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POOR DOCUMENT




# THE EVENING GAZETTE

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JOHN A. BOWES, Editor and Publisher.

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ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, OCT. 20, 1890.


**For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.**

## IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

We publish elsewhere a letter on the McKinley tariff which appeared in the St. James's Gazette and which was written by Mr. James I. Fellows, the agent general for this province in London. The views put forward by Mr. Fellows in regard to the effects of the McKinley tariff are much the same as those which have been enunciated in the GAZETTE. We believe that this legislation on the part of the United States will awaken the people of the United Kingdom to the necessity for a closer union with the colonies, and will prove a powerful factor in bringing about Imperial Federation. The idea of an Imperial Customs Union against the world was first permently brought forward at the meeting of the British Association in 1884 by a gentleman from Liverpool, England, in an elaborate paper which attracted much attention at the time. He showed that the British Empire produced every article necessary for the comfort and sustenance of man, or for the use of manufacturers with the exception of the long stapled cotton which is obtained from the southern states. This description of cotton, however, could probably be grown in Queensland and in Egypt, which is now virtually a part of the British Empire, so that our Empire is practically independent of the rest of the world and can defy the efforts of United Christendom to injure it commercially if it will be but true to itself. We believe the time will come when there will be such a union as Mr. Fellows indicates and there is no good reason that can be urged against it being brought about at an early day. Such a union would make Canada enormously prosperous, for it would give us the control of a market for our products which is practically without limit. The subject is one which is worthy of the attention of the best minds in the British Empire, and we trust that it may soon assume a practical form.

## NEWFOUNDLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Hon. Robert Bond, of Newfoundland, who was one of the delegates appointed by the government of that colony to visit England, in reference to the French shore claims, is now in Boston, and has been interviewed by a Herald reporter in regard to a mission with which he says he has been charged. Mr. Bond states while he and his colleagues were in England, they convinced the imperial government of the advisability of Newfoundland being permitted to negotiate with the United States government upon the fishery question, with a view to overcoming the friction between the two countries, and the differences that are constantly arising on account of the seizure of American fishing vessels, boarding the same, the destruction of their bait, etc., under the "bait act."

The nature of the proposals made by Mr. Bond to the imperial government, and which, he says, they have assented to, were thus stated by him to the Herald:—

"Heretofore the imperial government has been led to look upon the interests of Canada and Newfoundland as identical, but we showed clearly that our interests are very wide apart. For instance, Canada has certain canal questions, the Behring sea difficulty, the Alaska boundary, and other issues, which might make reciprocity with Canada a complicated question, but Newfoundland, being no part of the Dominion, would have no concern in these matters, and should not be embarrassed by having her interests mixed up with those of Canada.

"We convinced the imperial government of the correctness of this view, and, as a result, I was authorized by the imperial government and the government of Newfoundland to proceed to this country for the purpose of submitting to the British minister, Sir Julian Pauncefote, a proposal from the Newfoundland government to be laid before the government of the United States, and also to take such further steps as I might deem necessary to accomplish the object in view.

"Acting on these instructors I have submitted to your government, through Sir Julian Pauncefote, a proposition to the effect that American fishermen shall have the privilege of entering the harbors of Newfoundland at all times to purchase bait on the same terms as Newfoundland fishermen and the privilege of trading and selling fish, oils, etc., subject only to such customs duties as are imposed upon Newfoundland vessels similarly employed; also the privilege of the winter frozen herring Pishery without restriction. In return for this we ask that the product of our Newfoundland fisheries—fish, oils, etc.—and our crude or unmanufactured minerals, be admitted to the United States free of duty."

It appears that Mr. Bond has been to Gloucester to air his views, and according to common report his proposals were not very favorably received at that centre of the American fisheries. Mr. Bond states that Canada will not be permitted to come under the reciprocal provisions offered to the United States and that the Newfoundland bait act will be enforced against us. We quote from the interview what Mr. Bond says on this point:—

"Under the arrangement that has been submitted to the government of this country, will our fishermen be permitted to engage in the frozen herring business in Newfoundland?"

"Yes, certainly, and that is a most valuable fishery to this country. Your fishery bureau evidently appreciates the value of that fishery, for I find that it receives special mention in their reports for 1886 and 1888. It is herein declared that frozen herrings from Newfoundland are used extensively by the George's bank cod and haddock fishermen as bait during the winter season, and large quantities are also used for food purposes, being shipped in a frozen state nearly all over the United States.' These frozen herrings sell here at from $1 to $2 per hundred count. The average amount sold by American fishermen in Boston alone is 20,000 barrels, or about 10,000,000 fish per year. You will appreciate, then, the immense value of this fishery privilege to the fishermen of New England."

"If the United States government approve of the proposal, will Canada come under its provisions?"

"No; and that is the reason why Canada will resort to any means to prevent this arrangement. That accounts for that special despatch which was wired to your paper from Halifax on the 16th inst., and which clearly indicated the chagrin of Canadians at England having permitted Newfoundland to treat with this country ap.t from her, and the desire to prevent if possible the proposed arrangement between this country and Newfoundland. Your Halifax correspondent declared that 'it is well known here that the government of Newfoundland, through its premier, now in London, has pledged itself to the Canadian government to repeal the Newfoundland bait act, under which license fees, have hitherto been charged for bait,' and he goes on to intimate what fools the Americans would be to make any arrangement with Newfoundland under such circumstances.

"What astonishing regard Halifax suddenly manifests for the people of this country," said Mr. Bond. "Only a few days ago Nova Scotians, in particular, and Canadians generally, were gloating over the possibilities of securing the fisheries of this country by joining with Newfoundland in excluding American fishermen from the bait grounds. Why this sudden change of base? Because they are now aware of the proposal submitted by Newfoundland to this country, and that the acceptance of such will destroy their plans.

"As a member of the Newfoundland government, and as just having left the premier of Newfoundland in London, I am prepared to state that the assertion made by your Halifax correspondent, to the effect that a pledge has been given to the Canadian government to repeal the bait act, is emphatically untrue, and no such pledge has been given to the imperial government."

"Have you seen the secretary of state, Mr. Blaine, upon this question, Mr. Bond?"

"I had a three hours' interview with him; but, of course, cannot make public what was said on that occasion."

"Has Sir Julian Pauncefote full power to act with this country on behalf of Newfoundland?"

"Sir Julian Pauncefote has had full powers conveyed to him to do so."

All this will be interesting news to our fishermen, who have been accustomed to look upon the people of Newfoundland as friends. Although Mr. Bond is very sanguine of the success of his mission it does not appear to us that there is much prospect of it resulting in a treaty, in view of the strong special interests that will be arrayed against it. It is well, however, for the people of Canada to learn the real sentiments of the people of Newfoundland towards them.

## NOTE AND COMMENT.

The hardest shot the "haul down the British flag" annexationists of the Ellis stripe have yet received comes from the New York Sun, which kicks these degraded beings in the following characteristic fashion:—

"Some Canadians show a disposition to let themselves be bullied into annexation to the United States by trade restrictions. The United States can wisely pause to weigh the policy of annexing a population whose standard of patriotism are carried around in a peddler's pack."

THE GAZETTE referred some days ago to the absurd attack which was being made on the government by the Transcript and other papers because three men were drowned off a wrecked schooner at Cape Tormentine, and because the keeper of the government ice boat, would not allow it to be used as a life boat. The Montreal Herald, Peter Mitchell's paper, is particularly violent in its comments and says:—

"This painful incident should impress upon the Ministers of Marine and Fisheries the necessity of paying more attention to the work of his department and doing less bumming around the country abusing abler and better men than himself."

This shows that Peter is very angry at seeing another man in the office he once filled. As for "bumming around" the less Peter says about that sort of thing the better.

Referring to the exodus of which the Grit papers are so fond of speaking the Yarmouth Times says:—

While the passenger traffic by the steamer Yarmouth has been on the increase the "exodus" has decidedly decreased." There is an official record of families who remove to the United States with their effects and this record shows that from the whole province there went to the United States via Yarmouth:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| rom Jan. 1 to Sept 30, | 1888 | 27 families |
| " " | 1889 | 5 " |
| " " | 1890 | 3 " |

There is no official record of families who have come back from the United States, but those who are about the wharf when the steamer Yarmouth comes in, will bear us out in saying that greater numbers than those given above have come back, with their effects, to the county of Yarmouth alone in the years named.

The Times is no doubt correct in stating that the tide is now setting towards Canada. That is the case in this province where the number who are returning is far greater than the number going from us.

Kingsport, N. S. has only had railway communication with the Cornwallis and Annapolis Valleys for a few months yet it is already doing a large export trade. The Grit Halifax Chronicle after telling how in the middle of September the S. S. Odin left Kingsport for Havana with 5,000 barrels of potatoes, goes on to say:—

"The Odin had scarcely sailed when the magnificent fruit steamer King Frode arrived, having coaled at Parrsboro, to load apples for London. She carries about 9,000 barrels and was chartered by D. M. Dickie, and will sail about the 18th inst. There seems to be every likelihood that forty thousand barrels of potatoes will be shipped to the West Indies this autumn and winter, and probably twenty-five thousand barrels of apples to England from Kingsport. An additional amount will go in either directions, so that the Cornwallis Valley railway will carry perhaps, one hundred thousand barrels of this year's crops—not a bad beginning.

Yet the paper in which this item appeared is one of these annexationist sheets which is always declaring that our only market is the United States and that we cannot do any trade with the West Indies.

### A Boy Who Said Too Much.

A North Side theatrical man; A lady and boy came to one of our matinees last week and got their tickets at the box-office. I was standing near and something seemed to tell me that the lady was a stranger, or unaccustomed to a theatre, or something of the sort, so I saw her inside, and as the ushers were all busy I snowed her where the seats were. As I was doing this I noticed that the boy's eyes were becoming enlarged. It was evidently his first matinee if not his first sight at a theatre. As soon as his astonishment began to wane so that he could get his breath he asked, "Mamma, is this the church you told papa you was goin' to today?" His mamma gave him the usual maternal shake, but the boy was having innings right along. The next was, "Mamma, this is the funniest church I ever seen—what church'—

He was caught out in that one and his mamma scored one by remarking: "You talk too much for a boy of your age. Now keep quiet or I'll take you back home."

Dr. John C. Berry, who is in Asia on a vacation, mailed a letter and postal card to Dr. R. D. Ribber of Bath, Maine, on the same day, sending one westward via St. Petersburg, and the other east via San Francisco. The letters reached Bath in the same mail.

# WAKEMAN'S WANDERINGS.

## AT STRATHGLASS.

**Wakeman Plays a Prominent Part in a Wedding at Frankyle.**

FASNAKYLE, Scotland, Sept. 15, 1890.—Leaving the little railway station at Beauly, we saw not an hundred feet away, at the road-head of a long pair of stairs a huge wagonette, already filled with people. This was the Straithglass "coach," as my companion said. Two seats were reserved beside the driver. These we scrambled into, and before the train had steamed out of the station our coach was rolling heavily away towards a region of silence eternal. For when the Strathglass coach finally stops some 30 or 40 miles west of Beauly, in every direction save that from whence it came, is a land that has never known a road or a wheeled vehicle. Once under the old clan system it was peopled with a grand and noble race. From clearance after clearence and eviction after eviction it is now more lone and silent than when skin-clad helots huddled in its straths and glens, and savage Pagan rites were celebrated within its olden stone circles and clachans. To-day its very foot-paths and bridle-paths are given over to the gamekeeper, the gillie and the red deer. Perhaps an hundred grave-faced crofters may occupy every hundred square miles of land. Landlordism has exterminated the gratest portion of Scottish people throughout the entire north of Scotland precisely as, with famine and Balfourism it is gradually but surely murdering an entire race in Ireland. The Green Isle is being transformed into a sheep and cattle range for London butchers; and the Scottish Highlands from the Grampians to the ocean rim around the whole north of Scotland and to the onter cliffs of the Western Isle is already simply a vast game preserve for London sportsmen. But God's sunlight never shone on so romantically beautiful a land; and the inexpressible pathos of it all mists and the Hebrides in Scotland, there are a few old men and women who have retained a few words of a language once common to the Cymric Celts; indeed that the Gaelic language, with the crumbling remains of the glorious antiquities of Ireland and Scotland, are but the fabrics of zealots' dreams. But if you will come far enough you will find this language in all its original richness purity and power, and will be astonded to know that every soul in many districts in Ireland and, geographically, in the larger portion of Scotland, speak it every waking hour of their lives precisely as their forefathers spoke it for unknown cycles of years before them.

"Oh, yes," explained my friend, "we are all Gaelic still, north of Perthshire and Aberdeen-shire, and in all the outlying islands." And then modestly, and as though there might be something of the lingering old Jacobitic sedition in it: "I preach to my people in Gaelic every other Sunday."

"And do they all understand it?"

"Understand it! They will tell you that Adam spoke Gaelic; that the Scripture can be alone properly expounded in Gaelic; my English sermons are given to empty benches; the Gaelic Sundays bring hearers from twenty miles away; and every face is a picture of radiant devotion and joy—even to the last of their brave collie dogs!"

Bless them for loyalty to their traditions and language, it must be so; for below and behind us there came a roar of song, that echoed widely through the glens and passes. They had worn out the thread-bare gossip of Strathglass, and, as all without exception had had the cockles of their hearts warmed a little this day by "a cinder in their glasses," as the Highlanders affectionately term a drop of peat whiskey, moodiness and silence, after "the ceilidh" or gossiping was exhausted, were succeeded by impetuous song. "*Coire Cheathaich*" was the name of the first one they sang and the very title, from *coire*, kettle, and *cheathaich*, steamy, vapory, or "The Misty Dell" as applied to a loved Highland valley or hollow, is illustrative of the exquisitely poetic significance of words in all Gaelic original. Here is the first stanza:

'S Coire-cheathaich, nan aighean siubhlach,
An Coire rumach is uar fonn,
Gu lurach mad-fearach, mile-cheal, sughar,
Gach luasa fluar na chubhraidh leam;
Gu molach, dubh-ghorm, torrach, luisrasgach,
Coireach, piurach, dlu-ghlan, grinn,
Caoin, balbach, dithennach, canach, misleannach:
Gleann a mhillich 's an liomhor snag.

My own Misty Corrie, by deer ever haunted,
My beautious valley, my own verdant dell,
Soft, rich and grassy with sweets ever scented
From every fair flow'r I love dear and well:
Thickly all growing, brightly all blowing,
Over its shaggy and green-darkened hills;
Moss, capach and daisies adorning its mazes,
Through which gambles lightly the lithe graceful fawn!

"It will be my turn soon!" said my friend in a whisper and with a grimace of resignation.

"Your turn?"

"They will tire of their "Misty Dell" shortly, and every one, women and all, will begin such a doctrinal exposition and catechism as, could you hear it in English, you would regard as little else than assault. Oh, yes every one of my flock, and indeed all highlanders, love to get their ministers outside the kirk, and harry them a little. All Scotchmen are born disputants. Add a little of the right kind of flame to their zeal and they are masters of polemics. One glass makes one of my people a doctrinal enthusiast; two, sets him to expounding the most difficult theologic problem; and I sometimes think, with another he would stop on his way into heaven and engage St. Peter himself."

His prediction was a true one. One by one they approached the cherished subject. They were answered kindly and silenced. Then a few more bars of the "Misty Dell" were unleashed in joyous, uneven measure and high, sustained notes. Again two or three would deploy, as it were, and set upon the minister with a flank movement of doctrinal problems that kept his best wits flashing to meet and parry. Then they would subside again and another song, in praise of Lord Lovat, the joys of the Lovat house, clan, the chase, hospitalities and all, was given with a roar of confused major and minor treble. This gave them courage to move front and flank upon my friend, when, as I afterwards learned, all the ramifications of "Broken Covenant" were battled over with wonderful vigor, and this assault in turn gave place to an interlude, or truce, in which the entire, party, minister and all, sang with great vehemence and feeling "Guran Nan Gaidheal," The cry of the Gael." As if they had gathered power from the strange notes of this lamantation, the whole coach-load, driver and all set upon my friend and buried at him pointed in "Justification" "Adoption" and "Santification" in an ecstacy of argumentative frenzy. They stood up to it besides. To see more than a dozen vigorous Highlanders standing as high as the lurching of the coach would let them, pounding the palms and each others' broad shoulders to emphasize their arguments, each almost singing his wildly earnest assertions in a tongue unknown to English ears, and all reaching climaxes of eloquence or hurling thunderbolts of doctrinal logic with a half-yelled "Nis!—nis!" ("Now!—now!") as some particularly effective point was made; and all, to one unused to their ingenious ways, apparently ready to annihilate my ministerial friend to whom they were all devotedly attached, and who finally sank helpless under "the tempest of oratory" was to know, with a malicious thrill of delight, that there is one place in the world where the preacher must sit still and writhe, even as long-suffering parishioners, under his own teachings, returned to be heaped up and poured back upon him like the bread upon the waters which returneth after many days.

But far up the strath our horses were changed at a little clachan. Then here and there, where footpaths turned to the heights above or the valley beneath, peasant doctrinaries one by one descended and disappeared with a departing shot of Spiritual ferocity, harder and fiercer than all the granite crags about us. The shadows crept in and were marshaled in dark phalanxes in the strath-bed far down there, thousands of feet below. The river, now broad and glassy, now a foaming torrent, and again a feathery waterfall, only disclosed its course in sound. Hints of great hunting-lodges, like castles, were revealed by probably turrets shamely cut against the leaden sky above the darkening trees, or by tremendous gates before great avenues of sycamores, or by liveried servitors standing at the roadside to catch the mail-pouches flung to them as we rattled by. And finally five little flaxen heads, apparition-like bobbing beside the coach, and cowing and shouting to the "Pappy" beside me, told me that we were at last in the heart of grand Strathglass; and that the great square pile behind the larches from which the welcoming lamp and fire light shone, was the sweet old Manse of Fasnakyle, where, for a little, a Yankee pilgrim was to find a hospitable Highland home.

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

## EIGHTEENTH CENTURY COSTUMES.

**Gossip About a Reported Movement to Revive Them in a Fashionable Club.**

[New York Sun.]

Club men are interested in a rumor in fashionable up-town cafes and restaurants that a movement is on foot to establish a new club, the purposes of which are to reproduce, as far as possible, the picturesque dress and customs that were in vogue in London in the eighteenth century. It has been a matter of gossip that the new club is to be in a measure established as a protest against conventional dress suits and other familiar details of modern full dress costume, which has found expression at Tuxedo and at a number of recent private receptions among the Four Hundred, in the wearing of knee breeches and colored waistcoats and dress coats by the men and by some notable changes in the design of the garments worn by the women guests. It is said that the club is to be called the Brummel Club, and that the project of its establishment was a matter of lively discussion at a private dinner at Delmonico's within the last fortnight, and the idea met with much favor among whom were some well known young men of fashion who had been outspoken in declaring that they were tired of the clawhammer and doeskin trousers, and thought it was high time that a reform should be instituted. It was suggested that subscriptions be taken on the spot to hire a building in Fifth avenue, to be converted into a club house.

The idea, it was said, was suggested by the pleasing effect made by the picturesque costumes worn in the play now running at the Madison Square Theatre, but it is a matter of fact that Mr. Richard Mansfield, who plays Beau, after whom the proposed club is to be named, has had nothing to do with the movement for the club's establishment, and has not been approached by any of the men who are interested in founding it.

The latest news of the scheme is that the club is to be in operation before the Christmas holidays, and that the idea is to make it as exclusive as the Century Club, the Goethe Club or any other of the fashionable organization of the town. The plan, it is said, is to duplicate in the furnishing of the club house the exact style of the Brummell period, with the hangings, frescoes and furniture of the eighteenth century. The walls and ceiling of the reception room are to be covered with cretonne, and are to be adorned with cartoons of the period and a number of original paintings in possession of the proprietors. One of the purposes of the club is to be that of historical research, and a library of books bearing on the manners and customs of Brnmell's time is to be a special feature. Socially the members plan a novelty in a studied effort to reproduce in their intercourse at the same old-fashioned courtesy and deportment that made the time famous in history. One of the proposed social features is to be, if the idea is carried into effect, what may be known as the special ladies' evening, and it is planned that the women must appear at these receptions attired in eighteenth century gowns, with powdered hair, and other details of the fashionable attire then in vogue. The men will sport knee breeches, gorgeous waistcoats, and colored coats. It is not one of the purposes of the club to publicly exploit this idea of old-fashioned dress, and the members will not attempt to bring the knee breeches and buckles into notice on the fashionable promenades.


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

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

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

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

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

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*LAYDOWN the washer and the wringer,*
*There's no more work for you and me*
*For we've sent our laundry to Ungar's.*
*Only to be rough dried for 25cts per doz., but it is the best plan.*

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE
**PHILLIPS' Cod Liver Oil**
WITH THE
WHEAT PHOSPHATES.
Miscible with Milk or Water and just as Palatable.
Retainable on the most delicate Stomach, and digested with ease.
FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, SCROFULOUS AND WASTING DISEASES, COUGHS, COLDS AND LENG AFFECTIONS.
*AND AS A FLESH MAKER,*
IT HAS NO EQUAL.
For sale by all Chemists.
PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA
FOR DYSPEPSIA.
Phillips' Phospho-Muriate of Quinine Compound. THE TONIC OF THE DAY.

**LUBY'S**
FOR THE HAIR,
*Restores the color, beauty, and softness to Grey Hair, and*
IS NOT A DYE.
AT ALL CHEMISTS. 50 CENTS A BOTTLE

**Bermuda Bottled.**
"You must go to Bermuda. If you do not I will not be responsible for the consequences. Bermuda, doctor, I can afford neither the time nor the money." "Well, if that is impossible, try
**SCOTT'S EMULSION**
OF PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.
I sometimes call it Bermuda Bottled, and many cases of
CONSUMPTION,
*Bronchitis, Cough or Severe Cold*
I have CURED with it; and the advantage is that the most sensitive stomach can take it. Another thing which commends it is the stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites which it contains. You will find it for sale at your Druggist's, in Salmon wrapper. Be sure you get the genuine.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

CATARRH AND COLD IN HEAD HOW CURED
NASAL BALM CURES COLD IN THE HEAD CATARRH
**NASAL BALM.**
A certain and speedy cure for Cold in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages.
SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING.
Instant Relief, Permanent Cure, Failure Impossible.
Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as headache, partial deafness, losing sense of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, nausea, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, you have Catarrh, and should lose no time in procuring a bottle of NASAL BALM. *Be warned in time,* neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death. NASAL BALM is sold by all druggists, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price (50 cents and $1.00) by addressing
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# NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between R. J. JENKINS, Jr. and GEO. G. CORBET, carrying on the Tea, Coffee and Light Grocery Business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The said ROBT. J. JENKINS, Jr., is to carry on the Business and pay all liabilities owed the firm and collect all assets due the firm.

SIGNED
ROBT. J. JENKINS, Jr.
GEO. G. CORBET.

Oct. 13, 1890.


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—DAVIS'—
Patent Folding Umbrella Stand
PATENTED AUGUST 25TH, 1890.
USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL.
Suitable for Hall, Parlor, Office, or Store. PRICE $2.00.
Height, 2 feet, 9 inches. Weight, Complete, about Three Pounds.
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N. B.—Send for Circulars. Special prices to the Trade.

1890. EXHIBITION, 1890.
Strangers and Visitors,
It will be to your advantage before purchasing elsewhere to call and inspect my stock of
Perfumes, Combs, Brushes, Mirrors, Walking Sticks, Sponges, etc.,
and in fact everything that is to be found in a first class drug store.
R. D. McARTHUR,
MEDICAL HALL.
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Just Opened Today.
GREENLAND SEAL
—AND—
OPPOSSUM CAPES.
NEW STYLES.
D. MAGEE'S SONS,
7 and 9 Market Square.

LOOK AHEAD.
Winter is Coming, and the best and Cheapest place to get fitted out for it is at the
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Where there is to be found the largest stock of
WINTER CLOTHING
ever shown in the city. In our Ready-Made Department we have a fine assortment of
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in Pilots, Beavers, Meltons, Naps in blue, black, brown and green shades. Also a fine assortment of
REEFERS
in same quality and shades.
500 All Wool Suits;
800 Pairs Scotch Tweed Pants, worth $4.00, selling at $2.75; and a fine lot of
PANTS at $1.25.
In our Custom Department will be found a fine assortment of
Scotch and English Tweeds
for suitings. Also an extra fine line in all kinds and colors of
OVERCOATINGS
to select from. Our stock of
SCOTCH UNDERWEAR
cannot be equalled in the city for quality or price. Also an extra fine stock of
GENT'S FURNISHINGS
always in stock. Call and see us when you want anything in our line.
T. YOUNGCLAUS
51 Charlotte street.

Boston Brown Bread
Every Saturday.
Families Supplied with
CAKE AND PASTRY
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Fresh every day.
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74 Charlotte street.

ST. JOHN DYE WORKS
IS THE PLACE TO GET
Ladies' and Gents' Wear Cleaned or Dyed and Pressed.
C. E. BRACKETT, - 86 Princess St.

ALWAYS ASK FOR
THE ISLAY BLEND
REGISTERED TRADE MARK
WHISKY,
MACKIE & Co's
VERY OLD.
See Analytical Report on Each Bottle 6 Years Old.
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TRINIDAD ORANGES.
—VERY NICE—
SELLING AT 30 Cts. DOZEN.
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GRAPES.
TO ARRIVE
FRIDAY, October 17th.
TAYLOR & DOCKRILL
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Gravenstein Apples,
Sharp's N. B. Apples,
Damascus Grapes, Cranberries,
Snowflake and Kidney Potatoes
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J. S. ARMSTRONG & BRO.,
32 CHARLOTTE ST.

BANANAS,
GREEN GRAPES,
DELEWARE GRAPES,
SWEET POTATOES,
LEMONS, ORANGES,
GREEN TOMATOES,
C. BERRIES, SQUASH,
SCOTT BROTHERS.

*Sweet Potatoes, Cal. Plums, Bartlett Pears, Bananas, Blueberries, Tomatoes, Water Melons, Etc.,*
Fresh every day.
J. S. ARMSTRONG & BRO.,
32 Charlotte St., next Y. M. C. A.

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

St. John Oyster House.
No 5 King Square, North Side.
OYSTERS, CLAMS, &c.
40 Bbls No. 1 Hand Picked P.E.I. Oysters
40 Bbls Richmond Bay Oysters;
15 Bbls Chatham Oysters;
5 Bbls, 20 Gallons Clams;
5 Kegs Salt Feet;
Oyster and Clam Chowders daily.
Family orders promptly filled.
C. H. JACKSON.

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Hand Made Boots and Shoes.
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Every Pair Warranted.
Repairing Neatly Executed.

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A'INT IT FUNNY that some people are willing to pay a profit on a profit. Our profit is a living one, that's all; and our goods are open to the eyes of the multitude.

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'90. HATS. '90.
Robert C. Bourke & Co.
We have now in stock our Spring Styles in all the latest novelties in
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Ladies and Misses Travelling Caps,
Also a full assortment of
*TRUNKS, VALISES &c.*
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Best value in the market. An inspection respectfully solicited. Lowest Prices.
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MACHINISTS
*Sole Proprietors in Canada of*
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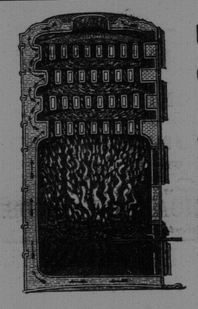
RUSSEL'S FRICTIONLESS PUMP
Manufacturers of Double and Single Acting Ship's Pumps, Hand and Power Elevators, Steam Engines, Judson's Governors and Sturtevant Blowers, Rotary Saw Mills, Laundry Machinery, Shafting, Hangers, and Pulleys.



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