MC2398

POOR DOCUMENT

THE EVENING GAZETTE

is published every evening (Sundays excepted) at No. 21 Canterbury Street.

JOHN A. BOWES, Editor and Publisher

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

THE EVENING GAZETTE will be delivered to any part of the City of St. John by Carriers on the following terms:

ONE MONTH	35 CENTS,
THREE MONTHS	$1.00,
SIX MONTHS	2.00,
ONE YEAR	4.00,

The Subscription to THE GAZETTE is payable ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING.

We insert short condensed advertisements under the heads of Lost, For Sale, To Let, Found and WANTS for 10 CENTS each insertion or 50 CENTS a week, payable ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

General advertising $1 an inch for first insertion and 25 cents an inch for continuations. Contracts by the year at Reasonable rates.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY FEB. 3, 1890.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

A DEMORALIZED OPPOSITION.

It seems to be pretty evident from the result of the Liberal caucus held the other day in Ottawa that the Liberals have not been able to discover any new policy on which to ask for the approval of the country. The main, indeed the only plank in their platform, is the worn out and very useless one of unrestricted reciprocity, a an issue upon which the party has come to grief before, and which in all probability, will prove equally disastrous to them in the future. For a long time the people of Canada were anxious for reciprocity with the people of the United States. When the treaty of 1854, which provided for an interchange of natural products, was abrogated by the people of the United States, it was done ostensibly and avowedly for the purpose of forcing Canada into annexation. It was thought by the Americans that Canada could not do without their trade, and that as a consequence, finding ourselves unable to do any profitable business, we would be forced into a political union with them. The abrogation of the reciprocity treaty was not the result of any statemanship or of any good will on their part towards us, but was an unneighborly act dictated mainly by spite because it was thought Canada sympathized with the south during the Civil War. We all know that the attempt to force Canada into annexation by means of the abrogation of this treaty wholly failed. Indeed one of its first results was to compel the provinces of British North America to unite into a confederation, which has become strong and prosperous, and which has made the possibility of annexation more remote than ever. It is well known that for many years after the abrogation of the old treaty our statesmen expressed themselves in favor of a new treaty of reciprocity; but all our overtures in that direction were met by a flat refusal. At length the people of the United States and resolved to have a policy of their own, and the result was the National Policy of 1879, under which Canada has been able to foster its industries, to create new industries and provide employment for its people.

The people of Canada and the statesmen of Canada are not to blame for the present condition of affairs. They are not to blame because a double set of Custom houses line both sides of the border. This is the result of the unfriendly feeling of the Americans towards us. It is the result of their attempts to destroy our trade. And now for any political party to ask that we shall be guilty of such a suicidal act as to enter into unrestricted reciprocity with the United States shows that they do not understand what is for the benefit of the Canadian people. It would be little less than madness to follow such a policy as that, because we all know that the great masses of capital which are organized on the other side of the line would be able to sweep our factories out of existence, and that, although there might be a temporary reduction of prices in some lines, the final result would be a great increase of prices all over Canada. Unrestricted reciprocity would utterly destroy the wholesale trade of Canada. It would place us here in St John in the same position as the people of Portland Me., are; who do not import at all on their own account, but buy their goods for retailing in the markets of Boston and New York. These, and a hundred other reasons that might be named, put unrestricted reciprocity wholly out of the question. And, therefore, when the Liberal party fastens itself to such a policy as this it is doomed to failure in advance. It is incredable that any political party, whose leaders claim to possess the slightest share of common sense, should make as the principal factor of its policy a scheme, which would be disasterous to almost every interest in Canada. With such a policy and with no other to propose for the benefit of the Canadian people, it is easy to see that the Liberals during the present session of the house expect to accomplish nothing. We will, of course, have the usual small carping criticisims about the large increase of the debt of Canada, the extravegance of ministers and other subjects which have been worn threadbare, and which have been thrashed over so often that the people are weary of hearing of them.

If the Liberal party of Canada hope to succeed they will have to abandon both unrestricted reciprocity and the destructive criticisms in which they have been recently engaged. It is a favorable sign that they have had sense enough to make an attempt at least to wash themselves clear of the stain of disloyalty which rests upon some of them. A party whose only hope lies not in a change of government but in a change of allegiance is going perilously near to a precipice which means ruin. We feel that the Liberal party might have had a future before it in the hands of wise men, but there is no hope for it so long as Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright are the chief opponents of its policy. We appreciate the fact, that an opposition, loyal and true, and watchful of the public interests is a necessity in every constitutionally governed country, but we regret that there is very little which can be said in favor of the present Liberal opposition in the House of Commons.

THE POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The last blow to the hopes of the opposition is the most crushing of all. Ever since the election of the 20th ult., the opposition press have been claiming that the four members elected for Northumberland would oppose the government. A careful perusal of their cards, however, and their hustings speeches showed that while Messrs. Robinson, Tweedie, Burchill and O'Brien were of the opinion that the people of the North Shore were entitled to some consideration at the hands of the government in respect of the lumber interests, they made no attack upon the general policy of the administration, and their remarks as well as their past record gave good reason to think they would be far more likely themselves to support the government than to join an opposition led by such faithful Grits as Messrs. Stockton and Alward. Our expectations in this respect have been fully verified, and the full Northumberland contignent have openly declared themselves as favorable to the Government. Mr. Tweedie has, it is understood, decided to accept the portfolio of Surveyor General, a position for which he is admirably fitted and it is expected he will be sworn in immediately.

Hon James Mitchell, who has, ever since this Government was formed, filled the office of Surveyor General, to the entire satisfaction of the country, will probably become Provincial Secretary. Reliable advices received from the other counties of the Province warrant us in now informing our readers that the position of parties in the new house will be, Government 27, opposition 12, Independents 2. This will give the administration a considerably larger majority than is necessary for the carrying on of the affairs of the country.

THE RATE OF STUMPAGE.

The Sun of the 31st of January has the following extraordinary sentence:

While the government press, the Province over, has commended Mr. Blair for forcing up the stumpage tax, the Sun has from the first supported the demands of the lumbermen."

This statement has been undoubtedly made by that journal as a bait to the members of Northumberland in order that they may infer that the Sun's party, should it get into power, would reduce the stumpage to such an amount as would suit the views of the men who buy standing timber, growing on the public domain. These dues cannot be viewed in the light of taxes, they are the rates paid by lumbermen for trees which are the property of the Crown. The Northumberland lumbermen now demand that the rate for the right to cut and haul spruce from the public property be reduced from $1.25 to 80 cents per thousand feet, and this change the Sun upholds. Compared with so great a reduction in the public revenue, the Peters matter is one of very small moment. This only affected St. John; that the whole province. The sums of money granted yearly by the legislature to the support of schools, the erection of bridges and repairs to the roads have been small enough, but the Sun wants to reduce these for the purpose of injuring Mr. Blair, whose name it has brought so prominently forward. All correct thinking people deprecate the speedy destruction of our rapidly diminishing forests; the Sun thinks they are not being destroyed fast enough, hence that intelligent journal advocates reduction of stumpage the very surest way to increase the already too large cut of logs.

Timber is getting so scarce that market rates of stumpage are on the increase, but the intelligent Sun says "cut these trees down, cut them down as quickly as possible." For what reason? The answer is simply to spite Mr. Blair. Why, the spite of this beclouded Sun is so great that it would give the whole of the public timber lands up to the tender mercies of the lumbermen, if it could by so doing injure Mr. Blair and his government. The Sun speaks of "Mr. Blair forcing the stumpage tax up." Mr. Blair did not force the stumpage tax up. The facts of the matter were as follows: Several of the leading lumbermen on the Miramichi proposed to the late Mr. Elder when he was connected with the government, that if they would give them leases for ten years they would agree to pay $1.25 per M. feet, and their offer was accepted. The leases were accordingly offered for sale at public auction on these terms. Various lumbermen attended this sale and bought these leases willingly. There was even high bidding above the upset price. Now the Sun steps in and says, cancel all these sales and reduce the rate mutually agreed on by the government and the bidders and make these bidders a present of 45 cents per M. feet. In other words, to pay that sum out of the public treasury to its Miramichi friends—a generous Sun indeed—but generous with the public money. With just as much propriety could the Sun ask that the bonds of the province be given to its Miramichi friends at 50 per cent. discount, as that the present unexpired agreements between the lumbermen and the government be cancelled and a less rate of stumpage by 45 cents per M. be accepted as a recompense for $1.25 per M. A journal which would advocate so dishonest and destructive a policy would stick at nothing. The government stands in the position of a trustee for the public, in so far as the property of that public is concerned. Now, what would any one think of that trustee who would deliberately cancel a solemn agreement to pay a certain sum of money and enter into another for a much less amount, and yet this is what the honest and brilliant Sun would have the government of New Brunswick do with the trust estate which the people have placed in its hands for good management and safe keeping. We have been at some pains to ascertain the value of standing wood on the Miramichi river and are well satisfied that $1.25 per M. is a fair and reasonable rate and that if the Miramichi lumbermen do not wish to pay so much for the right to cut that there are plenty of persons who will take their $1.25 leases off their hands and willingly pay a bonus for them. The New Brunswick Railway company must this season receive somewhere in the vicinity of $20,000 for stumpage on logs cut on their land this winter not at the rate of $1.25 but $1.50 per M. feet and we know of more than one instance where $1.75 per M. has been heretofore paid for stumpage of logs cut on granted lands on the South West Miramichi. Yet the Sun would advise Mr. Blair's government to let its Northern friends cut all they want at the rate of 80 cents.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

It appears that those relics of barnerism called toll gates still exist in Ontario. We observe in the proceedings of the Oxford County Council the other day the report of a special Committee of that body on the purchase of the toll roads. The report gives a schedule showing the cost of all the toll roads in the county, their annual earnings and expenditures. The Committee estimate that it would cost $60,000 or less to purchase all the toll roads in the county, the interest on this sum would be about $3,000, whereas the people of this county pay now $12,000 or $13,000 annually in tolls. The Committee recommended that the roads be purchased by the county. In some respects Ontario seems to be behind the age.

Secretary Blaine's anti-British and anti-Canadian policy makes it difficult to sympathize with him politically, but no one can help feeling sorry for the bereaved father, who has been called upon to mourn the loss of two children, his eldest son and his eldest daughter, within a month. It is only a few days since the death of Walker Blaine almost broke his father's heart, and now his oldest daughter, Mrs. Coppinger, is dead.

An Ottawa correspondent writes that there is still doubt as to what the propositions of the bankers to the Finance Minister on the subject of the note issue were. It was stated confidentially a week ago that the idea was to contribute a half per cent per annum on the circulation for ten years to a fund that would be a sort of insurance for the notes issued. This money was to be held by the government, a portion of it to be deposited in the Dominion Government Savings Bank, and a portion to be held in Government bonds. It is now denied that the savings bank proposition was made, and it is insinuated that it was not even suggested that the Government should hold the fund. In this connection the statement is made that the Bank of Montreal, which was not represented at the interview, favour a deposit of Government bonds by the banks to cover their note issue in full.

Our esteemed morning contemporary, the Sun, having rashly and inconsiderately made the charge that the telegram received by the Provincial Secretary from Mr. Leary and read at the Institute was forged, and for which it now has a libel suit on its hands, this morning makes a frantic and ridiculous appeal to Mr. Blair, Mr. McLellan and Mr. Pugsley to inform it whether it is guilty of libel or not. A moment's reflection ought to have convinced even the Sun that a gentleman of the high character of the Provincial Secretary would not for a moment make use of a telegram or any other document which he did not believe to be genuine. Having taken the course which it did, without evidence, the Sun should now be content to wait until the trial of the libel, when it will have full opportunity of learning all the facts which it desires, and probably many more.

The Montreal Star remarks:—"Since the close of the American civil war there has been a steady exodus of French Canadians into the United States. They have scattered far and wide and in a few places have congregated. But in spite of all efforts to "herd" them, each succeeding generation born in the United States departs further and further from the peculiarities of the parent stock. In short they become Americanized. This movement is telling with tremendous effect on the French population of Quebec, and there are politicians here who incline towards annexation because they believe the United French element of the continent would give them greater influence and power in the United States than they possess in Canada, with the supposed advantage added, of national, instead of colonial, status. Thus personal ambition as well as material improvement is working in a way little understood by some people for a solution of the present perplexity."

The average Grit organ does not care whether any statement it makes is true or not so long as it is damaging to a Conservative. After the vote on Mr. Mulock's loyal resolutions, the Ottawa Free Press said:—"Mr. Cockburn, the Toronto member, who is an American by marriage, avoided the vote on Mr. Mulock's loyalty resolution yesterday. He was about the House of Commons during the discussion, but did not respond when the division bell rang. Mr. Cockburn has been described at Washington as 'the leader of the Conservative party,' and his conduct yesterday will probably be considered as evidence that he has not 'gone back upon his wife's relations.'" This says the Empire is a fair sample of Gritism run mad. As a matter of fact Mr. Cockburn and Mr. Smith M. P. for Ontario county, at the time the vote was being taken in the House were on the Toronto train heading for the capital. The train arrived at 5.45, and the two gentlemen were in the Commons building by five minutes to six. Mr. Cockburn's views with respect to Mr. Mulock's motion can well be understood by the fact of his seconding a vote of thanks to that gentleman at the Imperial Federation meeting the following night. The Empire makes no comment on the funny expression "American by marriage."

George Kennan has been lecturing in Toronto on convict life in Siberia and Ontario audiences have been weeping over the sufferings of the Russian exiles inprisoned there. Now a correspondent of the Mail informs the readeas of that journal that the jails of Ontario are as bad or worse than those of Siberia. He says:—

How many, I wonder, of that large audience were aware that in the Province of Ontario there is an average of over 10,000 persons confined every year in our County gaols without classification and without work!!! The good the bad, and the indifferent, all hudd led together in the open corridors of the gaols—over 4,000 with no crime proven against them, and over 6,000 under sentence, all spending their time in idleness, and all breathing in the same vile, contaminating, immoral atmosphere of the crowded corridors. I have nothing to say in defence of the treatment of political exiles in Siberia, but I know that in the treatment of prisoners in the local gaols Russia can rise up in judgment against us. If I am not mistaken the prisoners (at least in the local prisons) are both classified and supplied with industrial employment. Cruelty to political prisoners is, of course, unjustifiable but what can be more wicked than to thrust an innocent boy or girl into association in a gaol corridor with the vilest of the vile? As Bishop Dowling well said: "A saint would not be proof against the contamination; it is enough to damn him for time and for eternity."

MASS OF 200 VOTES.

The Plenary Conference of French Republicans Deputie.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The Temps, Journal des Debats, and the Republican press generally, concur that the plenary conference of Republican deputies held yerterday did not meet expectation, and failed to attain the objects expected of it. There are 576 members of the Chamber of Deputies. Of these 211 are monarchists, Bonapartists or Boulangists. There are, therefore, 365 that are classified in a broad sense as Republicans, Opportunists, Radicals, Left Centre or Moderate Republicans, etc. It is held to be futile that 200 should pretend to control all these. Acute politicians consider that the journalists are wanting in political perspicacity or they would not belittle an organization that promises to group and keep together in a solid mass 200 votes.

THE WEATHER AND HEALTH.

What Affects the Mercury Must Affect Man.

A friend in St. John who takes a deep and intelligent interest in matters relating to the weather and health, sends us the following interesting contribution which gives his views on that subject:—

When we think of certain atmospheric conditions affecting or depressing the mercury in the tube of a barometer, or its action on the vegetable and mineral kingdoms, there should be no mystery as to its action on the animal kingdom, or as to its action in lowering vitality or causing colds or influenza. To explain more fully, let us visit a poor chronic rheumatic subject. Upon inquiry he tells us the pains are coming on again. Too bad, we say. Well, yes, but it is always the way, and I can always tell before it comes, that we are going to have damp, chilly weather from an easterly direction between north and south. Now, here is a poor man who, under certain atmospheric conditions, is in pain—not with a cold, dry atmosphere and high barometer, but with a dense, chilly atmosphere and low barometer.—What affects him and the mercury, effects the masses, when these are general, and when local the effects are local.

Now, let us see where it affects and how it effects man. First, it affects the whole surface, but more directly and more powerfully along the spine, where all the roots or spinal nerve centres lie. Along the spine are the very life centres of the body, and, very likely you have given extra attention to chest protection, and little or none to back protection. You are like a man, who with tan-bark, has banked his house on the south or less necessary side, while he does not take the same cautionary measures to bank the north or more necessary side, or like a man who to keep out a robber, guards his front door, while the robber enters his unguarded back door; or like

"Men dropping buckets into empty wells
And growing old in drawing nothing up."

Second. Its effects are on the pores. They have got repeatedly chilled, and so overchilled, that they refuse to perform their functions, or respond to nature, and therefore remain shut; and these creeping, shivering sensations are their silent monitions. Then is the time to nip all colds in the bud, by restoring or bringing back perspiration; and to do so you have simply to reverse the process that chilled them, that is, with warm applications, dry flannel and more of it especially at the back.

For prevention, and to keep the body in a better state of equilibrium for trying winter weather, one or two strips of flannel, seven or nine inches wide, along the whole length of the spine, outside the under garment, has a better effect than an extra flannel shirt, for thus, you do not overheat the body but give vitality to life centres.

Now, let us see what overchilled or shut pores mean. It means more or less blood driven from the surface to the centre, and so more work for the heart, and hence more or less congestion in weak or relaxed vessels or organs. It means pent up accumulations of morbid or waste matter or carbonic acid gas, and hence more work thrown on the lungs to throw that waste matter overboard.

It means more or less fever, a state of combustion, which is just nature trying to bring the body back to its equilibrium.

Finally to the aged, the weak and delicate in lung power, it often means [illegible] and all from over chilled [illegible] process perspiration.

From the Capital.

OTTAWA, Feb. 2.—Hon. Louis F. R. Mason, ex-lieutenant governor of Quebec, has been appointed to the senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Rodier.

At the meeting of the privy council yesterday only the vacancy in the senate was filled, but it is understood that the other vacancies will be filled in the very near future.

In consequence of the dicision of the imperial privy council awarding to Ontario all the lands, timber and minerals in the formerly-disputed territory, the Dominion government intend to make no provision this year for the payment of annuities due certain bands of Indians under the Robinson treaty.

Dr. DeBertram of New York, president of the Buctouche and Moncton railway and other railways in New Brunswick, arrived here Saturday.

James Patterson, assistant auditor general, died late Friday night of heart disease.

BY CONSENT

of both parties Mr. McCarthy's dual language bill will be called for its second reading on Wednesday, February 12th. It is understood that there will be a tremendous audience present, and that a special train from Montreal is engaged to bring a large party up from that city on this occasion.

Writs for Haldimand were issued on Friday evening, nomination 13th and election 20th February. Dr. Montague, the unseated member of 1889, wil be opposed by Mr. Colter, the unseated member of 1890.

Dr. A. C. Smith, of Newcastle, has been permanently appointed as medical expert on leprosy cases. The department of agriculture will have charge of the lazaretto at Tracadie and for some time engage in investigation into reported additional cases in Cape Breton.

The twenty second annual report of the Dominion Rifle Association, which will be submitted at the annual meeting on Wednesday next, congratulates the members on the most successful year's work both in regard to number of entries and in amounts received for prizes over all preceding years. The total number of entries was 9,413, as against 7,563 in 1888. The amount received for entries was $4,518, as against $3,863, in 1888. the total competitions last year were 416, as against 354 in 1888 and 284 in 1884. The cordial thanks of the association are tendered to Lord Stanley for his donation of handsome prizes and to several banks and other institutions for special donations.

Col. Bacon, who commanded the Wimbledon team, gives a most interesting account of the proceedings at Wimbledon, and suggests that entries of the Canadian team be hereafter made in the month of April in order to secure better squading. The total expense of the team was £684. In this connection, it may be said that it is expected that Col. Frior, M. P. for Victoria, B. C., will be commandant of this year's Wimbledon team.

D. W. Higgins, a native of Halifax and member for Esquimault, has been chosen speaker of the British Columbia legislature.

Hon. Justice Burbidge, judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada, has in press a work on the criminal law of Canada, codified after the manner of Justice Stephens' celebrated work on English criminal laws.

The equal rights party talk of nominating James Clark, of Ottawa, for the house of commons in Carleton county against Dickinson.

Ratte, the Ottawa boat builder, has sued the Ottawa lumbermen for injuring his busines by dumping sawdust into the Ottawa river. He lost in the lower court but appealed to England. To-day he received word that the imperial privy council had decided in his favor.

RESULT OF STRIKES.

Increased Costs and Decreased Receipts for London Companies.

LONDON, JAN. 30, At a meeting of the representatives of the various dock companies today, Mr. Charles Morgan Norwood, chairman of the joint docks committee, referred to the great decrease in the shipping business at London, owing to the strikes of the dock laborers. He declared that £150,000 yearly would not cover the increased cost of labor. The leaders of the Dock Laborers, Union had become the controllers of the shipping interest. The directors of the companies had striven to adhere to the agreement made with the men, but unless the laborers changed their attitude, the dock companies must at any cost, regain control of their business. Mr. Norwood stated that there had been a decrease of 53,000 tons in the tonnage entering Loudon, and a decrease of £12,517 in the dock companies' receipts during the six months following the strike. The men are working badly.

Miss Bisland Finishes Her Journey.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Miss Bisland, who tried to beat Nellie Bly in her journey around the world, arrived from Europe today. The time of her journey was 77 days, 16 hours, 48 minutes. Miss Bisland started from New York for San Francisco ten hours after Miss Bly had sailed for Europe. Failure to connect with a fast steamer at Havre greatly delayed her.

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-WORSE!-

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The disagreeable taste and smell of the Oil is completely disguised and rendered so palatable that we have yet to learn of one case where the stomach refused to retain it. Warranted to contain 50 per cent. of finest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil. Physicians endorse it, and prescribe it daily in their practice—having discarded all others.

Ask your druggist for ESTEY'S COD LIVER OIL CREAM, Price 50c; six bottles $2.50. Prepared only by E. M. ESTEY, Manufacturing Pharmacist, Moncton, N. B.

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English and Scotch Tweeds

to select from. All fits guaranteed and made up in first-class style at remarkable low prices for cash. The balance of my immense stock of

Ready Made Clothing

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R. & W. WARMINTON

having decided on retiring from the business so successfully carried on for nearly 40 years, offer their large and

Very Complete Stock of Tinware,

and also the tools and machinery, Stamping and other Presses, New High Speed Engine and Steel Boiler, Shafting, etc., for sale by tender.

CATALOGUES will be ready this month, and will be forwarded to intending purchasers on application, by letter or personally.

The lease of the warehouses and office on McGill street, and also the factory on King street, can be obtained for a term of years if required.

The stock is in FIRST-CLASS order, and the whole will be ready for inspection as soon as the catalogues are completed.

This is a rare opportunity for acquiring a well established business, with customers in all parts of the Province, and also in the Lower Provinces, and which has for years been doing a large trade that can be doubled with very little exertion.

TENDERS will be received for the whole or any section, but the advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender. Terms to suit purchasers. Satisfactory security required.

R. & W. WARMINTON,

P. O. Box 1819.

Montreal, January 6th, 1890.

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From West End to Lily of the Valley.

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LUBIN'S,
LUNDBORG,
GELLE. FRERES,
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Also all the principal perfumes in SACHET POWDER. To which I invite the attention of purchasers. Prices moderate to insure sales.

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Now is the time to order Shutter Blinds as you can get them cheaper now than at any other time of the year.

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J. D. SHATFORD.

Sun.

PIANOS & ORGANS,

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Prices from $50 to $400.

Piano Covers, Stools, Accordeons, Music Books, &c., at lowest prices. Sheet Music 3 to 10 cts.; Pianos to Hire. Also New Home and White Sewing Machines and the World's Star Knitting Machines, $30 upwards. A trial free at

WILLIAM CRAWFORD'S,

66 King street, St. John, N. B.

Ferris' Celebrated Corset Waists

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SPECIAL.—Dress Materials, Ulsterings, Tweeds, Coatings, Wool Goods, Cloth Jackets, Waterproofs &c., &c.,

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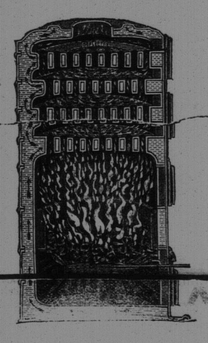

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