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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,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"For several months I was troubled with scrofulous eruptions over the whole body. My appetite was bad, and my system so prostrated that I was unable to work. After trying several remedies in vain, I resolved to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and did so with such good effect that less than one bottle

Restored My Health

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"For many years I was a sufferer from scrofula, until about three years ago, when I began the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, since which the disease has entirely disappeared. A little child of mine, who was troubled with the same complaint, has also been cured by this medicine."—H. Brandt, Avoca, Nebr.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

PREPARED BY

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

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THE EVENING GAZETTE

Is published every evening (Sunday excepted) at No. 21 Canterbury street.

JOHN A. BOWES, Editor and Publisher.

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ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, DEC. 16, 1890.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

THE LIBERAL MEETING.

The Liberal meeting at the Institute last evening was just such a meeting as we anticipated and the speeches made were just such speeches as we expected and predicted would be made. The eight hundred people who filled the Institute included a large number of Conservatives who were curious to see Mr. Laurier and to hear what he had to say, and on the platform were the leaders of the party including Mr. John V. Ellis whose annexationist leanings do not appear to weaken his hold on the Liberals of St. John. Messrs. Alward and Stockton were not on the platform because, as they say, they cannot forget Mr. C. W. Weldon's treatment of them during the last campaign. There were also one or two other absentees who are displeased with Mr. Weldon, but Mr. Joseph W. Lawrence was there in full force to show that whatever differences there may be in Provincial politics between him and some of his friends he is still a good Liberal. It must be admitted, however, that notwithstanding the attempts made to arouse the enthusiasm of the party the meeting was a disappointment Mr. Laurier is not the kind of man to arouse enthusiasm and he spoke last evening like a man dealing with a subject which he imperfectly understood. Mr. Davies tried to awaken his audience with the usual political clap trap in which he is prone to indulge, but the effort fell flat. Mr. Davies is usually a great sufferer from the malady known as "big head," but last evening he was placed on the defensive and his cranium was not swelled to its usual dimensions. He had to explain how it was that he, who was always denouncing the ministers at Ottawa for drawing their salaries, exacted $15,000 from the Dominion government for seventy eight days service at Halifax before the Fishery Commission. If there is any corrupt Tory in Canada who can surpass this record, we shall be glad to publish that person's name. Mr. Davies was paid just four times what he was worth, indeed there are better lawyers than Mr. Davies ever was who would be well content with one eighth of the amount which he received. Yet this is the man who comes to St. John to exclaim against the corruption of the present government!

The tone of the speeches last evening must have made loyal and honest Liberals ashamed of their party. That of Mr. Laurier was a declaration that Canada was unprosperous and that he rejoiced at its lack of prosperity and that nothing could made us prosperous but unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. If Mr. Laurier is a correct exponent of the Liberal policy then the sole object of that policy is to make us subservient to the United States. According to him we cannot exist without the good will of that country and we must obtain reciprocity with it even if we have to beg it on our knees. This is not a cheering prospect and the contemplation of it is apt to make men feel indignant who reflect that Canada has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain reciprocity, and that we have only met with rebuffs and insolence for our pains. The people of the United States have actually got to believe that we cannot live without them and they omit no opportunity of placing impedinents in the way of our trade. In this work they are assisted by unpatriotic men like Mr. Laurier whose speeches are an invitation to them to persevere in their present course.

The effect of the meeting cannot fail to be beneficial to the Conservative cause for those who were present do not forget to contrast its despondent character compared with the Conservative meeting of three months ago. Even Liberals soon grow weary of listening to the lamentation of prophets of despair like Mr. Laurier or mountebanks like Davies, who, with $15,000 of the money of the Dominion in his pocket for 78 days work, dares to attack the ministers of Canada for drawing their salaries. It would have been better for Mr. Laurier if he had refrained from calling on Mr. Davies for a speech for every word he said injured the cause he was attempting to advocate. If Mr. Davies did as bad work for Canada at the Halifax commission as he did for his party last evening it would have been prudent for the government to pay him a handsome sum to stay away from that tribunal. The result of last evening's meeting, we think, must be to convince Mr. Laurier that he made a mistake in coming to New Brunswick, and that his party has been weakened thereby. From a Conservative point of view this is a gain, but it is hardly the result that the Liberals anticipated would follow their demonstration.

THE SUDBURY NICKEL MINES.

Nickel, the immense deposits of which in Sudbury, Ont., are attracting the attention of capitalists all over the world and the use of which it is thought will cause a revolution in ship building, railway construction and many similar industries, was first discovered in Cronstadt in 1751 and is closely allied to iron and cobalt and is associated with them in meteorites and many ores. Nickel has also been found in southern Norway; in Argyllshire, Scotland, where it has been extensively mined: in Spain and Germany, in Pennsylvania and on the shores of Lake Huron and Lake Superior. Nickel is more tenacious than iron and not much more fusible. The principal alloys of nickel have been varieties of German silver, composed of nickel, copper and zinc; and though the possibility of depositing nickel by means of the battery was known 30 or 40 years ago, it is only within the past 10 or 15 years that nickel plating has become an industry of any considerable importance. Nickel has been used for magnetic needles, for philosophical and surgical instruments and in watch movements, but its scarcity and high cost have prevented its use to any considerable extent in other departments of manufacture. But the causes which have operated against the general use of this metal are likely to be speedily removed. Alloys of steel and nickel, containing large percentages of nickel are found to be practically non-corrodible, and alloys containing a small percentage of nickel are, much better in this respect than ordinary steel. The addition of nickel to steel is found to greatly increase the strength of the metal as has been shown by both breaking and hoisting tests. Alloys rich in nickel are, according to Mr. Riley, manager of the Glasgow Steel Works, specially adapted to cases where lightness, strength and non-corrodibility are of vital importance, such as small and special-type boilers, locomotive and other fire-boxes, and the hulls of torpedo and similar vessels. The cheaper alloys containing a small percentage of nickel are, according to the same authority, of even greater practical importance. In marine engineering the strength of the metal, relative to its weight and bulk, will enable the marine engineer greatly to reduce the dimension of his machinery, or to avail himself of the increased strength to provide for higher pressures than can now be sustained. Because of the same qualities they will be of immense value in the building of ships and great bridges. Mr. Riley's opinion that the new metal is better adapted than any other for the armor of war ships has already been proved sound by the experiments made by the American Government. That the great steel manufacturers of the world are fully alive to all the advantages of the metal which we have in such abundance is shown by the fact that the Canada Copper Company have received from Great Britain, France and Germany offers for ten year contracts for all the matte they can supply. These offers have been refused, the intention of the company being not to export the metal in the form of matte, but to manufacture it into nickel and nickel steel.

The mines at Sudbury, 300 miles from Toronto with which they are connected by railway and between 20 and 30 miles from the shores of Georgian Bay, cover a vast area and it is believed are capable of supplying the world with the metal for centuries. And not only this; it is claimed that four-fifths of the nickel ore that is known to exist in the world is comprised in the Sudbury district. A visit to the mines was recently made by the Toronto Board of Trade accompanied by several press representatives. The mines at present operated are about a dozen in number and at each of them the work is being prosecuted vigorously. At some of them shafts have been sunk from 200 to 700 feet; at others the ore is quarried from the sides of the mountains as lime rock is quarried along the Narrows of the Saint John. How the ore is reduced to "matte" which contains 25 per cent. of copper and 20 per cent. of nickel, and by the Bessemer process may be made to yield 85 per cent. of metal, is described by the Empire.

When the ore is taken out of the mines it is sent to the crusher. Here all the rock is picked out by hand and any inferior ore is thrown out. Large pieces are passed through the crusher, and from there through screens which sort them into the various sizes, and dump them into large receivers, from which they are emptied into cars. This is very quickly done, 150 tons of ore can be loaded in five minutes. This ore contains a large quantity of sulphur, an average of 28 per cent. The first process through which the ore passes is one which expels 21 to 22 per cent. of this sulphur. This is done by heating, or roasting, as it is called among miners. After being loaded on the cars the ore is conveyed to these roast beds. Hundreds of tons are put upon long piles of wood each pile from 30 to 50 feet wide and from 100 to 300 feet long. Fire is applied to the wood and the sulphur burns for about 60 days. When it has cooled the black soft substance, to which the ore has been reduced, is carried to the furnace. Here it is heated with coke, intensified by a powerful blast until reduced to liquid form, when it is run off into a large receiver. The more valuable portion sinks to the bottom, while the dross floats. The former pours into one large basin while the latter goes into another. The former is now called matte, while the scum is known as slag. No use has yet been found for it excepting for ballasting or making roads, for which it is admirably adapted. Ordinary matte contains 25 per cent. of copper and 20 per cent. of nickel, or 45 per per cent. of mineral. It is in this form exported. So far most of the matte has gone to England and other European countries, but a considerable quantity has gone into the United States.

The Canadian Copper Co. are now erecting a Bessemer furnace, and it is not unlikely that other companies operating at the mines will follow their example. When we consider that the commission sent out by the secretary of the American navy department to examine these deposits in their report say they saw eight times as much copper and nickel ore in sight as have been taken out of the Lake Superior district in the United States from the opening of the mines in 1850 to the present time, the conclusion is irrisistable that in these mines Canada has an undreamed of source of wealth, and that by their operation and the establishment of nickel, steel and iron works in their vicinity, employment will be given to thousands of our people and the forward progress of Canada as a nation will be greatly accelerated.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

News comes from Sherrington in the county of Napierville, that on the night preceding the election the younger of two brothers, one 90 and the other 98, who had been out with the boys, returned home, beat his elder brother brutally and pitched him out doors into the snow. He was rescued by a neighbor, and notwithstanding his bruises, insisted on being taken to the polls the next day where he voted the conservative ticket. The boys of Napierville are generally a hardy and intelligent set, but it takes some of them a long time to sow their wild oats.

For the time being Funk & Wagnalls, the New York book pirates, seem to have circumvented the Edinburgh publishers of the Encyclopedia Britannica, by substituting other matter for that copyrighted in the United States in the original edition. But it is only for the time being; neither law or public sentiment look kindly on a fraud and Funk & Wagnalls will have to answer in a court of law for selling as the Encyclopedia Britannica a mutilated copy of that work.

Some Liberals in the Institute last evening applauded when Mr. Laurier told them that the country was not as prosperous now as it was in 1878. The statement was utterly false, but the fact that there should have been applause when it was made, shows that we have men in our midst who would rejoice at the decline of our prosperity. They do not wish Canada to prosper because its prosperity would falsify their own evil predictions. If this spirit prevails to any considerable extent in the Liberal party the case of that party is hopeless.

Mr. Davies, the purist, received $15,000 for 78 days work before the Halifax Commission. This is at the rate of $192,30 a day. As the Commission did not sit more than six hours a day Mr. Davies received $32 for every hour he attended, or as much as many a decent working man earns in a month. For every minute he was present in court he received 53 cents, whether he opened his mouth or not. Yet this is the great patriot who objects to the high salaries of the ministers at Ottawa.

Had the "Parisian" on her last trip been coming to St. John, instead of Halifax, she could have sailed in here directly, as there was no fog here to detain: steamers can come in at any time; and so the mails for Quebec, Ontario and the Far West, would have been at least twelve hours ahead, via St. John; one passenger by her, said twenty four hours ahead. We hope the wide awake Boards of Trade in Montreal and Toronto, will enquire into this, for we are assured of the statements we make, from one who came over the ground traversed. Let fair play be meted out to all Canadians in Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Ontario.

Our old friend, the Salisbury and Harvey railway company, seems to be coming to the front again. The following notice appears in the Canada Gazette, signed by C. N. Skinner, the solicitor for the company:—

Application will be made by the Salisbury and Harvey Railway Company, at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, for the passing of an Act to confirm the charter of the company granted under the laws of New Brunswick and to place the company, its stock, its franchises, powers and property in a position as if the company were incorporated by an Act of the Dominion Parliament, and to give the company under the Act the usual and customary powers granted a Railway Company by Parliament, and to increase the capital stock to an amount not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars.

The South Bay Explosion.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

SIR:—Is it not a shame that the proper authorities do not have a thorough investigation as to the boiler explosion at South Bay, which hurled eight persons into eternity and maimed many others for life? Is it proper that a coroner should impanel a jury who were not competent for that class of disaster? There are hundreds of good, intelligent engineers and manufacturers of engines and boilers, who know all that can be known on the subject of boilers and boiler explosions, who could have been induced to serve as investigators. The jury in this case virtually brought in a verdict of manslaughter against Allen, the engineer, but in such a way that the authorities cannot or will not do their duty. My reasons for saying so are these: The jury's verdict is that all these people were killed by reason of No. 2 boiler not having a sufficient supply of water, and being overheated. They said nothing about the other boilers, although the evidence of practical men proved that the equalizing pipe would keep the water in all the boilers at the same level. Now sir; Allen was hired to run these boilers; why did he allow the water to get down so low; why did he allow so much more fire under one boiler than the rest? And if the boiler foamed why did he not stop it; the coroner in his address to the jury stated, that a man who hired and was ignorant, was just as liable as the man who was competent and neglected his duty. Government inspection will not prevent an engineer neglecting his duty; but will compel our manufacturers to reduce their pressure and buy new boilers to help them out; which would be a very nice thing for the boiler makers and inspectors. Mr. George Waring says that the boilers in the recent disaster were too weak, that is they were too weak to stand sixty lbs. pressure. How many mills are there in the province and hundreds of other places are using the same kind of boilers, made of the same kind of iron and made the same way; that have been carrying, and are to this day, sixty pounds pressure; for many years before the boilers at South Bay were built, some of which, have been subjected to very hard usages, such as going through fires, etc? Sometimes a boiler will burst out in a weak spot caused by corrosion but the water in rushing out does not form steam enough to convert the boiler into a skyrocket; perhaps it is because the water is not from South Bay, and has not the requisite chemical qualities. Mr. Waring stated that he has stood in front of red hot boilers, (his statement implies more than one). Where, Mr. Editor can you find an intelligent engineer that would play with death in that fashion? Outside of Mr. Waring I do not think it would be possible to find one. Every engineer knows, or ought to know, that the minute the water which surrounds the flues begins to leave them, the liability for collapse commences which if occurring would cause almost as much havoc in front of the boiler as if the boiler had burst. Any man would be swept to his death. Mr. Waring also states that he has stood in front of red hot boilers and put cold water into them. In my opinion a good mechanic will not immerse red hot iron; for the simple reason, that it injures it. Allowing the boiler to get red hot is bad enough. He did not state what pressure was on those red hot boilers when he sent the cold water into them. The boilers at South Bay had over fifty pounds to the square inch. The safety valve which is only six inches and one eighth in diameter, had over fourteen hundred pounds pressure on it. On every part of those boilers the size of that safety valve, there was over fourteen hundred pounds pressure. What an enormous pressure that is? Now if the water was low and the engines sent hot water into those hot boilers, would it not be instantaneously converted into steam, thus increasing the pressure suddenly? The two weakest boilers had to go and these acted as a safety valve for the others, although they were strained considerably. The sudden conversion of water into steam can be done on hot plates as quickly as a hole in the boiler can do it. In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I make [this statement, that water sent into a red hot boiler that is carrying somewhere near its maximum pressure at the time will explode; also a dirty boiler will do the same. Hoping that the relations of these who have been killed and those who have been maimed for life will have justice done them,

I remain, Respectfully Yours,
GENERAL OPINION.

St. John, Dec. 13.

Death of a Noted Red Man.

Charlottetown Examiner.

On Monday, December 1st, at Lennox Island, the spirit of John Nockwood, a noted Micmac Chief, started on the trail for the Happy Hunting Grounds—

"To the kingdom of Pomnah,
To the Land of the Hereafter."

John was a splendid specimen of the Noble Red Man, and in his youth might have sat for a portrait of Hiawatha. Tall and straight as the spruce tree of his native forest, with shoulders wide, strong, fine limbs and brawny chest, his was a noticeable figure at any gathering or in any crowd. In his later years, before disease had wrecked his fine physique, he presented a noble picture of strong manhood. From his broad brow a full shock of iron-grey hair bristled up; his eagle eye and Roman nose, fit facial accompaniments of the firm mouth and massive square jaws; the whole face expressive of dignity and reserved power. No accident of birth, lowly surroundings, or hard fortune, could take away from that countenance the look that "gives the world assurance of a man." In his day of strength John was a famous hunter, and many a wild goose, duck and brant was brought low by his good old army muzzle-loader. He often accompanied the late Judge Pope, John Green, Esq. of Summerside, and other gentlemen on their expeditions when they

"Shot the wild geese flying southward,
On the wing the clamorous wawa;
Oh, no more such noble warriors
Could be found on earth as they were."

Nockwood was an honest man, whose word was his bond, and to his friends true as steel. At the time of his death he had reached the age of sixty-four years—almost the scriptural portion alloted to man. He died mourned alike by the red man and the white and was buried in the cemetery of Lennox Island, there to await the inevitable hour when the archangel shall sound his trumpet at the last day.

Provincial Points.

During the past season 129 cargoes of grindstone, lumber, piling, etc., were shipped from ports in Cumberland basin. During the same time, 150 cargoes were shipped for local ports. Forty one vessels of 35,958 tons carrying 32,566,166 superficial feet of deals, cleared from Parrsboro for Great Britain this season.

The Republican mayor-elect of Lawrence, Mass., Lewis P. Collins, is a native of Sheffield, N. B., where he was born in 1850. He came to Lawrence at the age of twenty years and entered the employ of Briggs & Allyn, of which firm he is now a member. He is essentially a self-made man. Last year he was a member of the board of aldermen, and the year before of the common council.

Hon. J. W. Ritchie, ex-judge in equity of the supreme court of Nova Scotia, died at Halifax last Saturday morning, aged 63. In 1854 he was appointed to member of the executive council and solicitor general. In 1866 he went to England as a confederation delegate, and in 1870 was appointed to the supreme court court bench and three years later to the equity judgeship. In 1882 he retired.

About a fortnight ago a pigeon flew into Mrs. Ann Phinney's dooryard on Cape Sharp, where it alighted. The bird seemed very much exhausted and allowed itself to be caught. On examining it, part of a goose quill was found tied with silk thread to three of its tail feathers. Within the quill was a piece of paper on which was written in a round boyish hand: "I let pigeons fly on boat at a quarter to ten." There was neither date nor signature. The pigeon was taken into Mrs. Phinney's house, where it died before the next morning.—Parrsboro Leader.

A terrible fatality is reported in the vicinity of Charlottetown. An old couple named Higgins had been spending Friday in the city and in the evening started to drive home, a distance of three miles. A storm, almost a blizzard, was raging, and in driving across a field to make a short cut they became bewildered. They drove under a clump of trees for shelter where they remained undiscovered until Sunday morning. Mrs. Higgins was terribly frozen and died soon after. There is little hope of Mr. Higgins' recovery. They were well to do and respected people.

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 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

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar

PHYSICIANS

Who have used the various Emulsions of COD LIVER OIL with which the market is flooded, and after prescribing ESTEY'S COD LIVER OIL CREAM, unhesitatingly pronounce it the finest preparation of the kind they ever used. Being made with Glycerine instead of sugar or other Saccharine matter in any form, renders it far less liable to fermentative changes in the stomach, and prevents and overcomes the flatulency and eructation so often occasioned by the plain Cod Liver Oil.

FROM DR. J. F. BRINE, RICHIBUCTO, N. B.

I have prescribed your Cod Liver Oil Cream extensively during the past three years and am prepared to state that no other preparation of the kind has met with equal acceptance at the hands of my patients. It is easily taken and pleasing to the stomach. Children like it, and it does not decompose in warm weather, a most important desideratum."

Price, 50 cts. Six Bottles, $2.50. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Prepared only by E. M. ESTEY, Manufacturing Pharmacist, Moncton, N. B.

UNGAR'S LAUNDRY

AGENCY AT ALLAN'S VARIETY STORE.

Cor. Duke and Sydney Streets,

OPPOSITE VICTORIA SCHOOL.

Orders left Thursday will be delivered Saturday.

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

FULFORD & CO., BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Beware of imitations similar in name.

Stop that CHRONIC COUGH Now!

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

SCOTT'S EMULSION

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

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

SCOTT'S EMULSION

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

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

HARNESS, HARNESS

A full stock, made of the Best Materials.

—ALSO—

HORSE COLLARS

of a special make and quality.

MANUFACTURER OF

HORSE BLANKETS,

the best values in the city.

T. FINLAY.

227 UNION ST.

A. G. BOWES & CO.,

wish to inform their friends and the public generally that they are prepared to attend to all work in

Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Steam Heating, Hot Water, or Hot Air Heating,

STOVES FITTED UP.

All work in the Plumbing line personally attended to by MR. CODNER.

Estimates given when required.

REPAIRS A SPECIALTY.

Prices to suit the times.

Telephone.

21 Canterbury St., St. John, N. B.,

A. G. BOWES. H. CODNER.

CHILDREN'S ROCKING CHAIRS

—FOR—

Christmas.

A Large and Extensive Assortment of

Children's Rocking Chairs

—AT—

Howe's Furniture Warerooms,

MARKET BUILDING,

GERMAIN STREET.

—PIPES.—

Our assortment of PIPES is the most complete and varied in the city.

—ASK FOR—

DR. LEIB'S latest and improved Pipe.

FOR SALE ONLY AT

S. H. HART'S, 69 King Street.

GIFT CUPS AND SAUCERS

IN NEW AND PRETTY DESIGNS,

—AT—

FRED BLACKADAR'S

Crockery Store,

166 Union Street.

Slippers, BOOTS SHOES,

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

C. B. HALLETT,

108 King Street.

Rubber Boots, Rubbers and Overshoes.

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A large variety of Fancy and Useful Articles suitable for

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Also all kinds of HOUSE FURNITURE in

BEDROOM, PARLOR AND DININGROOM SUITS.

Fancy Chairs, Tables, &c.,

Fancy Goods made to order.

C. E. REYNOLDS, - - 101 Charlotte Street.

COAL.

Anthracite Coal.

Landing ex "Magellan" at Lovitt's Slip.

350 TONS ANTHRACITE COAL in Stove and Chestnut Sizes.

To arrive per "E. Walsh" and others

500 TONS ANTHRACITE COAL in Broken, Lump and Stove Sizes.

Acadia Pictou Coal Landing.

—FOR SALE LOW BY—

W. L. BUSBY,

81, 83 and 85 Water St.

COAL LANDING.

1000 Tons Reserve Mine Sydney,

Daily expected.

200 Tons Honey Brook Lehigh, nut,

50 " " " chestnut.

JOHN F. MORRISON.

27 and 29 Smythe Street.

HARD COALS.

Now landing—ex "W. N. H. Clements," at Lloyd's Wharf.

200 Tons Nut, or Stove,
75 Tons Egg,
75 Tons Chestnut.

For sale by

R. P. McGIVERN,

sun. Nov. 17'90. No. 9 North Wharf.

"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.

R. D. McARTHUR,

Medical Hall, St. John.

P. S.—A great preventive for broken limbs; an assortment of Ice Sticks, just received.

R. D. McA.

RUBBER TOYS OF ALL KINDS

RUBBER DOLLS IN ALL SIZES.

Also a splendid variety of most excellent value for children's XMAS PRESENTS in

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OVERSHOES IN ALL SIZES.

Cents Overshoes,
Snow Excluders,
City Arctics,
Rubber Boots

Pebble and dull finished to fit everybody.

Rubber Goods of every discription.

FRANK S. ALLWOOD,

179 Union Street.

P. S.—Our Sand Toys are fine and cheap.

TRY MONAHAN'S

Hand Made Boots and Shoes.

162 Union St., St. John, N. B.

(Next door to No. 3 Engine House.)

Every Pair Warranted.

Repairing Neatly Executed.

Everybody is Admiring

the Beautiful Work done at

The English Steam Dye Works

154 Charlotte street.

CALL AND SEE IT.

ALWAYS ASK FOR

THE ISLAY BLEND

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

WHISKY,

MACKIE & Co's

VERY OLD.

See Analytical Report on Each Bottle 8 Years Old.

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GROCERS, ETC.

Fresh Eggs, Roll Butter, Spices,
Pure Lard, Currants, Raisins;
Solid Table Jellies;
New Canned Fruit;

and other Christmas necessaries just received by

J. S. ARMSTRONG & BRO.,

Choice Grocery
Jamaica & Florida
Taylor & Bothwell
Market Square

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

SCOTT BROTHERS.

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,
160 " Granulated Sugar,
80 " Yellow Sugar,
150 " Vinegar,
25 Boxes Pickling Spice.

WHOLESALE BY

GEO. S. deFOREST & SONS

BANK OF MONTREAL

CAPITAL - $12,000,000.

REST. - - $6,000,000.

A SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

has been opened in connection with this Branch. Interest allowed at current rates.

E. C. JONES, MANAGER,
St. John Branch.

PIANOS MENDELSSOHN & EVANS BROS. **ORGANS**

PIANOS,

UNSURPASSED IN Tone, Touch and Durability.

A large Stock to select from.

PRICES LOW.

GOOD BARGAINS FOR CASH.

A. T. BUSTIN,

38 Dock Street.

M. W. FOGARTY. JAS. J. MURPHY.

FOGARTY & MURPHY,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FISH, FRUIT,
COUNTRY PRODUCE,

—AND—

GROCERS' SUNDRIES.

Correspondence Solicited, and all Consignments handled to best advantage.

P. O. Box 1116, MONTREAL.

30 Foundling Street, - Montreal.

NEAR CUSTOM HOUSE.

IT'S SO. Yes, a sled to every boy who buys an Overcoat, Reefer, or Suit. The sled to slide with, the Overcoat to wear and keep the child warm. Get him the Overcoat, the sled goes with it. He wants the Overcoat most, the sled next, and he gets both.

OAK HALL CLOTHING HOUSE,

Corner King and Germain Sts.

'90. HATS. '90.

Robert C. Bourke & Co.

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.

Robert C. Bourke & Co.,

61 Charlotte Street.

F. W. WISDOM,

Mill, Steamboat and Railroad Supplies, 41 Dock St., St. John, N. B

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN Rubber and Leather Belting, Rubber and Linen Hose, Leather and Gutta Percha Belting, Cotton Waste and Steam Packing, Lubricating Oils, Mill Files, Emery Wheels, Emery Cloth and Emery, Wrought Iron Pipe, Cast Iron Water Pipe; Steam, Gas and Water Fittings, Steam Pumps, Steam Gauges, Injectors, Bolts, Nuts and Washers, Babbit Metal and Anti-friction Metal, Steam and Hot Water Heating Supplies.

Lowest Quotations Given on Special Supplies.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND,

REPRESENTING

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

J. SIDNEY KAYE,

GENERAL AGENT FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

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SIMEON JONES,

BREWER.

BOTTLED ALE PORTER.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

XMAS PERFUMES

of the Leading Makers.

PERFUME IN BULK, Choice Quality.

COLOGNE, BAY RUM, Imported and Domestic.

FLORIDA, VIOLET

—AND—

CLOVER WATERS.

SACHET POWDER,
CUT GLASS BOTTLES,
XMAS NOVELTIES

Suitable for presents.

—FOR SALE LOW BY—

WM. B. McVEY, Chemist,

185 UNION STREET.

Boston Brown Bread

Every Saturday.

Families Supplied with

CAKE AND PASTRY

of every description.

Fresh every day.

J. O. MILLER,

74 Charlotte street.

ANCIENT ORDER

—OF—

UNITED WORKMEN.

CHAMBERS LODGE No. 1.

Meets 1st and 3rd Monday in each month in Templar's Hall, City Market Building.

Membership in Canada 22,000.

Death claims paid from organization of order in 1868 to 31 Dec., 1889,	$28,303,816,38
Death claim paid in Canada in year 1889	208,000
Death claims paid in Canada from separate organization of Grand Lodge in year 1890 to 31 Dec. 1889,	1,222,000

Assessments $1.00 each, paid monthly. Lodge dues $3.00 a year, Beneficiary Allowance $2,000

In 1889 there were twelve assessments. Yearly average of assessments for the years ending 31st Dec. 1889 $13.60.

For further particulars enquire of

H. J. THORNE, M. W.
J. J. FORREST, Rec.

We are bound to sell cheap, for cash, all kinds of Boots and Overshoes. Mens' Solid Leather Boots, tap soles, hand made, at $1.75; it will be worth your while to call.

Boston Shoe Store.

211 Union Street.

STOVES, STOVES,

Cooking and Heating Stoves of every description at

Greatly Reduced Rates during the next 30 days.

N. B.—My assortment of Mantels, Grates, Tiles, etc., is now complete. Compare prices before placing your order.

C. T. BURNS,

94 Germain St., (Masonic Building).

XMAS. 1890.

Great Holiday Sale

—OF—

READY MADE CLOTHING

From 15th to 31st Dec. inclusive.

During the above time we will sell any part of our fine stock of Ready Made Clothing at cost.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS

—VERY LOW.—

100 DOZ SILK UMBRELLAS

bought specially for the holiday trade.

City Market Clothing Hall,
51 CHARLOTTE STREET.

T. YOUNGCLAUS,

PROPRIETOR.

CAFE ROYAL,

Domville Building,

Corner King and Prince Wm. Streets

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS.

DINNER A SPECIALTY.

Pool Room in Connection.

WILLIAM CLARK.

JAMES ROBERTSON,

Iron, Steel and General Metal Merchant and Manufacturer.

MARITIME SAW WORKS. Circular, Shingle, Mill Gang, Jubilee Chisel Tooth, Drag, Crosscut and Billet Web Saws.

MARITIME LEAD WORKS. Robertson's Chemically Pure White Lead Genuine and No. 1. Liquid Paints, Fine Colors and Colored Paints and Putty.

MARITIME VARNISH WORKS. All Kinds of Varnishes and Japans.

Try my Crown Liquid and Paste Stove Polish; Maritime Stove Pipe Varnish, he best in use.

All my Goods guaranteed equal to any made.

OFFICE: Robertson's New Building, Cor. of Union and Mill Streets.
FACTORY: Cor. Charlotte and Sheffield Streets,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

WILLIAM CREIG, Manager.