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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, APRIL 18, 1890.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

CAN WE PRODUCE OUR OWN PORK?

The question which is placed at the head of this article is one of very great interest because it not only touches the tariff and the lumbermen but also affects the interests of the farmer. Can we produce our own pork?

If we can it is clearly the duty of the people of Canada to do so and to cease importing the pork of the west and the south which is now coming into this market. In times past it has been thought by the lumbermen, that imported pork was more suitable for their use than pork which is produced in Canada. The reason of this is said to be that the qualities of the imported pork are of a more lasting character, that the lumbermen will not eat so much of it as they do of the domestic pork, and for those reasons that it is more economical. We do not quite understand whether this economy in the use of imported pork is due to the fact that its quality is poorer than our own pork or whether there is something in the manner in which the pig has been fed which makes the pork more substantial in its texture. We suppose, however, that the first of these views is the correct one and that the only superiority that imported pork can claim as an article of diet over the domestic pork is that it is not so good or so toothsome, and that consequently men will not eat so much of it. If this idea is correct it is the very excellence of our pork which prevents its general use, a state of affairs which is highly flattering to our farmers and pork raisers. The same reason which operates against our pork would also operate against any pork of good quality, so that the worse the article was, the better it would be for the purposes of those who have to feed the large numbers of men who work for them in the lumber woods. We hardly think it likely, however, that our lumbermen would admit this theory to its full extent or that they would do otherwise than repudiate the idea that they wished employees to eat food of an inferior quality. One thing is certain, in regard to the pork of New Brunswick, and that is that it is preferred by the ordinary consumer to the imported article, and that a retailer who has to sell to customers will pay a higher price for our own domestic pork than he will for any pork imported from abroad. That at least shows that it is of a good quality, and better suited to the needs of the household than any pork brought from the United States.

One gentleman whose judgment on this matter is highly thought of, declares that the best pork in the world is that which is fed on potatoes and buckwheat. He says that it has qualities in it which no other pork possesses. If that is the case, the New Brunswick pork ought to be the best in the world, for potatoes and buckwheat is the food on which the most of it is produced. It is quite unnecessary to tell the readers of THE GAZETTE that both potatoes and buckwheat can be produced in this province in the greatest abundance, and that large crops of both are obtained from our soil, and at a cheaper rate, than even the cheaply grown corn of the west. The conclusion then is irresistable that if the judgment of pork fed on potatoes and buckwheat is correct, that we ought to produce all the pork which we consume, and have a surplus to send abroad to other markets which have not heretofore been favored with a sight of our excellent domestic article.

THE LOYALIST SOCIETY.

The Loyalist Society, which was established a year ago by a number of gentlemen of Loyalist descent in this city, intend to celebrate the landing of the Loyalists about four weeks hence by a dinner, ball or some similar demonstration. The Loyalist Society, considering its aims and objects, is one that is well worthy of the attention of all the inhabitants of this province and of the support of those who are of Loyalist descent.

Its principal object is to keep the memory of those pioneers of this land green in the hearts of its people and to obtain historical memoranda relative to them, which will find a permanent place in the books of the society and will be of great use to historians in the future.

Owing to causes which are not difficult of explanation, the Loyalist emigration to this province has received far less attention than it deserves. The people who came here from the rebellious colonies at the close of the war were men for the most part of great force of character. Many of them were conspicuous by their ability and learning, and all were imbued with a common sentiment of fidelity to the mother country. It was for this sentiment they had fought on the side of the crown during the war, and it was a consequence of this, that they suffered the confiscation of their property and the banishment of their persons to this then inhospitable shore. The men who now live in the city of St. John or in this province and who trace their descent from them, owe to the loyalists the present advancement of this community, because they were the pioneers in this rude field of enterprize and hard work. The circumstances under which the loyalists lived prevented most of them from leaving any literary record of their achievements and a vast mass of information which would be of great value to the historian is now lost forever. Yet there still remains in almost every family, some record or another of their ancestors who came here with the loyalists. Sometimes that record is, in the form of old deeds, or it may be in the form of old letters or even of account books, all of which are valuable to the historical student and of great interest to the people of the present day. Some time ago a call was issued to the descendants of the loyalists asking them to gather together such of their family documents as they could readily lay their hands on, for the purpose of placing them in the custody of the Society. This call has been in part responded to but by no means as fully as it ought to have been, and at the present time the records of the society are in many respects quite incomplete. It is to be hoped that now that the society has been fairly started and placed on a footing of solidity and of permanence, and as it is officered by gentlemen who are not only descendants of the loyalists but are interested deeply in all matters pertaining to them, as well as the welfare of this province, that the public who have not hitherto taken any part in behalf of the society will come forward and lend their aid and make it still more successful than it has been in the past.

The rules of the society require that every member should be able to claim undoubted descent from a loyalist on one side or the other of his house. But the blood of the loyalists is so closely interwoven in the texture of this community that there are very few people who cannot come under this rule and qualify. The objects for which the society has been formed are certainly of great importance and interest, and are worthy the attention of everyone who desires to see the records of New Brunswick preserved. The commemoration festival, whatever form it may assume, on the 18th of May will, no doubt, be highly successful, and will draw together such a gathering of loyalists as has not been seen for many years.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Ice is now selling in the New York market at about three dollars per ton, which is a low price for the season, brought about by the enormous quantities that have been harvested. The impression prevails that those who have housed ice in such a manner that it will keep till July and August, will make big money.

Speaking of the contract labor law, the New York Sun says; it is a clumsy legislative contrivance designed to accomplish an end which every right thinking man deems desirable. It would, however, welcome the healthy and industrious emigrant, but close the gates to the criminal classes. It would also be desirable, it says to broaden the exempt clauses, which at present extend only to professional actors and singers. If church congregations find more comfort from the spiritual ministrations of a foreign parson than from those of the home grown variety, by all means let them import such articles without restriction.

From the present generation the quality of reverence seems to have been almost wholly eliminated. About Mount Vernon, in spite of the vigilance of the attendants, hardly anything is secure from the depredation of relic hunters. There was a time when the characters of the great dead and the objects with which their lives were associated were held sacred, but now nothing of note escapes the hand of the curiosity and scandal monger. Prof. Sayce says that the wanton mutilation within the past few months of the ancient monuments at Beni-Hassan, Tel-el-Amarna, and El-Bersheh, in Upper Egypt, is a disaster exceeding all that has befallen the remains of Egyptian art during a half century. Sculptured heads have been hacked off and carried away. Portions of the famous fresco paintings in the tomb of the Colossus at El-Bersheh have been cut out. The cartouches of different sovereigns from the sixth dynasty tombs have been chipped off. Curious bas-reliefs have suddenly disappeared, fragments of paintings have been hacked out of the walls of tombs, and delicately executed designs and inscriptions have been defaced or cut out altogether.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Yesterday Afternoon's Proceedings.

After dinner Mr. Hanington continued. The government should have taken the house into their confidence in reference to the Quebec resolutions. It was nonsense to talk about the communications being confidential. The members of the executive held office and with the office they owed to the public certain duties. They should have taken the house and through the house the country into their confidence, by submitting to it the communications they had received on a subject of such great importance. It was for that reason he had addressed himself to the house as he had. There was a constitutional course to be pursued in the presentation of petitions to her majesty, and why an unusual course should be sought to be adopted was a matter of comment, and properly so. In that connexion he thought the attorney general and his government remiss in not having laid all the information possible before the house. After classing the action of the government as tyrannical, he alluded to the resolutions which had been laid on the table of the house and action of the house thereon. The speaker then asked if it was not in reference to their policy of unrestricted reciprocity which they had since been endeavoring to run, but which he thought had not run in any way except the running of them to the ground; he asked if the truth was not that they hoped to build up a line of policy to attack the Liberal Conservative party, for unless, said he, there was something sinister at the bottom of it there would not be the desire to withhold the correspondence asked for by the resolution.

Mr. Phinney thought the position he had occupied in the legislature since he had been in it had been one in which he had at times given an honest support to the government on all measures of benefit to the country. He had taken the stand of independence on certain occasions when he felt that the interests of the country would not be best served by the carrying out of such measures, and had consequently voted against the government.

On the resolution being put there appeared for 10, against 19.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell committed the bill further amending the act incorporating the town of St. Stephen and the several acts in amendment thereof, and further to provide for the assessment and collection of rates and taxes in said town, Mr. McKeown in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell explained that the bill was petitioned for by the mayor and corporation of St. Stephen. There was also a petition against the bill from some of the leading men of St. John.

Progress was reported with leave to sit again.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley introduced a bill empowering the city of St John to facilitate harbor impovements. The bill provides notwithstanding anything contained in the act 27th Victoria, chapter 18, the city council of St. John are hereby authorized and empowered to permit the extension of wharves beyond the harbor line therein defined to a distance of not more than 100 feet, if the said city council shall deem any such extension to be advisable in the public interest, in order to enable terminal railway facilities and accommodation for ocean steamers in connexion therewith to be provided. It shall be lawful for the said city council to grant such financial aid toward the erection of a dry dock and the furnishing of terminal railway facilities and giving accommodation for ocean steamers in connexion therewith; either by payment in one sum or by payments extending over a period of years as the said city council shall determine, and to issue debentures therefor in the usual form, payable at such times as the city council may determine, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding four per cent, per annum, and the city council shall have power to order assessments to meet the interest on such debentures from time to time in the same manner as ordinary assessments are made.

Mr. Hanington said he was in sympathy with every movement intended to benefit the port of St. John. The question of wharf extension had been a burning one in that city between 1850 and 1860 and a commission was appointed to settle the harbor line. The result of their labors was the passage of the act of 1864, which located the harbor line, beyond which no wharves could be built. Rather than extend the wharves of limited capacity why not deepen the harbor at the harbor line? He thought the legislature could not pass such a bill as that just introduced. The legislature had no power to authorize the city council of St. John to interfere with the navigable waters of this dominion.

Mr. Shaw opposed the bill.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley said this bill was not the same as had been petitioned against. The other bill provided for an extension of wharf property 410 feet. This bill proposes that the extension shall not exceed 100 feet. He regretted the stand taken by Mr. Shaw. The latter seemed to go out of his way to suggest that there would be boodle for somebody in case this bill passed. Were there more scandals in connexion with the work done by contractors than with the work undertaken by municipal bodies? He would ask Mr. Snaw to say if he was opposed to the harbor improvements?

Mr. Shaw—I am in favor of such harbor improvements as are approved of by the common council.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley asked if Mr. Shaw wished to be understood as opposing harbor improvements if they should be undertaken by the New Brunswick Railway Company or C. P. R. Company, which company might wish to make its ocean terminus at St. John? The condition of things have greatly changed since the harbor line was located in 1864. Then only sailing vessels visited St. John. Now ocean steamers will take the place of the sailing vessels in case St. John has the proper harbor facilities. If it had not been for the passage of the bill incorporating the St. John Bridge and Railway Co., passed at a time that Mr. Hanington was in the government, there would have been lots of harbor accommodation without extending the wharves beyond the harbor line. The building of that railway had shut off a large number of acres of harbor frontage and slips, and now if St. John desired to get the trade that offered, it was necessary to extend the wharves, and those who refused to give the St. John city council power to do so must be prepared to take the responsibilty. By the charter of St. John the city council had control of the harbor of St. John.

Mr. Smith said the city council was in favor of harbor improvements. That was shown by the vote to spend $10,000 a year upon such improvements. There was lots of room for ocean steamers on the west side of the harbor of St. John, and all that was necessary was to extend South Rodney and Rodney wharves to the harbor line to give the greatest accommodation to ocean steamers. He was forced to conclude that the fact that Mr. Pugsley owned property at the North end had something to do with his present earnestness.

The bill was read a first time.

Mr. Wilson committed the bill to amend chapter 99 of the consolidated statutes of municipalities, Mr. Wilinson in the chair. Mr. Wilson said the bill proposed that rate-payers should not be compelled to pay their taxes before being allowed to vote at municipal elections. There was no reason why a man who had not paid his taxes should not be allowed to vote. The law provided sufficent machinery for the the collection of the taxes later.

Dr. Alward said he believed in the principle of the bill and would support it.

Mr. Shaw opposed the bill.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell committed the bill to encourage dairying, Mr. O'Brien in the chair. Mr. Mitchell explained that the bill consisted of but one section, as follows: "The lieutenant governor in council is hereby empowered to stimulate and encourage the dairying industry in this province, either by employing one or more competent persons to give instruction and assistance in the establishment and working of associations organized for the manufacture of butter and cheese in creameries, butter and cheese factories, or by granting a bonus not exceeding $200. In any case to any association putting up or erecting a creamery, butter or cheese factory, the grant to be made upon such conditions as the governor in council may impose. The gross amount to be appropriated for the purpose during the current year shall not exceed the sum of $2,000."

The bill was warmly supported by Messrs. Hanington, Atkinson, Russell, Palmer and Leblanc, all of whom expressed the opinion that the government had made in this matter a move in the right direction and predicting excellent results to the farmers from the experiment.

Agreed to with amendments.

Hon. Mr. Leblanc committed the bill to incorporate the Colonization Company of the maritime provinces, Dr. Alward in the chair.

Recess till 7.30.

After supper the bill was considered, Mr. Leblanc explaining it, and he and Messrs. Melanson and Labillois supporting it, each of the three delivering his speech in the French language.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie submitted returns asked for by Mr. Turner's motion in reclaims of William White and John W. Turner, of Albert county.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley introduced a bill in further amendment of chap. 51 of the consolidated statutes, county courts. The bill was agreed to with amendments.

Mr. Powell recommitted the bill to incorporate the Central Northeastern Railway company, Mr. McKeown in the chair. Agreed to, with an amendment.

Hon. Mr. Blair recommitted the bill in amendment of chapter 5 of the consolidated statutes, controverted elections, Mr. Turner in the chair.

Mr. Blair proposed an amendment to section 5 which after discussion was adopted.

Mr. Labillois moved a new section to take the place of section 6.

After discussion by the attorney general, Messrs. Phinney, Hanington and McKeown, progress was reported at midnight and the house adjourned.

He was Seized of Cramps.

Judge Cockburn, of St. Andrews, sat at his desk one day last week cogitating upon the uncertainty of life and upon business connected with his office, when the door slowly opened and an elderly lady with hesitating step and a gray gingham umbrella silently entered and took a seat which the judge politely offered her. "Be you the judge of reprobates?" she modestly enquired. "I presume I am the person you are looking for," replied the judge, his face lighting up at the prospect of a fee. 'Is there anything I can do for you?' 'My husband died suddenly last week without making a will, and I want to minister on his property.' 'What did your husband die seized of?' asked the judge, with sympathetic countenance. There was a far off look in her eyes as she replied with a heavy sigh, "He died seized of cramps and dysentery in spite of all the herb tea I could get him to take.'

'Humph!' said the judge with a suspressed smile, 'Poor man! poor man!

What is the Sense?

Judging from the number of boys of school age that may be daily seen wasting their time around the wharves, and other lounging places of the town, there are still many parents in Summerside who do not sufficiently appreciate the educational advantages which have been placed within reach of their children. It is too bad to see so many boys, who ought to be in school, growing up without education. There is ample room here for much of the missionary and philantrophic energy that are being employed in other directions. What is the sense of sending blankets to the Sandwich Islanders and allowing many of the children of our provincial towns—for Summerside is not by any means alone in this respect—to grow up in ignorance and idleness.—Summerside Journal.

The local government of P. E. I., have ordered from Scotland 600 bushels of Black Tartarian oats to be distributed throughout the Province for this spring's sowing.

NYE CALLS FOR A CLUB.

IN WHICH HE AND OTHER MILLIONAIRES MAY FIND COMFORT.

The Charming Scenery in the Neighborhood of Stockton—Joseph T. Goodman at Sandy Baldwin's Funeral—How Mr. Whisk's Perfidy Was Punished.

[Copyright 1890, by E. W. Nye.]

I have before me at this moment, a letter and circulars from Mr. Charles Rich Johnson, making queer proposals to me regarding a forthcoming work of his. It is a biography of the Millionaire Men and Women, Dead and Living, of America. It will cost $40,000 to issue the book, but as every millionaire will naturally want a few, and as they will cost $50 per set, there can be no risk in printing it. Besides, the subscribers are all financially sound. The letter goes on to state that I am on the list and asks my cordial co-operation.

I will be willing to co-operate if it should be the sense of the other millionaires that this step is advisable. I have always said, and say now, that it is high time we millionaires should organize and stand by each other. This is the first step. Let us know who really belong to our set and then form a society with signs, passwords and signals which will protect our lodge against outsiders. A sign of distress would also be almost indispensable. I think there is nothing sadder than to see a millionaire suffering for the comforts of life when there are other millionaires who might help him if they knew about it.

Millionaires, as a rule, are kind and thoughtful toward each other, but they lack organization. Think what we could do if we would unite! We are really the bone and sinew of the country. We are the producers, as I may say. Farmers and such people are consumers. They eat up what they earn. Why do we get up early and work till late all through the frosty days, watering our stock and shearing our lambs? Is it not that the farmer may have bread for eating purposes and clothes to warm his body?

Then why allow all other trades and societies to organize while we look at each other askance? We need a lodge of millionares in every town. It is for that reason I hail with ill disguised joy the advent of this book, and as soon as I can possibly raise the money will subscribe for it.

VIEW NEAR STOCKTON.

Fresno is one of the handsome cities of the Sacramento valley. One rides for many miles along the broad, level sweep of green, with never a break, save where the purple orchard scents the air and then again miles of green, trimmed with millions of wild flowers, such as California alone can furnish by the township in unbending yet blending colors. On the way to Fresno one also discovers a product of the Golden State which he had not heard about before. It is the wind mill. All along down from Sacramento you discover this rank growth. About Stockton the wind mill grows to a great height, and even in the most barren soil. Some have a bright red blossom, whilst others are variegated, and still others are red, white and blue. A field of large, double wind mills in full bloom is a fine sight. I do not know what they are used for unless it be for purposes of irrigation. Now, however, after the intense rains of the winter, it seems almost a mockery for this great array of unemployed wind mills to stand around with the water up to its knees and its idle hands in its pockets.

Fresno is in the heart of a beautiful grape growing country, but there seem to be not used to promote the interests of the flowing bowl. The vine growers here are all engaged in the raisin of raisins. Among the horny handed but wealthy toilers here I found Joseph T. Goodman. When the angels were engaged in naming that rare and radiant maiden whom the neighbors called Lenore, they christened Joseph T. Goodman with the name he has so honorably borne for half a century.

Seeing the evils arising from the cultivation of the grape as a wine producer, yet fully alive to the great advantages to be derived from grape growing generally as a source of food supply, he gave his attention to the cultivation and propagation of the raisin. Selecting the large, fat, early dwarf, maroon pie raisin of commerce and crossing it with the citron, he soon obtained a hybrid raisin, with seeds in it, which could be hardly distinguished from the royal octave raisin of Spain.

He now produces tons of this beautiful fruit each year at an enormous profit, and each night as he retires he can place his hand on his heart and say: "At least I have never aided in the great and growing but reprehensible industry of filling drunkards' graves."

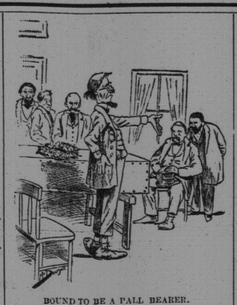
Mr. Goodman has a history. He ran The Territorial Enterprise in those early days when miners and burglars as Daniel De Quille, the bright young Frenchman, and Samuel L. Clemens, the talented Missourian, worked for him. He was one of the features of those wonderful days on the Comstock which can never come again.

It was my good fortune to see a considerable of him. Not so much as we see of our lady friends in society when in full dress, perhaps, but still I saw him in his working clothes and in his every day manners.

In San Francisco they told me about his attendance at the obsequies of Sandy Baldwin. Baldwin and Goodman were fast friends, and when Sandy died Mr. Goodman was asked to act as chief pall bearer. He came down from the mines for that purpose, and had to borrow some clothes of John McCullough. They were very good clothes, but not long enough in the sleeves or the legs for Joseph T Goodman. The Prince Albert coat was plenty long enough in the skirts, but revealed a sweep of forearm and flannel shirt sleeve which came very near giving a tinge of sadness to the funeral. His trousers also were of the hydrophobia variety, and in order to make friends with the tops of his boots they had sacrificed the valued friendship that had existed between themselves and the waistcoat, as it were.

In the midst of all this the master of ceremonies suddenly decided that Mr. Baldwin's pall beares ought properly to consist of judges and political dignitaries of the state, rather than his old and tried friends, who might be barren of titles. This was contrary to the Baldwin style, however, and highly offensive to his friends, especially Mr. Goodman, who had eaten and slept with Sandy for many moons, and had even taken him out shooting on Saturdays, when collectors were in the habit of breaking in on Baldwin's tranquillity of spirit.

So Joseph T. Goodman arose from his seat down stairs when the master of ceremonies said that the procession was now ready to move, and he invaded the room where the casket stood, surrounded by its haughty, double rank of titled pall bearers. In all the grandeur of John McCullough's clothes, with his arms extended grandly beyond the sleeves of the great tragedian's coat, his legs wandering away below the meager longitude of trousers, and his glimmering head protruding nobly above his erstwhile hair, he came with gleaming eye among them, and ranging himself fearlessly by the coffin of his friend, he wilted the weeping company with the grandeur of his own grief and indignation.



BOUND TO BE A PALL BEARER.

"Gentlemen," said he, "I am here to act as a pall bearer of Sandy Baldwin. I shall do it, and those of you who know me know that I will do it. He cared little for the empty titles which the errors of humanity bestow upon unworthy men. He knew his friends while living. He knows them still. I was his friend. I am nothing more than that now. If he were here he would indorse that sentiment."

At that moment Mr. Goodman stooped and, taking hold of the casket, he gently jolted it to test its weight. After he had hefted it he said:

"Now gentlemen," and he looked like a Nubian lion whose tail had been shut into the door of the Coliseum by mistake, or a Royal Bengal tiger, whose own private martyr had been ruthlessly jerked away from him by the means of a string; "pride, pomp, and circumstance can no longer reach Sandy Baldwin in that mysterious country to which he has gone. Empty titles and the false glamour and glitter of hollow honors cannot gladden his heart now. Your honorable this and your judge that cannot bring the flash of pride to his pallid clay.

"But friendly hands shall be the last to touch his bier. No stranger shall bear my friend away to his grave, for, by—, I will carry him myself."

Then he reached down and put his strong arms about the casket of Sandy Baldwin to shoulder it. But better judgment moved the man who had charge of the services and the original programme was carried out.

Lawrence Barrett said it was at once the grandest and the most ludicrous sight he ever saw. There in the midst of mourning, on the most solemn and impressive of occasions, stood a brave and defiant man, in a Prince Albert coat that tried to be dignified but lacked the necessary scope, and with trousers which shuddered at the idea of touching the earth by a foot or so. With flashing eye and distended nostril he defied the entire programme, and threatening to bear away the body of his friend, like a true gladiator, he won his case, and Sandy Baldwin went to his grave surrounded by a little hand of plain American citizens, followed by the titled but overawed pall bearers, whose names were respectively Messrs. Mud, Dennis and others.

It was beautiful.

Had I been Sandy Baldwin at that moment, I should have made a superhuman effort to make a few desultory remarks at the grave.

Fresno is also noted latterly for having among its citizens a gentleman named Whisk; who has done well for a number of years by attaching the baggage of various theatrical companies. I do not mention this because I have any personal grudge against Mr. Whisk, for I am not a theatrical company, nyether did he attach my baggage. On the contrary, he bought a box and treated me well, but others murmur, and, I believe with just cause, inasmuch that the citizens of Fresno kick, with a loud and sonorous kick, which extended even unto San Francisco and even also unto the sound which is to the north thereof.

Mr. Whisk married in rather a romantic way, I thought. A Fresno gentleman told me about it. He said that Mr. Whisk was doing well in his attachment industry there, and finally formed another attachment for a very wealthy widow. She feared, however, that he loved her only as a brother, and also as one who hath his eye on the bank account wherewith she had been blest.

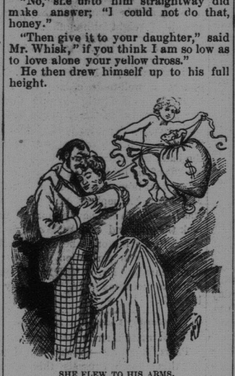
So she said to him: "Oh, darling, I fear that my wealth hath taught thee to love me, and if it were to take wings unto itself thou wouldst also do the same."

"Nay, Gwendolin," said Mr. Whisk, softly, as he drew her head down upon his shoulder and tickled the lobe of her little running ear with the end of his mustache, "I love not thy dollars, but thee alone. Also elsewhere. If thou doubtest me; give thy wealth to the poor. Give it to the World's fair. Give it to the Central Pacific railroad. Give it to any one who is suffering."

"No," she unto him straightway did make answer; "I could not do that, honey."

"Then give it to your daughter," said Mr. Whisk, "if you think I am so low as to love alone your yellow dross."

He then drew himself up to his full height.



SHE FLEW TO HIS ARMS.

She flew to his arms like a frightened dove that has been hit on the head with a rock. Folding her warm arms round about his neck, she sobbed with joy and gave her entire fortune to her daughter.

Mr. Whisk then married the daughter and went on about his business.

I sometimes think that, at the best, man is a great coarse thing.

The widow wept for Mr. Whisk for a week or two and bought a revolver with which to kill him, but better judgment prevailed. She suddenly came to her senses, and, realizing what a weak revenge it was, after all, merely to kill him, she packed up her parrot and went to live at his house.

Verily she laughs best who laughs last.

I saw him, and, though he is wealthy, he looks haggard and there are lines of care around his mouth, that is partially around his mouth. They are doing the best they can, and some day they may extend clear around his mouth, if they do well.

I will now say good-by for the present, with love to all.

Bill Nye

For dyspepsia and Liver Complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure.

A COUCH

is a symptom of many diseases, including Inflamation of the Lungs and Phthisis. Often a cough is neglected, the patient believing it to be only a trifling affair, but when it once takes hold of the Lungs how difficult to cure.

OFTEN

you hear the patient say, "Oh, it's only a cough, I'll soon be over it," and so he lets it run until he can't be cured, and thus he brings his career to an early close,—all caused by simple neglect or refusal to take proper remedies and thus many a life

ENDS

that might have been prolonged but for carelessness. Don't neglect a cough: time and money can be saved by attending to it at once. Physicians now agree that Cod Liver Oil is the best remedy to use in all pulmonary diseases, and

In Consumption

it is prescribed extensively; but they often find that the patient cannot take it, as the stomach refuses to retain it. Estey's Cod Liver Oil Cream can be retained by the most delicate stomach,—it is as pleasant as milk. Try it. All druggists sell it.

A Recipe

JUST HOW TO COOK A ROAST QUITE WELL THAT'S WHAT ALL DO NOT KNOW. THE FIRST THING IS TO GET YOUR MEAT AND THEN THE FIRE MUST GLOW. DONT SPOIL THE MEAT AND WASTE THE FIRE BUT HAVE A WIRE GAUZE DOOR PUT ON YOUR RANGE AND ROASTS WILL TASTE BETTER THAN EER BEFORE.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST Buy the CHARTER OAK, With the Wire Gauze Oven Doors.

To Those Anxious to secure the best, but who are in doubt as to what is the best among so many claimants, we beg to say that we will cheerfully refund the amount paid and all other expenses to all purchasers of

CHARTER OAKS,

who, after a fair trial, are not thoroughly satisfied that it is all we claim for it in every respect, and superior to any other cook stove made.

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FRESH EVERY DAY.

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

A Danger Signal!

A Cold in the Head may be aptly termed a danger signal warning you that if neglected that dangerous and disagreeable disease, Catarrh, is sure to follow, perhaps leading to Consumption and the grave. At no season in the year is Cold in the Head more prevalent than during the Spring months, and at no other season do the people of this country suffer more generally from Catarrh, with all its disagreeable and annoying effects. Do not for an instant neglect either of these troubles, but apply NASAL BALM, the only remedy that will give instant relief and effect a thorough cure. The following testimonials, from among thousands in our possession bear witness to its sterling merit.

Wm. M. Lucas, Dempsey Corners, N. S., writing for a second supply of Nasal Balm says: On Sept. 21 I got two bottles from you, and it has done me more good for Catarrh than all the other numerous and costly remedies and treatment I had tried. I feel better now than I have for years, and have every reason to believe the two bottles I am now sending for will completely cure me. I consider Nasal Balm worth its weight in gold to any person suffering from Catarrh.

Wm. Clark, baggage master, W & A. Railway, Annapolis, N. S., writes: Please send me another bottle of Nasal Balm as my first bottle is gone, and I believe, had I used it according to instructions, it would have cured me; as it is I am very much better, in fact feel like another person.

Wm. Chas. Hanley, postmaster, Spry Bay, N. S., says:—I submit the following to the public that any one who may be afflicted may be benefitted by the same remedy. Two bottles of your Nasal Balm has restored to perfect health a four year old child of ours suffering from Catarrh.

Robert C. Woodman, Digby, N. S., writes as follows: Enclosed find $1 for another large bottle of Nasal Balm which you will please send me by first mail. The bottle I sent for some time ago benefitted me very much more than any other preparation I ever tried.

Mrs. M. Ray, Canso, N. S., writes: I have used Nasal Balm on several occasions with the children for cold in the head, and always find it effects a rapid cure.

Hanford Wolhampter, Bloomfield, N. B. writes: I wish to inform you that I have been a sufferer from Catarrh for a long time, and have continually tried so-called remedies and Catarrh cures, but all to no purpose. At last I heard of Nasal Balm and was induced to try that. To my astonishment I found relief from first application, and now after two weeks use feel myself PERFECTLY and THOROUGHLY cured.

James H. McLeod, Mink River Road, N. S. says: I have tried other remedies for Catarrh, but received no good from them. Your Nasal Balm is certainly the best remedy I have tried and all you claim for it. The fact that it is pleasant and convenient to use adds greatly to its value, but its chief worth lies in being a certain cure for that unpleasant disease—Catarrh.

If Nasal Balm is not kept in stock by your dealer it will be sent postpaid on receipt of price (50 cent for small and $1 for large size bottles) by addressing

FULFORD & CO., Brockville, Ont.

Nasal Balm. Instantly Relieves **Cold in Head.**

Nasal Balm Positively Cures **Catarrh.**

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 LAST STAGES.

AND AS A FLESH MAKER, IT HAS NO EQUAL.

For sale by all Chemists.

PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Phillips' Phosphe-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

ALWAYS ASK FOR THE ISLAY BLEND REGISTERED TRADE MARK WHISKY, MACKIE & Co's VERY OLD.

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We have now in stock our Spring Styles in all the latest novelties in Soft and Hard Felt Hats, Spring Style Silk Hats, Ladies and Misses Travelling Caps, Also a full assortment of *TRUNKS, VALISES &c.* GENTS' KID GLOVES, Best value in the market. An inspection respectfully solicited. Lowest Prices.

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CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED

TO THE EDITOR: Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and Post Office Address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M.C., 186 West Adelaide St., TORONTO, ONTARIO.

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