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POOR DOCUMENT

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In one's life is the discovery of a remedy for some long-standing malady. The poison of Scrofula is in your blood. You inherited it from your ancestors. Will you transmit it to your offspring? In the great majority of cases, both Consumption and Catarrh originate in Scrofula. It is supposed to be the primary source of many other derangements of the body. Begin at once to cleanse your blood with the standard alterative,

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Restored My Health

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Druggists. $1, six $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

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:

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ONE YEAR	4.00.

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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., TUESDAY, JAN. 20, 1891.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

THE RECIPROCITY NEGOTIATIONS.

The reciprocity negotiations which are about to be renewed between Canada and the United States are causing some of the Grits a great deal of distress. The Telegraph this morning contains a long and absurd despatch from its Ottawa correspondent in which its readers are told that there is a serious disturbance in ministerial circles over the reciprocity question. The Ontario ministers are said to be opposed to any abandonment of the strict protectionist doctrine and are quoted as saying that if the Ontario millers and farmers are not protected they will not allow any one else to be. The writer than goes on to say:—

Sir John Macdonald refuses to take any of his colleagues into his confidence as to his intentions, but an article in today's Empire indicates that a change of front on the part of the government is imminent on account that the Newfoundland government in seeking reciprocity with the United States has forced the hands of both imperial and dominion authorities and the influence of Downing street is being exerted to induce the dominion government to accept any reasonable offer of reciprocity that the United States may make. It appears that what Blaine has offered is complete unrestricted reciprocity, and it is hinted that rather than cut adrift from the combines and protected interests Sir John will dissolve parliament and endeavor to secure a new lease of power before he is forced to chose between combineism and reciprocity. The article in the Empire this morning brought dozens of inquiries to ministers from manufacturers asking if they were going to be abandoned.

The absurdity of all this is easily proved by the fact that the offer to negotiate a new reciprocity treaty comes from the United States and therefore could not have been caused by any pressure brought on Canada by the British government or by any action on the part of the government of Newfoundland. The Grits are seeking now to create the impression that Sir John and his government are, and always have been opposed to reciprocity, whereas they are, and always have been, in favor of it. Sir John, in his Halifax speech, gave a short sketch of the record of his government with regard to reciprocity. He told the electors that the old reciprocity treaty of 1854 was carried through parliament by the government of which he was a member. He said that treaty was terminated by the government of the United States in 1866 through no fault of Canada or its government. Then continuing the story of reciprocity he went on to say:—

But the conservative government did not rest upon their oars. They pressed, as far as self respect would allow them, upon the government and legislature of the United States our desire to enter into new negotiations for the establishment of reciprocal trade between the two countries. It was declined. We sent to Washington two ministers, Sir Alex. Galt, an old liberal conservative, and Sir Wm. Howland, an old reformer, who, like many other old reformers, gave me his support; they went to Washington and failed. In 1871 when the Washington treaty was negotiated, I was one of the commissioners that negotiated that treaty. We urged upon the United States government, and upon the president of the United States that we should not confine ourselves to settling the dispute about the Alabama seizures, and about the fishery question, but should make it the occasion of a consideration of a large treaty of commerce. They told us they could not do it. The commissioners, the chief of whom was General Grant's prime minister, Mr. Fish, was one of the government himself. He was secretary of state, but he and they said to us 'we have no instructions and there is no use approaching the government of the United States, because they will not agree to any treaty of reciprocity.' Again Sir. Chas. Tupper in 1888 had the same experience. He went to Washington having full power and instructions to deal with the United States, and ask them to negotiate for a reciprocity treaty. His offer to them was wide in its terms, so that there was no kind of reciprocity treaty that might not be included in the discussion between the commissioners if they had agreed. Of course our commissioners would have seen that the industries of Canada would receive fair play and that our manufactories would not have been crushed before they attained maturity. There are of course, beside the agricultural products of the country, and the products of the sea, many other articles of trade that might have been considered and reciprocity in them agreed upon without in any way injuring the industries which we had fostered with so much care. But it was of no use to attempt to enter into any negotiations having the effect of reciprocal development of trade, as my hon. colleagues have told you.

This statement of Sir John A. Macdonald respecting the record of his government on the reciprocity question has never been contradicted and cannot be contradicted because it is absolutely true. In view of this what ground is there for saying that either he or his government has ever been opposed to a fair reciprocity treaty with the United States.

THE C. P. R. AND THE CITY.

Since Mr. VanHorne returned to Montreal he has been talking to some of the reporters and they have gathered from his conversation the idea that the C. P. R. Company is considering the establishment of a line of fast freight steamers between St. John and Liverpool, and the sending of freight from China intended for the English markets by way of St. John. This is something the people of St. John would be very well pleased to see carried out and it is to be hoped that Mr. VanHorne's ideas have been correctly interpreted, and that he means just what he says. At the present time the city proposes to hand over the Carleton Branch and Sand Point wharf property to the C. P. R. company at a cost of $40,000 and it is very essential that they should have some guarantee from that company as to what they intend to do to utilize or improve it. So far no guarantee has been given yet this city can hardly be expected to pay out $40,000 without a better assurance that this money will not be thrown away than we have yet received.

CONCERNING OUR BANKS.

The figures placed before the stockholders of the Bank of New Brunswick yesterday showed that institution to have earned during the past year, in net profits, the large sum of $111,442 or about 22 per cent. on a capital of $500,000. The Bank has paid a dividend of 12 per cent. on its captial during the year and in eight months, or since the first of May 1890, has added about $44,000 to its profits on hand, which now net in the shape of a rest $506,856, an amount in excess of its capital. Taking capital and rest together the Bank of New Brunswick earned during the year about 11½ per cent, after paying salaries and all expenses except taxes. This is a good showing and it proves that the business of banking if properly conducted is a highly profitable one in St. John.

The Bank of New Brunswick is now our only St. John bank and, counting capital and rest together, it represents a banking capital of about $1,000,000. In Halifax they have five banks with a paid up capital of $3,814,200 and rests amounting to $1,105,000 or $4,919,300 in all. Thus the banking capital of Halifax is about five times as great as that of St. John although the business done in this city requiring banking facilities is quite as large or larger than that of Halifax. As a consequence of this we have the agencies of four outside banks doing business with the people of St. John. No one knows what proportion of the capital of these banks is employed here or whether the amount employed is always the same or not. There is a very general impression that some of these banks at least make the business they do in St. John entirely subservient to their general business, and that when there is a demand for money at some great centre such as New York they do not hesitate to send their money there and leave their customers here in the lurch. There have been many complaints of the manner in which discounts have been curtailed by some of the banks to their St. John customers, with the result of producing a temporary stringency in the local money market and seriously embarrassing many good men who are perfectly solvent. The natural and proper remedy for this condition of affairs is more local bank capital and that means the starting of another bank. Every one will admit that an institution like the Bank of New Brunswick, which has a local board of directors and whose interests are all centred in St. John, is much more likely to serve the people of St. John efficiently and stand by them in times of difficulty and danger than any bank having its head quarters elsewhere. The merchants and business men of St. John ought not to be dependent on the whims of managers of outside institutions, which make the state of their own health or their bad temper an excuse for adopting a course of conduct towards their customers which may be ruinous. Another local bank well managed will pay handsomely in St. John and we cannot have it too soon.

PROF. KOCH AND HIS LYMPH.

About one hundred years ago Dr. Jenner discovered that by inoculation with a vaccine virus immunity might be secured from small-pox which at that time was considered one of humanity's most dreadful scourges. If we have read history aright, Dr. Jenner was looked upon by many of his contemporaries as a charlatan and was treated by them as such. By others, they were the ignorant and bigoted, who conceding that there might be something in his discovery, it was contended that to avail of it was to set one's self in opposition to the will of God, for, they said, if he did not intend that the human race should be decimated by the disease he would not permit its ravages. This feeling was manifested in St. John when small pox visited us a few years ago and in Montreal it developed in two or three small riots. With just as much reason might the adoption of all sanitary measures be opposed, the use of seasonable clothing and proper food, as this manifestation of opposition to the use of a discovery by which Dr. Jenner has been made famous for all time. A few years ago Pasteur discovered his remedy for hydrophobia which has outlived its detractors and proved that a malady that for thousands of years had been supposed to be incurable, was not without an antidote. We cannot hope, or fear, that the Elixir of Life will ever be discovered, but it is by no means improbable, that a discovery will yet be made by which the encroachments of age will be delayed and many of the ills of multiplied years averted. Dr. Jenner gave those who availed of his discovery immunity from a disease of periodical occurrence; Pasteur furnishes a remedy for a rare but deadly malady, while Prof. Koch furnishes us with what is hoped to be a cure, if used in time, of one of the most fatal and most widely diffused of human ailments, which has all seasons and climates and countries for its own. The physicians of Paris continue to discredit Prof. Koch's discovery; it is natural; in their view it is as unreasonable to expect anything good from Germany as some centuries ago it was for certain people to expect anything good to come out of Nazareth. Prof. Virchow, at Berlin, continues to cavil, but the world will certainly settle into the belief, that it may be unconsciously to himself, he is actuated in his cavils by nothing but professional jealousy.

Here is the report of a discussion in which he participated at the German capital on the 15th inst:—

Before the Medical Association yesterday Prof. Virchow resumed his lectures on the subject of cases which have resulted fatally after the application of the Koch remedy. He said nothing against the remedy. He simply wished to give warning regarding the application. An animated discussion followed. Profs. Frankel and Pasginsky supported Virchow's contention that disease was sometimes transformed to sound organs by inoculation. Numerous patients in Vienna after reading the views expressed by Virchow declined to submit to further treatment by the Koch method. Prof. Virchow said in some of the post-mortem examinations of patients who had died after inoculation with the lymph, the same symptoms were displayed as in deaths due to abdominal typhus. He inclined to the belief that the Koch remedy was the cause thereof. Dr. Guttman followed. He said a dozen cases now under his treatment was nearly cured, and he argued that the adverse results in various cases reported by Prof. Virchow and others merely showed the lymph should only be used in the early stages of the disease.

What do we know of Prof. Koch's remedy? We know it has cured patients suffering from lupus, and physicians have every reason to believe that a remedy for lupus is a remedy for tubercolosis. The diseases are identical, but they seat themselves in different parts of the human anatomy. It has cured consumption, or tuberculosis, in its early stages; that is, it has arrested the progress of the disease and eliminated it from the system; but it has never made a whole lung of one, the half of which had been destroyed; it has simply stopped the progress of the disease, caused the lung to heal, and left the patient a cripple, just as much as the man is crippled who has a limb amputated by a railway train (as a part of the lung is amputated by consumption) and finally recovers. To hope for more than this from Prof. Koch's lymph has been against reason, against nature, but such hope has been indulged and men have been disappointed. We have no doubt but that Prof. Koch's lymph is a cure for consumption, that is, that it eliminates the disease from the system, but no sensible man expects it to make a whole lung out of half of one any more than he expects any medicine to make an old man young.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Some of the readers of the GAZETTE may remember that just a year ago it was rather a cold day in St. John, for it was the day of the general election. Others may remember the day as rather a warm one; all depends on what side of the contest they happened to be. We are inclined to think, however, that if the GAZETTE's advice had been taken a year ago it would have been better for St. John's interests.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Chatham World, entered upon its tenth year on Saturday last, and Commodore Rogers reminds its readers of that fact in the following characteristic fashion:—

The World enters on its tenth year today. We desire that the prophets who foretold its early death make a note of the fact. It has been dependant on no man, received aid from no man, asked favors of no man, suppressed its opinions out of deference to no man or body of men. So many country papers going to the coattails of local magnates, or grovel in the dirt to curry favor with some powerful sect, that it seemed almost impossible for self-respecting independence to go hand in hand with prosperity in the business. We have demonstrated that it is not necessary to truckle to magnates or sects in order to live, and find that people respect those who respect themselves, and patronize those who do not court their patronage by flattering their prejudices. The World enters on its tenth volume with every prospect of a long and vigorous existence, asking favors of no man, no party, no sect, and depending entirely on its own resources and the business it wins from business men on business principles.

We wish the World all the prosperity to which it is so justly entitled. The success of the World and of the GAZETTE is the best proof that a paper, which is conducted on business principles and for the benefit of the community in which it is placed, cannot fail to prosper.

The St. John Globe is always boasting of the prosperity of Maine, yet it appears from the report of the State Commissioner that there are 3,318 abandoned farms in that state. The evidence of the farmers certainly does not show Maine to be prosperous. A Hebron man testifies:—

My farm, nine years ago, was valued at $3,000, and cut at that time about 15 tons hay, and raised 40 barrels apples. It now produces 40 tons hay and 100 barrels apples, and if I have my health, it shall double this crop in a few years. I think it would be hard work to sell it now for $2,500.

So a farm which has more than doubled its productiveness has decreased in value almost 20 per cent in nine years. A North Troy farmer testifies:—

Farming at present is a precarious business, owing to the depressed condition of all agricultural products. The true value of real estate is hard to determine. If valued according to net income, it would have to be rated very low. At present we are taxed to the utmost care and economy to live within our income. The adage, 'He that by the plough would thrive, must either hold himself or drive,' becomes painfully apparent now, as we have to both hold and drive in order to live.

Mrs. Jacob Ladd, of Vienna, who is but 27 years old, presented her husband with a son last week that was her ninth child and a correspondent of the Pittsfield Advertiser in chronicling that fact adds "Who can beat this?" This was too much like a challenge for the editor who has not long been a Benedict and in a foot note in parenthesis he laconically says: "Well, who wants to?"

Purify The importance of keeping the blood in a pure condition is universally known, and yet there are very few people who have perfectly pure blood. The taint of scrofula, salt rheum, or other foul humor is heredited and transmitted for generations, causing untold suffering, and we also accumulate poison and germs of disease from the air we breathe, the food we eat, or the water we drink. There is nothing more conclusively proven than the positive power of Hood's Sarsaparilla over all diseases of the blood. This medicine, when fairly tried, does expel every trace of scrofula or salt rheum, removes the taint which causes catarrh, neutralizes the acidity and cures rheumatism, drives out the germs of malaria, blood poisoning, etc. It also vitalizes and enriches the blood, thus overcoming that tired feeling, and building up the whole system. Thousands testify to the superiority of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier. Full information and statements of cures sent free.

Your Blood

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Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

ESTEY'S COD LIVER OIL CREAM

CURES

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Whooping Cough.

IT IS AS PLEASANT AS MILK.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WHITE AS SNOW. *To make clothes white it requires attention. Every piece of white goods is as white as snow before it leaves UNGAR'S. The white Collars, Cuffs and Bosoms shine in their whiteness. UNGAR'S LAUNDRY does fine work and prompt too.*

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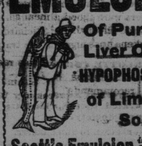

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Scott's Emulsion is a perfect Emulsion. It is a wonderful Flesh Producer. It is the Best Remedy for CONSUMPTION, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Coughs and Colds.

PALATABLE AS MILK.

Scott's Emulsion is only put up in salmon color wrapper. Avoid all imitations or substitutions. Sold by all Druggists at 50c. and $1.00.

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DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

ARE NOT a Purgative Medicine. They are a BLOOD BUILDER, TONIC and RECONSTRUCTOR, as they supply in a condensed form the substances actually needed to enrich the Blood, curing all diseases coming from POOR and WATERY BLOOD, or from VITIATED HUMORS in the BLOOD, and also invigorate and BUILD UP the BLOOD and SYSTEM, when broken down by overwork, mental worry, disease, excesses and indiscretions. They have a SPECIFIC ACTION on the SEXUAL SYSTEM of both men and women, restoring LOST VIGOR and correcting all IRREGULARITIES and SUPPRESSIONS.

EVERY MAN Who finds his mental faculties dull or failing, or his physical powers flagging, should take these PILLS. They will restore his lost energies, both physical and mental.

EVERY WOMAN should take them. They cure all suppressions and irregularities, which inevitably entail sickness when neglected.

YOUNG MEN should take these PILLS. They will cure the results of youthful bad habits, and strengthen the system.

YOUNG WOMEN should take them. These PILLS will make them regular.

For sale by all druggists, or will be sent upon receipt of price (50c. per box), by addressing

THE DR. WILLIAMS' MED. CO. Brockville, Ont.

For CRAMPS, COLIC, and all Bowel Troubles, use PERRY DAVIS' **PAIN-KILLER**

Used both internally and externally. It acts quickly, affording almost instant relief from the severest pain.

BE SURE to GET THE GENUINE

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Price 25c.

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General Express Forwarders, Shipping Agents and Custom House Brokers.

Forward Merchandise, Money and packages of every description; collect notes, Drafts, Accounts and Bills, with goods (C. O. D.) throughout the Dominion of Canada, the United States and Europe.

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DUNN'S ROLL BACON,

25 Tubs Choice Dairy Butter.

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Choice Oranges

Dominica & Florida

Taylor & Drisdale, 84½ King Street.

Pears, Apples, Dates, Figs, Grapes, C. Berries, Sweet Potatoes, Sweet Cider.

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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 " " " Raspberries.
500 Packages Tea, All Grades,
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1000 Boxes Cigars, good to fine,
500 Bbls. D. Manitoba Flour,
500 " Globe Flour,
160 " Granulated Sugar,
80 " Yellow Sugar,
150 " Vinegar,
25 Boxes Pickling Spice.

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GEO. S. deFOREST & SONS

"HO, HO, YOU."

The proprietor of the Medical Hall is as usual to the front with a fine display of

Toilet Articles, etc

As this space is small to enumerate all my special attractions, I would respectfully ask my numerous friends and customers to call and examine my stock before buying elsewhere; be it generally understood it is no trouble for us to show our goods.

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Membership in Canada 22,000.

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Being the story of the strange yet true experiences of a company of castaways on a Pacific Island.

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HARD COAL hourly expected per "Isaac Burpee," in Broken, Egg and Stove sizes.

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600 TONS

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120 Bls Choice P. E. I. Oysters

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Clam Chowders, Pigs Feet.

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CANADIAN Rubber Overshoes AND Rubbers.

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300 ICE CREEPERS.

Wringers, Clocks, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Lounges, at 50c. a Week.

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Until March 1st, our store will be closed every evening (except Saturday) at 7 o'clock

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SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Sand River Work," will be received until Friday, the 30th day of January instant, inclusively, for the construction of Protection Work at the entrance into Sand River, Cumberland County, N. S., according to a plan and specification to be seen on application to James E. Purdy, Esq., Registrar of Deeds, Amherst, N. S., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, *equal to five per cent. of the amount of tender*, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender

By order,

E. ROY, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 5th January, 1891.

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