ARE now prepared to enter into Contracts with their Customers for either the
ARC or INCANDESCENT,
at Rates as low as it is possible to produce the same with satisfactory results.
We believe our System to be the best at present in the market, and we guarantee satisfaction.
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Manager.
Room 2, Pugsley Building.

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PHOTOGRAPH STUDIO.
Formerly Bruckhof & Co.,
Corner Charlotte and King Sts.,
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First-Class Work at the lowest possible prices. Copies Carefully Made.
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Oyster Chowder, Clam Chowder, Served Daily at 10 cts. a Bowl
Fresh Oysters received daily from our own Beds and served to order.
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—AT—
OAK HALL,
and an immense stock to select from.
Buy your Clothing at
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Robert C. Bourke & Co.
We have now in stock our Spring Styles in all the latest novelties in
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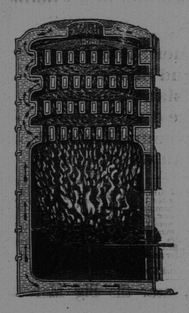

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