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POOR DOCUMENT

THE EVENING GAZETTE

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JOHN A. BOWES, Editor and Publisher.

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

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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., FRIDAY, OCT. 10, 1890.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

FATHER MATHEW.

This is the centenary of the birth of Father Mathew, the great temperance apostle, whose work for the benefit of mankind was beyond all comparison greater than that of any other philanthropist of his time. Father Mathew, was born at Thomastown, Tipperary, Ireland, on the 10th October, 1790. He was said to be descended from an illegitimate branch of the Llandaff family; at all events, on the death of his father when he was very young the kindness of this family enabled the boy to enter the Roman Catholic College of Kilkenny, from which he was transferred as a candidate for the priesthood to the college of Maynooth in 1807. In the following year, however, he left college and relinquished the secular priesthood for that of the Capuchin order, in which he took priest's orders in 1814, and was sent to the church of his order in the city of Cork. His singular charity, benevolence and gentleness, his simple yet effective eloquence, and his faithful zeal won him universal love and respect. But if he had been no more than a priest, however acceptable his ministrations might have been, he would have lived and died comparatively unknown. His great life work was as a temperance reformer and it is not too much to say that the temperance work in which he took so conspicuous a part has done more to revolutionize the world than almost any other movement of human origin. In 1838, he established an association on the principle of total abstinence which in less than nine months numbered more than 150,000 members. His success as a temperance advocate was probably greater than that of any man who has lived, before or since. It is said, and likely the story is little if any exaggerated, that in Galway 150,000 signed the pledge through his influence in two days, and in Dublin 70,000 were enrolled in five days. Eventually his association included a large proportion of the adult population of Ireland, and the effect was such that many of the distilleries and breweries fell into disuse and rotted to their foundations. Later he labored in Liverpool, Manchester and London, and in the United States in 1849-1851. His later years were clouded by pecuniary embarrassments, partly due to his unbounded charity and lack of business qualifications. In 1847 a pension of £300 was granted him by the Queen; he died in 1856, but the fruit of his labors still endures and the general reform which he wrought continues to the present day. When we look back upon the great work performed by Father Mathew, the influence of which is likely to be felt as long as time endures, the effectiveness and grandeur of his theory of reform is brought home to us with irresistible force. Men are easily led in any direction, by intellects more powerful than their own, especially if they have confidence in the purity of the motives of their leaders, but of all creatures they are probably most obstinate when an attempt is made to make them the subjects of coercion. The almost boundless charities of the world show us that there is a tenderness in nearly every human heart which prompts a quick response to the appeals of the victims of evil fortune, and by the readiness with which individuals and communities resent encroachments upon their rights, whether actual or imagined, we see that coercion is their abhorrence and has been and always will be resisted to the death. Father Mathew had studied his own heart and the hearts of mankind, and he knew that men could be lead by a thread where it would be impossible to drive them with a club. We wish, for the good of the race, that those who are today striving to abolish the evils of intemperance by legal enactments, were as intelligently guided, and as successful in their humanitarian efforts as was Father Mathew.

THE SURFACE GEOLOGY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE GAZETTE has on more than one occasion directed attention to the important work that was being done by the staff of the geological survey of Canada, in respect to the surface geology of New Brunswick. This work was commenced six years ago, and has been continued ever since under the direction of Mr. Robert Chalmers, a native of this province. The work of the survey consists of examining the superficial deposits in reference to their origin and distribution, more especially as to the nature of the soil. When the work is completed and the maps are published they will show the character and value of every square mile of soil in the province, and also the character of the forest growth of the country. About one third of the province, comprising the counties of St. John, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Restigouche, Gloucester, and parts of Albert, Westmoreland and Kent, have already been gone over and a portion of the results published. The results of the remaining part of the survey, so far as completed, will be made public some time during the next session of Parliament. The GAZETTE has already expressed the opinion that this work is as important as any in which any department of the government is engaged, and that the results are likely to be of incalculable value to the province of New Brunswick. It will probably be five or six years before the work is completed, at the present rate of progress, but it would be better to put a larger force on and complete it in less time. When the work is done we shall for the first time have an official survey, of the most thorough character, of the soil of the entire area of the Pro-vince. It is unnecessary to enlarge on the value of such a record, but its value will be greatly lessened if the fullest publicity is not given to the maps and the descriptions which accompany them. The provincial government ought to publish and distribute as widely as possible a summary of the work that has already been done, as a guide to settlers and for the purpose of showing the value of our agricultural resources.

THE PROFITS OF A DRY DOCK.

Some months ago, when Mr. Leary proposed to build a dry dock in St. John, large enough to accomodate the biggest steamship afloat, a great cry was raised by certain politicians, who were interested in defeating the provincial government, that a dry dock was not needed, and that it would never pay. One would have supposed to hear these persons talk that the people who build dry docks in other parts of the world were all fools, and that the only wise men on the face of the earth were the persons who thought the appointment of Mr. R. J. Ritchie as police magistrate a good reason for opposing harbor improvements in St. John. The anti-dry dock men were very clear on two points: the first was that the Halifax dry dock was of no use and would never pay anything to its owners, and the second was that the blocks which we have in St. John were quite as good as any dry dock if not better. It is remarkable that close upon these confident statements we have the proof that they are wholly absurd and groundless. When the Loanda came here last week from the West Indies it was found that her bottom needed cleaning and painting. If our blocks are as good as any dry dock we would have supposed that the Loanda would have been placed upon them and the necessary work done there. Mr. George F. Baird, who controls the Loanda, is not a man who is likely to neglect any facilities that may exist for the repair of his vessel in St. John, nor is he likely to throw money away unnecessarily. Yet Mr. Baird did not put the Loanda on the blocks here, but sent her to Boston to be docked at a cost of many hundreds of dollars, a whole week being lost in doing this necessary work. Mr. Baird only recognized the fact, which has long been known, that blocks are utterly useless for any extensive repairs to an iron steamship.

The Halifax dry dock, against which so much was said a few months ago, has also vindicated its usefulness in a remarkable manner. Since it was built, in addition to minor work, the steamship Thingvalla has been repaired in it, and the Ulunda will soon be in Halifax dock for repairs. The Thingvalla had her bows stove in by a collision, and her disbursements in Halifax amounted to $60,000. The damage done to the Ulunda is much greater than that suffered by the Thingvalla, and the cost of her repairs will be at least $60,000 if not more. A business of $120,000 in one year is not bad for a dry dock which was declared by our wiseacres to be of no use, merely an ugly hole in the ground which would have to be filled up. The fact should be duly recognized that a port which is without a dry dock is not properly equipped for ocean traffic and that unless St. John has a dry dock we cannot expect steamships to come here.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

We publish elsewhere a portion of an official statement in regard to the changes in the U. S. tariff so far as they affect Canadian exports caused by the McKinley act. It is by no means complete, but is correct as far as it goes. The changes in the lumber schedule will be of great interest to our exporters at the present time.

A Winnipeg despatch confirms the favorable report of the crops of our North West, and states that there will be at least fifteen million bushels of wheat for export. As this wheat is now harvested and mostly thrashed this estimate is probably correct. To what port will this fifteen millions of wheat go for shipment? It might come to St. John if we had wharves, warehouses and elevators, but having none of these things it must go elsewhere.

In 1882 when Mr Colter ran for York, at the general election he was a member of the government and his majority over Mr. Blair, who was also elected, was 667. In 1886, when Mr, Blair was a member of the government and Mr. Colter was in opposition, Mr. Blair's majority over Mr. Colter was 866. Mr. Colter on that occasion was defeated as he probably will be on the 23rd inst. These figures would seem to show that the electors of York prefer to vote for a member of the government.

The Telegraph made a great point the other day of the fact that according to the government returns, there was in circulation the fractional sum of 36 cents in the return of bills of the denomination of $5, $10, and $20 in circulation. It was explained by the Sun in reply to the Telegraph that the same thing existed when the Liberals were in power. It seems that the Telegraph all along knew the true explanation of the matter and concealed it in order to make a point against the government. It says this morning:

The explanation is simply that the department redeems pieces of notes. An Ottawa wag once tore off the end of a dollar note, received 25 cents at the department in redemption of it and paid a debt of one dollar with the remainder. Had he presented the larger piece at the treasury he would have received 50 or more cents for it. When it comes to receiving two-fifths of a 25 cent scrip for 10 cents and charging the balance of 15 cents as being still in circulation it strikes some minds as bordering on the ridiculous.

Why was not the Telegraph candid enough to make this explanation in the first place? Why did it seek to make a point against the government in regard to a matter which it knew was perfectly proper.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S TOUR.

A Grand Reception Given at the Exposition Building.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, Oct. 9.—The presidential party reached here at 8 this morning and were greeted by an immense crowd of people. In this city resides the President's sister, Mrs. T. J. Devens. John S. Harrison, brother of the President, and Mr. Devens escorted their distinguished relative to the Devens residence, where the family breakfasted together. Early in the forenoon rain began to fall, but did not mar the ceremonies of the occasion, which took place in the Ottumwa Coal palace and Iowa Industrial exposition.

A Bold Highwayman.

ANDERSON, IND., Oct. 9.—A lone highwayman last night held up County Clerk Netterville and Calvin Allen, a farmer named Geo. Hartman and a man named Walter Sims, getting small sums from each.

He then boarded a horse car, knocked the driver insensible, robbed him of five dollars and escaped.

THE McKINLEY TARIFF.

The Changes in Duties Which will Affect Canada.

The following is a revised account of the changes in duties which will affect Canadian exports according to the McKinley tariff:—

MARBLE AND STONE.

In measuring marble slabs none shall be computed at less than one inch in thickness (new provision).

Burr stones, 15 per cent; 20 per cent.

Undressed building or monumental stone, 11 cents a cubic foot; $1 a ton.

Dressed, 40 per cent; 20 per cent.

WOOD MANUFACTURES OF.

Hewn timber, etc., 10 per cent; 20 per cent.

White pine, $1 a thousand; $2. In estimating board measure under this schedule no deduction shall be made on board measure on account of planing, tongueing and grooving; provided that in case any foreign country shall impose an export duty upon pine, spruce, elm or other logs, or upon stave bolts, shingle wood, or heading blocks exported to the United States from such country, then the duty upon the sawed lumber herein provided for when imported from such country shall remain the same as fixed by the laws in force prior to the passage of this act. (new provision.)

Cedar posts, ties and poles, 20 per cent. after March 1, 1891; free.

Sawed cabinet woods, 15 per cent.; $2 a thousand.

Veneers, 20 per cent.; 35 cents a ton.

Pine clapboards, $1 a thousand; $2.

Pickets and palings, 10 per cent.; 20 per cent.

White pine shingles, 20 cents a thousand; all others, 30 cents; old law, 35 cents for all shingles.

Furniture partly finished, 35; per cent; 30 per cent.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS.

Horses and mules, $30 if vaulued over $150; 30 per cent.

Cattle more than 7 years old, $10; less than 1 year, $24; hogs, $1.50; sheep 75 cents and $1.50; all other live stock, 20 per cent. The old law made all animals dutiable at 20 per cent.

The agricultural schedule contains many items of small importance; the general tend of the change being an increase on oranges, lemons and limes, however there is a decrease of about 25 per cent.

WOOLS AND MANUFACTURES.

Bales of wool shall be dutiable at the highest rate on any class contained therein. The old law made any attempted evasion of duty punishable by double duty.

Wools of first and second classes shall pay 11 and 12 cents a pound respectively. The old law made divisions of each class dutiable at 10 and 12 cents respectively.

Third class wool and camel's hair, exceding 13 cents value, 50 per cent; 5 cents a pound.

Shoddy and waste, 20 cents a pound; 10 cents.

Woolen rags, etc., 10 cents (new provision).

On the various manufactures of wool in clothing, etc., compensatory duty has been added to keep pace with the increased duty on raw wool, amounting in some cases to more than 100 per cent.

On carpets the duty has been increased from 25 to 50 per cent.

PULP, BOOKS AND PAPER.

Wood pulp, $2,50 to $3 a ton 10 per cent.

Tissue paper, made up or loose, 8 cents a pound and 15 per cent; 20 per cent.

Sensitized paper, 35 per cent; 25 per cent.

Surface coated papers and manufactures thereof and albums 35 per cent; 25 per cent.

Envelopes, 20 cents per 1,000; 25 per cent.

Blank books, 25 per cent; 20 per cent.

Playing cards, 50 cents a pack; 100 per cent.

Manufactures of paper, 25 per cent; 15 to 35 per cent.

CHANGES IN THE FREE LIST.

In the free list the following changes are made:

Animals imported for breeding purposes must be of pure blood of a recognized breed and duly registered in the book of record established for that breed. The old law admitted such animals on proof satisfactory to the secretary of the treasury; also the teams of persons coming into the United States from foreign countries.

Wild animals intended for exhibition in zoological collections for scientific and educational purposes, and not for sale or profit, are also admitted free.

The provision providing for the return free of duty of articles of American manufacture once sent out of the country is extended to make its terms more explicit and to prevent fraud,

Bolting cloths to come in free must not be suitable for manufactnre into wearing apparel.

Straw braids, etc., for making or ornamenting hats and bonnets dutiable at 20 per cent, are added.

Cotton waste or flocks is made free.

Precious stones other than diamonds, rough or uncut, glaziers' and engravers' diamonds not set, and watch jewels are included.

Free eggs are limited to those of birds, fish and insects.

Fashion plates engraved on cotton are made free.

The provision about fish which stands in the old law, "Fresh for immediate consumption," reads, "Fish, the product of American fisheries, and fresh or frozen fish (excepting salmon) caught in fresh waters by American vessels or with nets or other devices owned by citizens of the United States."

The following are added to the free list: Currants, dates, jute, jute butts, sisal grass, sunn, other texile grasses, unmanufactured grease, sour orange juice, paper stock and other waste, phosphate for other than fertilizing purposes, potash, seeds and bulbous roots, not edible; sugars under No. 16 Dutch standard, and all forms of sugar and molasses below that grade; tar and pitch, tobacco stems, turpentine; nickel and nickel matte, containing more than 10 per cent of copper, shall pay a duty of ¼ cent a pound on the copper contained therein.

Telegraphic Flashes.

Doctor Roberto Sacasa, who succeeded to the presidency of Nicaragua on the death of Evaristo Caraso in August, 1889, has been re-elected by an overwhelming majority for four years.

Returns to the fisheries department, at Ottawa, show that 119 American vessels have obtained modus vivendi licenses from the Canadian authorities this season compared with 78 last year. The license fees were $14,500 against $6,500 last year.

Six hundred weavers employed in Lister & Co.'s mills of Bradford, Eng., struck yesterday for an advance of a penny per piece. The company offers an advance of a half-penny per piece.

Mrs. Birchall who has been very ill again since her interview with her husband, is once more better. It is now understood that the writing to which the prisoner has been devoting so much time is a statement to completely clear his wife of any suspicion in connection with his frauds.

A. F. Gault, the Montreal cotton king, says that negotiations for the purchase of the Halifax, St. John, Moncton, Windsor, Ste. Anne, Montmorency, Chambly, Kingston and Brantford grey cotton mills were progressing satisfactorily. A charter will be asked for, and each of the mills will have a representative on the board of management.

Two ordinances passed by the Canadian Northwest assembly last session have been disallowed. One is a game ordinance, making a close season for game and other restrictions applicable to Indians, thus contravening the Indian treaties. The second ordinance made regulations regarding practitioners in courts of the territories. The dominion government having created and sustained these courts, reserves to itself the right of making regulations regarding them.

In the United States circuit court at Boston yesterday, a decision was filed in the case of the Pullman Palace Car company v. the Boston & Albany railroad et al for infringement of a patent granted in 1889 to George M. Pullman for a new and useful improvement in solid vestibule connections between railroad cars. The decision favors the complainant and is substantially a verdict against the Wagner company. Judge Colter declares Pullman the invention of the vestibule car, that the inventor is patentable, and that patent is infringed by the defendant in four respects.

"A Stitch of Time Saves Nine,"

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

ESTEY'S Cod Liver Oil CREAM.

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

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

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

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

MONDAY comes round once a week, sure. It's your trouble day if you do your own washing. Have your laundry done up and let Ungar call for it. Try it once. Go yourself next Monday, and leave your order at UNGAR'S. Have it rough dried for 25 cents per dozen.

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE PHILLIPS' Cod Liver Oil

—WITH THE—

WHEAT PHOSPHATES.

Miscible with Milk or Water and just as Palatable.

Retainable on the most delicate Stomach, and digested with ease.

FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, SCROFULOUS and WASTING DISEASES, COUGHS, COLDS and LUNG AFFECTIONS.

AND AS A FLESH MAKER,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

For sale by all Chemists.

PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA

FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Phillips' Phospho-Muriate of Quinine Compound. THE TONIC OF THE DAY.

LUBY'S FOR THE HAIR,

Restores the color, beauty and softness to Grey Hair, and

IS NOT A DYE.

AT ALL CHEMISTS. 50 CENTS A BOTTLE

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.

I took Cold, I took Sick, I TOOK SCOTT'S EMULSION

RESULT:

I take My Meals, I take My Rest,

AND I AM VIGOROUS ENOUGH TO TAKE ANYTHING I CAN LAY MY HANDS ON; getting fat too, FOR Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda NOT ONLY CURED MY Incipient Consumption BUT BUILT ME UP, AND IS NOW PUTTING

FLESH ON MY BONES

AT THE RATE OF A POUND A DAY. I TAKE IT JUST AS EASILY AS I DO MILK."

Scott's Emulsion is put up only in Salmon color wrappers. Sold by all Druggists at 50c. and $1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

CAFE.

As the Ice Cream season is about over I will only make it to order; but

FRESH P. E. I. OYSTERS

may be had every day shelled and delivered to any part of the city.

My OYSTERS will be found to be up to the standard that my Ice Cream has always been.

DAVID MITCHELL,

49 Germain Street.

Just Opened Today.

GREENLAND SEAL

—AND—

OPPOSSUM CAPES.

NEW STYLES.

D. MAGEE'S SONS,

7 and 9 Market Square.

SHABBY BOOTS.

That is what a large number of people were wearing during exhibition, and strangers thought they could not afford a new pair; no doubt they thought so too. But by calling at

108 KING STREET,

it will be found there is no need of wearing boots in this condition, as this store is the cheapest place to buy Boots and Shoes in the City. What you can't afford in other stores you can here.

GEO. B. HALLETT

108 King Street.

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.

International Steamship Co.

AUTUMN EXCURSION

To Boston & Portland.

$5—ROUND TRIP—$5.

TICKETS will be issued for the following dates, SEPTEMBER 22, 24, 26, 29; OCTOBER 1, 3, 6, 8, 10. Tickets good to return 12 days from date of issue. To be had only at the Office of the Co., Reed's Point Wharf.

C. E. LAECHLER, Agent.

SALT HERRING.

RECEIVED TO-DAY.

10 Bbls. Large No. 1 Cape Breton Herring; 10 Hf. Bbls' No. 1 Salt Shad; 5 Bbls. No. 1 Salt Mackerel.

Wholesale and Retail. For sale low.

19 N. S. King Square.

J. D. TURNER.

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.

Boston Brown Bread

Every Saturday.

Families Supplied with

CAKE AND PASTRY

of every description.

Fresh every day.

J. O. MILLER,

74 Charlotte street.

PIANOS — MENDELSSOHN & EVANS BROS.' 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.* — ORGANS

PRESCRIPTION DEPARTMENT.

None but Competent Persons allowed to Compound Medicines and Physicians Recipes.

DISPENSING OF PRESCRIPTIONS and RECIPES A SPECIALTY.

The Drugs and Medicines are of Superior Quality and Strength. Prices low for reliable articles.

WM. B. McVEY, CHEMIST,

187 Union St. St. John.

AIR GOODS.

Cushions, Rings, Swimming Belts, Bed Pans; Syringes, Atomizers, Diapers, Bibs, Aprons, and Tubing and a full assortment of our $1.50 CLOAKS and others. Gents' and Boys Tweed and Rubber Coats,

—AT—

FRANK S. ALLWOOD'S,

179 Union Street.

ROBERT NIXON,

Corner of Haymarket Square and City Road.

OYSTERS, OYSTERS.

Receiving Daily.

CHOICE P. E. I. OYSTERS

Served in all Styles.

Clam Chowders. Pigs' Feet.

ELECTRIC LIGHT!

The Catkin Electric Light Co.

ARE now prepared to enter into Contracts with their Customers for either the

ARC or INCANDESCENT,

at Rates as low as it is possible to produce the same with satisfactory results.

We believe our System to be the best at present in the market, and we guarantee satisfaction.

GEO. F. CALKIN,

Manager.

Room 2, Pugsley Building.

1890. EXHIBITION, 1890.

Strangers and Visitors,

Will find it to their advantage before purchasing elsewhere to call and inspect my stock of

Perfumes, Combs, Brushes, Mirrors, Walking Sticks, Sponges, etc.,

and in fact everything that is to be found in a first class drug store.

R. D. McARTHUR,

MEDICAL HALL,

St. John, N. B.

OIL AND PAINT.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST BURNING OIL, absolutely free from smoke and smell, burn

GARDENIA.

If you want to stop Leaks in your Roof, try my

ROOFING PAINT,

it is Guaranteed to Stop Leaks, and to be absolutely Fire and Water Proof.

If you want the Best and Cheapest

PAINT AND PAINT OIL

for Building and see what I have to offer.

If you want OIL, I can supply you at Bottom WHOLESALE ONLY.

HATFORD,

27 and 29 Water Street.

New Books Just Opened.

Catholic Prayer Books,
Books of Instruction and Devotion,
Irish Ballads and Songs by Moore, Davis and others
PICTURES FRAMED CHEAPLY.

D. J. JENNINGS, - - 167 Union Street.

The Guessing Contest Ended Saturday Night

October 4th. Correct number of beans in the jar 2,028. Mrs. Robertson, 206 Wentworth St., won the 1st prize, a China Vase Lamp, guessing 2,025. Mrs. Stone, 95 Britain St., won the 2nd prize, a Boston Lamp, guessing 2,034. Watch this space for the next contest.

If you have not tried our Teas and Coffees it will pay you to do so, as they are superior to all others in Flavor and strength.

SOOCHOW TEA COMPANY,

JENKINS & CORBET, 179 Charlotte street.

Something Entirely New.

—DAVIS'—

Patent Folding Umbrella Stand

PATENTED AUGUST 25TH, 1890.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL.

Suitable for Hall, Parlor, Office, or Store. PRICE $2.00.

Height, 2 feet, 9 inches. Weight, Complete, about Three Pounds.

GEORGE R. DAVIS,

Sole Manufacturer and Patentee, OFFICE, 73 Prince Wm. St., St. John, N.B.

N. B.—Special prices to the Trade. See them on Exhibition at stand 105 Exhibition Building

HOWE'S FURNITURE WAREROOMS

Market Building, - Germain Street.

BEDROOM SUITES, in Walnut, Oak, Ash and Hard Woods. HALL STANDS, SIDEBOARDS, EXTENSION TABLES, LIBRARY TABLES, in Walnut, Oak and Stained Woods. OFFICE DESKS and CHAIRS, and a Large Stock of Low-Priced BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, TABLES, etc., etc.

J. & J. D. HOWE.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. E. HETHERINGTON M. D.,

Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon.

72 Sydney St., Cor. of Princess, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

WARWICK W. STREET,

Promoter and Dealer in Stocks, Bonds and Real Estate, Office 74 Prince William street, St. John N. B. Money to Loan and Loans Negotiated.

GEO. A. B. ADDY, M. D.

—OFFICE—

MAIN STREET

St. John, (North).

DR. CRAWFORD,

L. R. C. P., London, Eng. Late Clinical Assistant Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, London, Eng.

OCULIST,

may be consulted only on diseases of EYE, EAR and THROAT. 62 Coburg St., St. John, N. B.

DR. H. P. TRAVERS, DENTIST.

OFFICE, Cor. Princess and Sydney Sts., St. John, N. B.

DR. H. C. WETMORE, DENTIST.

58 SYDNEY STREET.

J. W. MANCHESTER, M. D. C. V. S.,

has commenced practice as a Veterinary Surgeon at St. John.

Night calls promptly attended to.

Office No. 131 Union Street.

PROFESSOR SEYMOUR, CHIROPODIST.

CORNS, Callouses, Bunions, Warts, Chilblains, Ingrown Nails treated without pain. Proprietor of the Corn, Wart and Bunion Cure. My Methods are infallible.

21 SYDNEY STREET, Opp. Old Burying Ground, St. John, N. B.

GERARD G. RUEL,

(LL. B. Harvard, 1889.)

Barrister, &c.,

3 Pugsley's Buil'g, St. John, N. B. Telephonic Communication.

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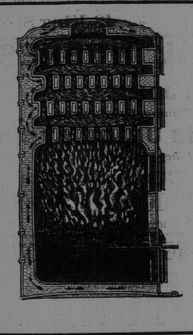

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