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POOR DOCUMENT

THE EVENING GAZETTE

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

JOHN A. BOWES, Editor and Publisher

THE EVENING GAZETTE will be delivered at any house in the cities of St. John and Portland for a month for thirty-five cents. The subscription may be paid at the office, or to any news agent who sells the GAZETTE.

ST. JOHN, N. B. THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1889

Owing to the large increase in our subscribers within the past few months we have been obliged to add new carriers, and to alter the boundaries of the carriers districts. Subscribers failing to receive their papers regularly will please give notice at this office at once, so that the mistake may be remedied.

THE SENATE AND THE SHORT LINE BILL.

The senate by a vote of 22 to 11 have thrown out the bill providing for the construction by the government of a line of railway from Harvey to Salisbury, and it is quite safe to say that this makes an end of this wholly preposterous project. Nothing but the apathy of St. John and the failure of the western members to understand the situation fully, caused the measure to come so near its final passage as it really did, for the construction of this line by the government could not be defended on any grounds of public utility, nor was the government in any way pledged to such a course. The defeat of the Short Line bill should therefore be a subject of sincere congratulation, not only to the people of St. John, but to all who are in favor of good, honest and economical government throughout Canada. It was a highly immoral and indeed an insane proceeding for the government to propose legislation calculated to injure one great Canadian port for the benefit of another and the stern rebuke which has been administered to them by the senate has been well deserved. At the same time we cannot but regret that the crisis was such that the senate were in a manner forced to step out of the line of their duty, to save the country from a vast and wholly unnecessary expenditure. It would have been better if the government could have been made to see the folly of the proposal urged upon them by the people of Halifax, and withdrawn the bill. The right of the Senate to interfere with a bill involving a money grant has never been clearly defined in Canada. It is generally understood that a bill involving taxation, or which provides for the expenditure of public money, cannot be interfered with by the upper branch. The point came up in England thirty years ago when Mr. Gladstone then Chancellor of the exchequer carried a bill through the commons, abolishing the excise duty on paper. The House of Lords, which is almost certain to get on the wrong side of every question, threw out this bill, and thereby raised a constitutional storm about their ears. A committee of the House of Commons, after due inquiry, reported by a majority of fourteen a series of resolutions to the effect that the privilege of the House of Commons did not extend so far as to make it actually unconstitutional for the lords to reject a bill for the repeal of a tax. But a minority, of whom Mr. Bright was one, held that if the lords could prolong or reimpose a tax by refusing to assent to its repeal, when that repeal had been voted by the House of Commons, the latter could not be said to have absolute control over the taxation of the country. Mr. Gladstone denounced the action of the Lords as "a gigantic innovation" and a series of resolutions was carried in the Commons reaffirming the position and claims of that body on the question of taxation. The House of Lords has not since then attempted to interfere with any measure involving taxation, so that the principle thus enunciated by Mr. Bright has been virtually assented to. It is clear that where a government proposes the expenditure of $2,000,000 for the construction of a railway, a bill to carry out this proposal must fall within the class of measures involving taxation, and be subject to the same general principles. But in the case of the Short Line bill this question does not appear to have been raised; the right of the senate to reject it was not questioned by the member of the government in that body; and even if technically wrong, the action of the senate will be generally approved by the press and people of Canada.

FOG BOUND HALIFAX.

It requires no small amount of cheek on the part of the people of Halifax to put forward their city as the winter port of Canada, in competition with St. John. The fact that Halifax is every few years closed for a week at a time by ice should forever shut the mouths of its inhabitants, and prevent them from making such preposterous claims on its behalf. Halifax is one of the most dangerous harbors in the world to approach, owing to the great extent of the ledges and reefs on the coast of Nova Scotia, the uncertain currents, and the fog. The Halifax people have been pretending that they were seldom troubled with fog, and their representatives in the house of commons have been making unfavorable comments on the fogs which sometimes visit St. John, when up comes a beautiful Halifax fog of the densest kind to contradict them, and prove to the people of Canada that Halifax is wholly unsuitable as a terminus for a fast ocean mail service. The steamer Sarnia of the Dominion Line was due at Halifax from Portland on Friday evening, and was advertised, in the Halifax newspapers to sail on Saturday the 27th April. The Sarnia sailed from Portland in time to carry out this programme, but she did not arrive in Halifax on Friday evening, as expected. The Sarnia was very confidently expected on Saturday, but she did not come. The people of Halifax went down to the wharves in great numbers on Sunday to see the Sarnia come in, but they did not see her. On Monday a deep gloom settled over the town, for Halifax had been enveloped in a dense fog for three days, and there was no Sarnia in sight. On Tuesday the fog lifted a little, and just before noon the Sarnia steamed into Halifax. For four weary days, for almost one hundred hours, she had been waiting outside "the peerless port" of Halifax, but could not venture in owing to the fog. And this is the harbor the Halifax people claim should be the winter port of Canada, a port off which a mail steamer is detained by fog for four days. We trust that this circumstance will be published throughout Canada, so that the people of the west may know what kind of a port Halifax is.

A WATERLOO FOR HALIFAX.

The people of Halifax are not feeling very well to-day, and we can hardly expect that their reflections will be of a very agreeable character, for their carefully elaborated plot to destroy St. John has failed, and it is highly improbable that it will ever be revived in any form likely to become dangerous. The Halifax people, backed by the representatives of York and Westmoreland in our own Province, calmly asked that the government should expend $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 of the public money to build a railway which would deprive 76 miles of an existing railway belonging to the government of its traffic, in order, that St. John might be shut out from any chance of becoming the winter port of Canada. The situation was so serious that the indignation of the people of St. John at the outrage was expressed in a fashion very unusual, Conservatives joining with Liberals in their denunciation of the government, while the people of Halifax, Moncton, and Fredericton, St. John's three allied enemies, were filling the air with insolent boasts and ridiculing the just anger of our people. How do these envions braggarts feel now? They have learned that there is in Canada, even among the members of a body not usually credited with much regard for the wishes of the people, a spirit of justice and fair dealing, which has caused them to reject and repudiate an arrangement, which though favored and promoted by the government, was calculated to work injury to St. John and impose an unnecessary burden on the people of Canada. The people of Halifax, Moncton and Fredericton have met their Waterloo in the Senate of Canada, and their plots against St. John have been foiled. They may rest assured that the Harvey-Salisbury line will never be built as a government work, and that if built, it will never be operated by the Canadian Pacific Company.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Telegraph this morning speaks as if the question of the appointment of police magistrate of St. John was settled, and as if Mr. Ritchie was to be the man. We think that the Telegraph is a little "too previous" in its calculations. Mr. Ritchie has not yet been appointed, and if Mr. Blair consults the wishes of the majority of the people of the new city, he will not be appointed to the office which, it is said, he claims.

There is something inexpressibly sad in the thought that of the twenty persons killed by the recent accident on the Grand Trunk, eighteen bodies are wholly unrecognizable, and the identity of seventeen of them is wholly unknown.

The presence of yellow fever at a German port is a novelty of a disagreeable character, which however, is not likely to have serious results, for this disease cannot live long in a temperate climate. German springs are too much like our own to nurse yellow fever.

The Gloucester schooner Shiloh, which is believed to be lost with all hands, had fourteen men on board, all natives of the Dominion and all, with one exception, residents of Canada. This is how the Yankees man their fishing fleet. Without Canadian fishermen the Gloucester fishing fleet could not go to sea at all.

Senator Miller, who moved the postponement of the Short Line bill, is a lawyer who has been in the Senate ever since Confederation. He was originally opposed to union but changed his mind and was rewarded by a Senatorship. He is a Roman Catholic and now resides at Arichat. Senator Miller proved that he had a level head during the Confederation excitement, and this sensible quality seems to cling to him still.

Twice within thirty days St. John has been saved from grievious wrong by an upper chamber. When the faithless representatives of this city sought to burden it with a $300,000 bridge, as part of the union act, the Legislative Council so modified the obnoxious clause as to make it harmless; and now the senate has rejected the measure which was intended to side-track St. John.

Knowledge and Language.

Volume XII of Alden's Manifold Cyclopedia is now issued. A careful inspection, prompted in part by a desire to satisfy ourselves and partly in order that we might keep our readers correctly informed convinces us that all the strong commendations which have been bestowed upon previous volumes is in equal measure due to this. it is, of course, published in the same handy form and is just as convenient to use as its predecessors. This volume takes the work from Dominus to Electric clock. Among the articles treated at more or less length we notice the following: Dormant vitality, 3 pages Drainage (in Agriculture), about 3 pages; Drama, over 10 pages, Dyeing, 5 pages; Dye-Stuffs, about 5 pages; Ear, 9 pages; Earthquake, 4 pages; Easter, 3 pages; Eclipse, 9 pages; Education (including Military, State and National with valuable statistics), 47 pages; and Egypt, nearly 24 pages. This work is a Dictionary as well as a Cyclopedia—a fact which adds greatly to its other merits It seems almost incredible that such a work can be sold for 50 cents a volume in good cloth binding, or 65 cents in half Morocco, with 10 cents additional for postage, but that is all that is asked. John B. Alden, Publisher, New York.

From Ocean to Ocean.

Fishermen and miners in Nova Scotia, mechanics and farmers in Ontario and Quebec, hunters and trappers in the Territories and gold miners in British Columbia, use and praise Haggyard's Yellow Oil, the great internal and external remedy for all pain. It cures rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat, and is the reliance of thousands.

TRICKS OF THE TRADE.

HOW ADVANTAGE IS TAKEN OF THE IGNORANT PUBLIC.

Diamonds Painted and Other Precious Stones Veneered—Stuff Sold for Solid Gold Which Is Poorer Than a Good Article of Plate—Small Profits.

"There is no line of business in which purchasers are so completely at the mercy of store keepers as the jewelry trade," said a leading dealer. "The masses are caught by mere appearances. They know what pleases them, but have little idea of actual value. Few know the difference between machine made and hand made goods; still less can tell whether gold is six carats fine or whether a stone is worth $10 or $100. Public trust in these matters is absolutely pitiable. Popular pride and ambition are stupendous. Mere looks and alleged price are practically all the buyer has to go by, and the honesty of the dealer is his only safeguard. Then in addition to actual grades of quality there are numerous snide practices that are resorted to by disreputable merchants and manufacturers, so that if a person contemplates buying anything where the risk is considerable it behooves him to know something about the man he deals with.

PAINTING AND VENEERING.

"Two diamonds, for instance, may be of the same size and cut, yet one will be worth twice, thrice or perhaps a dozen times as much as the other. Yellow white diamonds are common and blue white are scarce, and even experts find difficulty in giving the intermediate shades their proper place in point of dollars and cents. Among irresponsible dealers it is a common practice to 'paint' the stones so as to make the yellow diamonds whiter and the white diamonds bluer. The paint will not even resist soap and water, and will wear off more quickly than the thinnest possible film of gold on a brass ring. Yet for a time it makes the stone look twice as valuable as it really is. A few days ago a gentleman brought a couple of diamonds to me to determine their value. After I had washed them in soapsuds he could scarcely believe they were his own jewels, they were so yellow. It is a common trick of confidence men to paint diamonds and then get a loan on them of twice or thrice their value. I will venture to say that two-thirds of the people could not tell a paste from a genuine diamond.

"Then there is the process of veneering other precious stones. A piece of glass or crystal of the desired color and appearance is taken as a body and a thin covering of the genuine article is superimposed so as to convey the impression of being genuine. Such a stone in a setting designed to cover up the deception would make dupes of half the purchasers. The danger of being taken in would not be so great were people better posted. Show a man a lot out on the prairie and tell him it is worth $100 a front foot and he will laugh at you for presuming upon his ignorance, but show him a ruby or sapphire and tell him it is worth $1,000 and he will believe you. The masses know nothing about relative values in gems, and the scope for deception is enormous.

SOLID AND STUFFED GOLD.

"Then as to quality of metal and workmanship. There is jewelry in the market sold for solid gold which is so low in purity that a respectable plate would be far preferable to the so called solid stuff. A certain amount of alloy is, of course, necessary for durability, but the gold that is actually manufactured into jewelry varies in purity all the way from four or six carats fine to twenty. Fourteen carats fine is the standard, but there is an immense amount of 'solid' stuff of the low grade sold annually, and a good share of it is palmed off for the standard purity. This cheap stuff is often dipped in a bath just so as to color it. The multitudes who are ignorant enough to accept a 'guaranty' that an article is solid rarely think, perhaps, of degrees of purity, and they are wofully taken in. As a rule, there is something about all plated and cheap stuff that betrays its quality to the experienced eye. Every manufacturer has his own designers, and, though copying is rife among the workmen, you will rarely see goods cheap in price without finding them cheap in design and workmanship.

"As a rule, I think people have crude ideas about our profits. The price of jewelry is due principally to the scarcity of the material used and the amount of labor expended upon it. I do not think that we get more than 25 per cent. gross profit on the average. When it is borne in mind that styles are constantly changing, that a large amount of capital is bound up, bearing no interest, and that the value of the goods is constantly depreciating, owing to the flux of styles, this is not above or even up to the average. If we could turn our money over rapidly and not suffer loss from depreciation we would have a pretty good thing; but the numerous failures in the jewelry business bear witness to what I say about small margins of profit. Diamond dealers have possibilities of making great profits legitimately, since, when bought in the rough, the stones often turn out exceptionally well. I have known a diamond valued at $1,500 to be recut and then sell readily for $3,000."—Chicago News.

She Was Not Dead.

In London recently a well known artist of the camera was called in to photograph the body of a young lady who had just died under peculiar and distressing circumstances. The body was laid on a sofa in the drawing room and presented a singularly beautiful spectacle. The photographer was left alone in the room with the body and took a negative. After inspecting it he was not satisfied that the exposure had been sufficient, and he took another. And then, to his amazement, he discovered that the two negatives were not alike. The body must have moved. Not having lost all his nerve by this extraordinary occurrence, he took a third negative, which was exactly like the second. He instantly summoned the nurse who had been in attendance on the deceased girl, and after some difficulty and delay had the doctor fetched. To cut a long story short, the young lady was not dead at all. This is a true story. — Atlanta American.

Natural Big Head.

C. W. Russell, a prominent business man, wears the biggest hat in town, if not in the whole country. He is a large, well proportioned man, and one would not for a moment imagine he wore an 8¾ hat. It is a fact, however. There is only one establishment in the country where they have a block large enough to build a hat for Mr. Russell, and that is located at Bethel, Conn. In all probability Russell would have to go hatless if the manager of the Bethel factory had not made a block expressly for him. Mr. Ames exhibited this enormous hat to a large number of persons yesterday. It fitted a man who wore a 7⅛ hat like a circus tent over a balloon. A box had to be made specially for it. The brim is a fraction over three inches wide from the body to the rim all around.—Chicago Herald.

A. E. Fraser has been elected Mayor of Spring Hill by acclamation.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Winding Up the Business of the Session

OTTAWA, May 1.—When the house went into committee of ways and means, Mr. Mulock asked what action the government proposed to take on the application of Ontario millers for an increase in duty on flour.

The speaker ruled the question out of order.

Mr Jones of Halifax pitched into Sir John for letting members go home early, charging that it was done with a party bias.

Sir John said said he had consented to the early departure in but two cases, Mr. Yeo of P. E. I. and another opposition member. His statement was corroborated by Mr Trow, the chief opposition whip who said there had been no departure from the usual practice and that his consent had been obtained before the full sessional allowance was paid the departing members.

Messrs. Cartwright, Lovitt, Mulock and Jones thereupon pounced on Mr, Trow and said it was outrageous that the liberals should be hustled around at the mere will of their whips.

A great portion of the morning was spent discussing land grants in Manitoba and the Northwest to railway corporations. It was brought out that some forty million acres in all have been granted since the opening up of that country.

The agreement with the Qu' Appelle and Long Lake company passed its final stage.

Sir John intimated that next year parliament would meet early in January.

In reply to Peter Mitchell as to the report that parliament would not be dissolved till 1892, Sir John said that now the government's attention had been called to the matter, it would be given consideration.

The governor general will close the session tomorrow in person.

One hundred and ten bills were passed this session—forty-five government, two public, thirty-eight railway, four loan, five insurance, three church, one college, ten bridge, four divorce, and several general. Ninety-six addresses and orders were issued and sixty-seven returns brought down.

Carleton Speaks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE

Sir. The Carleton people, judging from their expressed opinions, are very much opposed to the removal of the present popular Police Magistrate to make room for the Hon. R. J. Ritchie. Such a move on the part of the executive government would be resented at the proper time and place through the medium of ballot box.

WEST SIDE ELECTOR.

Carleton, N. B. May 2nd.

An Unwelcome Guest.

Disease in any of its myriad forms is never welcome, and the end of its visit is always rejoiced at. Burdock Blood Bitters cures all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels, and blood, giving life and hope with every dose.

FOR PARLOR AND GARDEN,

MR. CRUIKSHANK, at his Greenhouses, Old Burying Ground and foot of Golding street, offers for sale, in splendid condition, all the leading varieties of flowers, with several new varieties of recent importation.

Pansies, Stocks, Asters, Verbenas, Daisies, Everlastings, Calendulas, Saponarias, Carnations, Sweet Williams, Auriculas,

ROSES OF ALL THE OLD AND NEW VARIETIES.

Primulas, Begonias in great variety, Fuschias, Geraniums, Pelargoniums, Heliotropes, Gloxinias, Callas, Hyderingas, Coleus, Rex Begonias; all healthy and vigorous plants. Inspection invited.

Bay of Fuudy Steamship Co.
(LIMITED).

THE Stockholders of the above Company are requested to meet at the office of Messrs Troop & Son, St. John, N. B., on MONDAY, 20th May, at 3 p. m., for the purpose of organizing, as required by Dominion Act of incorporation, electing Directors, etc.

H. D. TROOP,
Provisional Manager.

NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED
A choice assortment of
READY-MADE SUITS AND SPRING OVERCOATS
For Men, Youths and Boys. Also a full line of
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.,
Which we are prepared to sell cheaper than any other house in the trade.
—ALSO—
A great variety of CLOTHS, including all the fashionable shades in Spring overcoatings.
Diagonals, Corkscrews, English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds,
Bought personally from the manufacturers, which we are prepared to make up in the best styles at the lowest possible prices.

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Large and varied assortment. All prices and grades from five cents a roll upwards.
Inspection invited.
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BOOK STORE,
Opp Bell Tower, Portland.

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With Ayer's Hair Vigor. Its cleanliness, beneficial effects on the scalp, and lasting perfume commend it for universal toilet use. It keeps the hair soft and silken, preserves its color, prevents it from falling, and, if the hair has become weak or thin, promotes a new growth.

"To restore the original color of my hair, which had turned prematurely gray, I used Ayer's Hair Vigor with entire success. I cheerfully testify to the

Efficacy

of this preparation."—Mrs. P. H. Davidson, Alexandria, La.

"I was afflicted some three years with scalp disease. My hair was falling out and what remained turned gray. I was induced to try Ayer's Hair Vigor, and in a few weeks the disease in my scalp disappeared and my hair resumed its original color."—(Rev.) S. S. Sims, Pastor U. B. Church, St. Bernice, Ind.

"A few years ago I suffered the entire loss of my hair from the effects of tetter. I hoped that after a time nature would repair the loss, but I waited in vain. Many remedies were suggested, none, however, with such proof of merit as Ayer's Hair Vigor, and I began to use it. The result was all I could have desired. A growth of hair soon came out all over my head, and grew to be as soft and heavy as I ever had, and of a natural color, *and firmly set.*"—J. H. Pratt, Spofford, Texas.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

GROCERIES &C.
100 Boxes Layer Valencias,
10 Barrels Currants,
2 Cases Figs (in small boxes),
1 do Citron Peel,
50 do Lard in tins,
50 do C. C. Beef,
20 do Standard Oysters,
20 do Corn,
65 Pkgs Pickles and Sauces,
10 Gross Essences,
150 Boxes Ground Spices,
1 Car Oatmeal, Peas and Barley.
TO ARRIVE.
1 Car Cheap Feeding Flour.
GEO. S. deFOREST & SONS
13 South Wharf.

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Have removed to their new premises,
Waterloo Street. near cor. Union,
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Lowest market prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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T. PATTON & CO.,
Will open on or before
SATURDAY, THE 13TH APRIL,
With a Full Variety of Every Description of DRY GOODS.
St. John, April 1st, 1889.

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At Low Prices.
83 Germain street.
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STEP LADDERS.
The Strongest, Lightest and Cheapest.
Three Steps 60c,
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A liberal discount to dealers.
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Market Building.
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ON and after the first of May my place of business will be at the Head of Long Wharf, Portland, where I will be pleased to meet with all who may favor me with their patronage.
RICHARD FARMER,
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KEENAN & RATCHFORD,
Ranges, Stoves, Kitchen Furnishing Goods, etc.
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8 and 10 Waterloo Street, near Union St.

With a large experience and work that cannot be excelled, we solicit the patronage of the public.
YOU CAN PURCHASE
Rugs, Clocks, Albums, Casters, Pictures, Hanging Lamps, Lace Curtains, Clothes Wringers, etc.
ON THE INSTALMENT PLAN
FROM THE
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187 Charlotte street.
$1.00 down; and 50 cents per week.
Call and examine our goods.

QUEEN HOTEL,
109, 111 and 113 Princess st.,
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THIS hotel was recently known as the "Clarendon." It has been renovated, and refurnished and is now open for the reception of guests.
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CAUSEY & MAXWELL,
Masons and Builders.
Mason Work in all its Branches.
Slating and Cement Work a specialty
Boilers, Ranges, Mantels and Grates Set, of the most approved patterns.
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BY. BARTHOLOMEW, F. R. G S
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J. & A. McMILLAN,
Prince William St.
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WILL REMOVE TO
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Cut Nails & Cut Spikes, Tacks, Brads,
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Office, Warehouse and Manufactory:
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FOR AMUSEMENT GO TO
"THE NATIONAL,"
22 Charlotte Street.
First Class Shooting Gallery,
Billiard and Pool Tables,
Choice Lunches, Cigars, etc.,
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The new remedy for affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes and Lungs.
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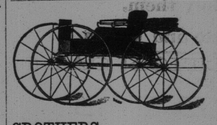

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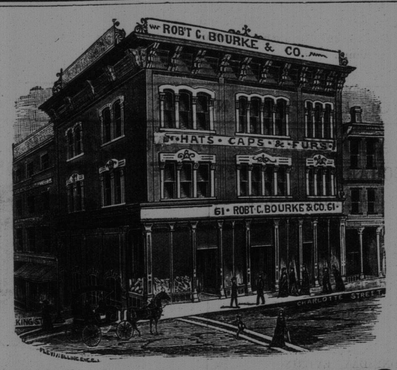

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Established 1810.
—UNLIKE ANY OTHER.—
Positively Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds, Tonsilitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Influenza, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Nervous Headache, Sciatica, Lame back, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints and Strains.
AS MUCH FOR INTERNAL AS FOR EXTERNAL USE.
It is marvelous how many different complaints it will cure. Its strong point lies in the fact that it acts quickly. Healing all Cuts, Burns and Bruises like Magic. Relieving all manner of Cramps and Chills.
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All who buy direct from us, and request it, shall receive a certificate that the money shall be refunded if not satisfied. Retail price by mail 25 cts.; 6 bottles, $2.00. Express and duty prepaid to any part of United States or Canada. Valuable pamphlet sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.
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