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POOR DOCUMENT




# THE EVENING GAZETTE

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JOHN A. JOWES, Editor and Publisher

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ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, MAR. 13, 1890.


**For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.**

## THE SITUATION AT FREDERICTON.

The address in reply to the speech from the throne has been passed in the House of Assembly without a division. The opposition, although they have secured the adhesion of Mr. Hanington, whom they so greviously insulted during the election, have not been able to command a sufficiently respectable number of adherents to justify them in calling for a vote. The weakness of the opposition is shown in the fact that they have allowed the vote on the address to pass unchallenged, and it is generally understood that thirteen or fourteen members is the utmost limit of their strength. No doubt they will preserve a watchful attitude and try to trip up the government, or some other issue in the course of the session, but their prospects of doing this are so infinitismly small as hardly to be worth calculating.

All the boasts and all the statements which they have made in regard to their ability to defeat the government now turn out to be what THE GAZETTE always declared them to be, utterly false. A great many people were deceived into the idea that that there was some strength in the opposition which lay concealed and which would be brought forward at the proper moment, for the overthrow of the government, but we will venture to assert that the opposition will at no time during the session of the legislature show any more strength than they are able to display now. The probabilities are that their strength will be considerably reduced, for some elections have been held on issues which will not be placed before the House, and of which probably those who raised them are now ashamed.

## THE ST. JOHN ISSUE.

The issue upon which the election was run in St. John was the appointment of Mr. Ritchie to the magistracy in place of Mr. Peters, and Messrs. Alward and Stockton both declared that the great wrong which they conceived had been done Mr. Peters must be righted, and Mr. Ritchie removed from the office to which he had been appointed. What has become of that issue now? What prospect is there of a Roman Catholic being turned out of office to make room for a Protestant with Mr. Hanington as leader? This is what Mr. Hanington said about the St. John issue in one of his campaign speeches:—

I believe in equal rights for all, and would not condemn Mr. Ritchie's appointment because he happened to be a Roman Catholic. That was the reason Messrs. Stockton and Alward recommended he should not be appointed. Mr. Ritchie had no more right to the office than a Protestant, but he had as much. Those gentlemen had been elected on the same ticket as Mr. Ritchie, and only opposed his appointment when pressure was brought to bear upon them. I could not fall in with the opposition on such ground as that.

Even Mr. H. T. Stevens, who agreed with Mr. Hanington in nothing else, was entirely with him in his condemnation of the anti-Catholic cry in St. John, for he said in the Moncton Times:—

But for Mr. Hanington's efforts the people of this county would hardly have known of the two-cent squabble in St. John or knowing the fact would have cared at all about the affair. In whose interest is it that Mr. Hanington endeavors to excite ill-feeling between Protestants and Catholics over this St. John, dispute? We trust that those in whose behalf Mr. Hanington ostensibly speaks will take, very soon, steps to show him that they do not approve of his course and will not have a denominational war over a little affair with which Westmorland has no call to have anything to do.

Mr. Hanington and Mr. Stevens were vigorously opposing each other during the election campaign, they are now again united, Mr. Hanington being the chosen leader of the opposition and Mr. Stevens a trusted follower. The St. John issue on which we lost our representation in the government is dead, and the voters who rallied to elect Messrs. Alward and Stockton on that issue must now see how grossly they were deceived.

## EATING CROW.

The Sun is now likely to enjoy an opportunity of eating crow such as is seldom given to any St. John newspaper. During the recent election campaign it denounced Mr. Hanington in the most violent terms as a traitor to his party, and endeavored by all the means in its power to secure his defeat. Now it is obliged to accept him as the leader of the opposition, and to humbly march under his banner. It is almost unnecessary to recall the violent abuse with which it assailed Dr. Stockton in previous campaigns when he was not so unfortunate as to be on the same side as the Sun. All this abuse has now to be swallowed, and Dr. Stockton has to be accepted as a public spirited and worthy member of the House of Assembly, because he has been appointed to assist Mr. Hanington in the leadership of the opposition. Both the leader and his deputy have had the honor of being abused by the Sun, and now the Sun has to commence at once and cover them with praises. The same necessity for eating crow which obliged the Sun to swallow Mr. Hanington and Dr. Stockton also applies to the policy of these gentlemen. The Sun on the Friday previous to the 1st of February declared itself unreservedly in favor of a reduction of the stumpage to the lumbermen. Now Mr. Hanington declares himself against any reduction in stumpage, and the Sun has to swallow the dose without making a wry face.

The Sun ran the elections in St. John on the Protestant and Catholic issue and endeavored to persuade the electors that if they voted for the government candidates they were voting for the Pope, or that there was some deep Jesuit plot concealed under the designs of the government. Now not one word in regard to the Catholic question has been raised in the House of Assembly by the men elected from St. John, and it is safe to say that they will never mention that issue in the legislative body. We leave the Sun to enjoy its crow diet and the contempt of all good people.

It has raised an issue to which the men it helped to elect dare not place before any legislature in Canada; it has succeeded in having St. John unrepresented in the government, and now it is eating with the best relish it can command, the large dish of crow which it has been preparing for itself.

## NOTE AND COMMENT.

Messrs Alward and Stockton who went to Fredericton expecting to be leaders have been compelled to take a back seat and to play second fiddle to Mr. Daniel L. Hanington. The Sun is endeavoring to console them for the disappointment by administering large doses of taffy, especially in its Fredericton correspondence. These gentlemen must now see that their alliance with the Sun was a very unfortunate one, for their political prospects.

The Halifax organ has been profoundly silent in regard to the dock question for the past few days. It has evidently learned that public opinion in St. John will not tolerate the destruction of the prospects of this port by any captious opposition to Mr. Leary's plans. Mr. Leary has already commenced work on the West side, and as there is now no doubt of the acceptance of his plans as amended by the council, it is safe to say that work will never be interrupted until our harbor facilities on the West side are completed.

What does the Sun propose to do on the stumpage question? A few weeks ago it was demanding a reduction of the stumpage in the interests of the lumbermen. Now it has to follow a leader who declares that the stumpage should not be reduced. Is the Sun still in favor of stumpage reduction or has it flopped over and concluded to go it blind and to support everything that the opposition leader may propose? The people of St. John have a very great desire to know what this remarkable organ intends to do in the present crisis.

A good many years ago the world was interested in a thrilling narrative entitled "The Man without a Country," describing the misfortunes of an individual who had repudiated his own flag and was not able to obtain the protection of any other. That seems to be the present political position of Messrs. Alward and Stockton. They have ruined their prospects in St. John in the hope of being made leaders at Fredericton in the opposition to the government, and now they find that such rewards are not for them. At the eleventh hour Mr. Daniel L. Hanington comes in and takes away the glittering yet unsatisfactory prize of the opposition leadership.

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

### THE ADDRESS PASSED YESTERDAY WITHOUT A DIVISION.

**Speeches by Wilson, the Attorney General, Hanington and Others.**

Yesterday in the House of Assembly Mr. Wilson, in a brief speech in which he commended the policy of the government, moved the address in reply to the speech from the throne. It was seconded by Mr. Labillois:

MR. HANINGTON'S SPEECH.

Hr. Hanington than addressed the house. Having, unexpectedly to himself, (because he did not crave the honor,) been unanimously selected as leader of the opposition, it became his duty to make a few remarks upon the address. He expressed the great pleasure it gave him to meet old associates in the house and also the new members present. The house approached its important duties without, so far as he was aware, any personal animosities existing among its members. He hoped, in this respect, the house, would maintain the reputation for order and diligence that had distinguished it in the past. If it was expected of him that, in the discussion of this address, he would go very much into detail, such expectation, was doomed to disappointment. The speech and address had been so recently laid before the house that only a cursory discussion of its contents was possible. The speech was more remarkable for what it did not contain, to use a trite expression, than what it did contain. With the sentiments of thankfulness contained in the first section of the address no member would disagree. In section two, reference is made to the continued prosperous condition of business generally in the province. With this, also, all present, he thought, would be disposed to agree. He thought the terms employed with reference to the principal industry of the country might even be stronger than they were. The province, it was true, was prosperous, but if any industry was prosperous more than others it was the lumber industry. A few years ago the lumber trade was a very risky business and the outlook for those engaged in it somewhat depressing. But that was not the state of that business now. Now that important industry, with its sister interest, the shipowning industry of the province, was most prosperous, and it struck him as very extraordinary that his honor's advisers had thought it proper to describe the improved condition of these industries in such very modest terms. The fact was, that there was more than the usual activity in lumbering operations throughout the province. He was inclined to think that the absence of more glowing language in reference to this subject was accounted for by what had recently taken place in the county of Northumberland. He was satisfied that, if the condition of the lumber business in this province had been referred to as being most prosperous, the house would gladly have indorsed such an expression. If the moving of the address meant anything, it was well that it should speak of matters as they really were and as the people of the country knew them to be, and therefore he thought there was an omission here that would require, at the hands of the leader of the government, some little explanation. If it was true, as had been stated in various quarters, however, that the government had adopted the policy of making a large reduction in the stumpage, of which fact the house of course was not yet aware except through the declarations of the present surveyor general to his constituents, if that was the policy which the government proposed, then they might well refrain from inviting the house to give expression to the fact that the lumber business was prosperous. It occurred to him that a change had taken place in the mode with which the government was disposed to view this subject now as compared with former years. Then, when the lumber business was known to be in a depressed state, his honor's advisers confined themselves to hoping that the government would do all they reasonably could, consistent with the demands of the public service, to help those engaged in that industry. But now, when lumber is worth at least $2 per thousand more than it was three years ago the government hastens to the rescue of the lumbermen with a reduction of stumpage.

With reference to section 4, which was on the same subject, he pointed out that the house was called upon to discuss this subject when it was not in position to know what the output of lumber had been during the past year, and what increase of revenue from that source had arisen, and therefore any remark which he might make must be rather in the dark on that question. The present leader of the government had always been disposed to take a pretty bold and decisive stand as to what he considered was in the interest of the country. But he (Mr. Hanington) was obliged to say that he was astonished at the contents of the fourth section. If what that section implied was true, the policy of the government for all these years with reference to stumpage had been all wrong. It was rather a remarkable circumstance, that only a few weeks ago the policy which the government had held with reference to that question should have been reaffirmed by the attorney general and his colleagues only to find the government now adopting a different policy which, if report spoke true, involved a reduction of 25 cents per thousand in the stumpage. Why did not the government, if they decided to change their policy come forward and say that they had done so? Why did they not say to the people of Northumberland: We have been wrong in our policy, and the time has come when the lumber industry has reached such a state that a change is demanded? Why did not the government take the house into their confidence and speak definitely on this question, as they had done with reference to the stock farm and other subjects? Why did not the government announce what their real intentions were? He was disposed to believe that the government hoped, indeed they must hope, to humbug these people. Else why, as custodians of the public domain, with full information at their disposal, did they not immediately deal with this subject? Was that not the duty of the executive? That is the way the government had always acted in similar emergencies, but now they proposed the appointment of a special commission, forsooth, to investigate and report upon the question. Was that responsible government at the present day? The government already had, through their regular officers, all the means necessary to procure the information which they suggest that a commission shall be appointed to procure. They were simply begging the question.

If they had made the pledges they were said to have made they should carry them out. For the honorable gentleman (Mr. Tweedie), who had changed his seat from one side of the house to the other, he had no personal disrespect, though politically he did not think much of him.

Mr. Tweedie—You ran on the side of the government.

Mr. Hanington—Not quite. If I did it appears the country would not accept of it. How could he (Hanington) imagine then that his honorable friends were going to make such a radical departure in public policy as they were now about making? It was not true that he was running with the government, but even were it so, could he have imagined that the leader of the government, who had spoken in Albert, St. John, and elsewhere was going to make such a change of base as this? Such a turn over as that was not one that he had expected to say the least of it. But what was the position the government now occupied? They were really saying to the people in one part of the province: "We have not changed our policy, we have not the information that would warrant a change of policy in this respect." While to the people of the North Shore they say: "We have made up our minds to make the change but we cannot do this thing without a commission." The house was in the dark as to what the government had really done in its negotiations with the North Shore people, but with that expression in the speech he thought the appointment of a commission, if carried by the house, would simply amount to a subterfuge. The government simply desired to escape the responsibility of saying that they had changed their policy from $1.25 to $1 stumpage as the country believed they had done. He thought if, instead of getting a reduction of stumpage, the members for Restigouche and Northumberland were satisfied with receiving a commission to enquire into what should be done, they were men whom it was very easy to satisfy. He thought the government would do wonders if they satisfied these gentlemen and also those who believed that the present rate of stumpage was not too much to be imposed. He hoped when the attorney general addressed the house he would take them into his confidence and let them know what conclusion the government had reached. He thought the house would be justified considering the close relations existing between the mover of the address and the leader of the government, in assuming that the former gentleman spoke with some authority. He (Wilson) assumed that a government commission would be appointed to report (probably at the next session of the legislature), "and in the meantime," said he, "we shall trust the government will pass no legislation hostile to the interest of the country." Well, that certainly was a very definite statemnt to make on this important subject. If it was true that the present surveyor general had joined the government upon the distinct pledge and understanding that the rates were to be reduced, he thought something more than the words of this address must be intended after that hon. gentleman had been elected in opposition to the government. He pointed out that the public domain was an investment which should inure to the benefit of the people of the whole country. It represented principle producing a certain sum of money annually, or increasing in value by growth. If the revenue were maintained at the present figure by increased output what did that mean? It meant that the valuable heritage which the people possessed in these lands was being depleted and destroyed. It meant the reduction of the principal for all time to come. He submitted that that was not the true policy which the government should pursue.

With the sentiments so well expressed by the mover of the address with reference to section three he entirely agreed and therefore he would not discuss it. As for section five, alluding to the rights of the provincial government with respect to fisheries within non-navigable waters, he was not in a position to express any opinion one way or the other until the papers came before the house. He did not know that he was fully aware of the nature of the present dispute. The rights of the provinces and of the dominion in these fisheries had been pretty thoroughly settled by the supreme court of Canada and other courts of the country.

As to section six, it was a subject of congratulation, no doubt, that the province would secure that claim. As to the remarks of the address, that opponents of the government had seemed to desire that this money should be lost, he denied that he expressed any such wish. He had taken occasion before this to say that he not only thought the claim of the province was a just one but that in law the contention of the province would be affirmed by a decision of the court. He had never attached any blame to the government for the loss of that money. A government might exercise the best care possible in its dealings with banks and still money might be lost. The provincial secretary (Mr. McLellan) had no doubt exercised his best discretion and he never felt that he or the government were guilty of any negligence in the matter. As to section 8 he had little to say. The policy of the government had been to develop the mineral resources of the country, and he thought any aid the government could lend in this direction would be supported by the house.

Section 9 he thought was an important section as to the proper accommodation for inmates of county jails. The contention of this province had been for years past that the government of this province was not compelled, and the municipalities should not be compelled, to make provision for and meet the expense of the confinement of short term prisoners. He trusted that the leader of the government in any measure he might submit to the house on this subject, would not affirm the principle that the province was in any way liable for such maintenance. The people of this province had been forced to maintain these short term prisoners in their jails by the action of the dominion government in not making provision for them, but according to the terms of the British North America act that was a burden that should not be laid upon the provinces at all. Whatever the government proposed he hoped it would not involve an admission of our obligation in this respect.

He would not dwell upon the next section of the address because the house was of one view, that the agricultural interests of the province should be as far advanced as possible or consistent with the other interests of the province. Any step taken to increase the output of our dairies was a matter deserving of the best consideration of the legislature.

As to section 11, he said, it might be necessary that the stock farm should now be abolished, He had always had a very strong opinion as to the advisability of maintaining a stock farm in a proper and efficient condition. He would oppose the abolition of the stock farm at the present time if it was now being maintained upon a proper basis. He did not know what was proposed to take its place.

Dr. Atkinson—The government stables in York.

Mr. Hanington—Well, I do not care whether the government stables are here or elsewhere, but I do submit that the true policy of the people of this county is always to have a nucleus of the very best stock.

Having dealt with the contents of the speech, Mr. Hanington then said that a deputation of the government having gone to Ottawa in reference to the claim for interest on eastern extension, he thought the government might give the people of the country information as to the state of those negotiations. Then there was the question of the legislative council, which he was surprised to see omitted from the address.

He noticed that a late member of the government (Mr. McLellan) was now occupying a seat in the legislative council. Personally he had no objection to that appointment, because for the late provincial secretary he felt nothing but the very highest esteem. From the time he (McLellan) first came into the legislature he had always found him a gentleman in all the public and private transactions of life, and he was satisfied the upper house would lose nothing by his presence there either in its dignity or its status in the country. He felt that the tribute was due to the honorable gentleman who, by the voice of the people, was now debarred from sitting in this chamber. But he thought if the leader of the government had a definite policy with respect to the legislative council he should have told the house what that policy was and whether he intended to submit a measure before this house on the subject or not. The hon. gentleman used to charge against the old government that they kept these positions open and was now doing exactly what he then condemned.

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he would ask the house to permit him to make a few observations which seemed called for by the remarks that had fallen from the leader of the opposition. Before doing so he desired, in a hearty and cordial way indeed, to welcome the hon. members who were here for the first time and extend his congratulations to them upon being here, as well as to those who had occupied seats in the house in former sessions. He was satisfied that hon. members were disposed to preserve the traditions that had made the house in the past eminently respected. The house, in the past, had been able to carry on, sometimes, very heated discussions in a spirit that would not reflect discredit upon any legislature in the world. He warmly reciprocated the wishes of the hon. member who had last spoken in this regard. There would be a disposition on the part of all hon. members to make allowances for each other for what might be said in the heat of debate. He was prepared to receive hard blows from his friends opposite, and they should be prepared to receive hard blows in return, but outside of the house they should be ready to meet each other in a genial and agreeable way. This had been the record of past years and he would be much disappointed if the present house was found to be an exception to the rule. The house, he thought, should be more than pleased with the admirable addresses made by the mover and seconder of the address. It was but rarely that he had listened to addresses on such occasions that had given such evidences of ability. It was a matter of congratulation that the house possessed among its members, gentlemen who could put their views before the house in the exceedingly agreeable and pleasant manner that these gentlemen had done, and he warmly congratulated the house and them upon the speeches they had made. It would be expected that he should devote some attention to the remarks of the hon. gentleman who had just sat down. This would not be the first time that they had crossed blades in the house. He wished to express to the opposition his pleasure at the excellent selection they had made of a leader. It was an exceedingly judicious one. He was glad to know that the rivalries and heart-burnings in the opposition had not produced results of a calamitous character, and that the gentlemen in their midst, who felt that they had strong claims for priority, had agreeably fallen under the banner of his hon. friend from Westmorland. He was satisfied that the selection they had made was a much more judicious one then if they had selected a captain from among the gentlemen from St. John, who had performed the striking feat of riding into this house on the Protestant horse, and who, in the nature of things, could hardly expect to be very well adapted to leading a party in his house.

The hon. member had referred to a number of subjects, only a few of which it would be expected that he should now refer to. He had said a good deal upon the subject of stumpage and had declared it to be the policy of the opposition that there should be no reduction of stumpage. He thought hon. members who had heard the hon. gentleman in this house before must have sympathized with him in his present difficulties. It was apparent to all that he was not very happy in the situation he found himself in, and that the summersault to which he had treated them was not performed with the usual dexterity which characterized that honorable gentleman's movements. No doubt, when the proper constitutional time arrived, the hon. member and himself would hear from each other on that subject. The government had adopted the usual mode of indicating without asking the house to commit itself to the class of subjects likely to engage their attention. It could not, therefore, be said that the government had adopted any unusual course or were open to the charge of concealing their views. If they were, then it must be a fact that every legislature in the world, at all events which was regulated by our system of government, was open on all such occasions to precisely the same charge. The government had indicated the measures it proposed to submit to the house, and when the house was furnished with the information at the government's disposal in the ordinary and proper way it would then be in a position to arrive at a rational judgment.

Mr. Stockton—Then the government has made no change.

Hon. Mr. Blair—The hon. member is giving evidence of a very early impetuosity. He should be calm. He should possess his soul in patience, and he would get all the information available—perhaps a little more information that he desired to get—at all events such information as, when he gets it, will cause him to conclude that very much less would have suited him very much better. The yearning desire to be leader of his party, was overcoming the hon. member's discretion. He should allow the leader whom his party had selected in preference to him to discharge the functions of that office.

As to the question of jail accommodation he would assure the hon. gentlemen opposite that the government had not been at all unmindful of the question as to the obligation developed upon the local government in respect to short term prisoners. The dominion government, although many years ago urged to do so, refused to submit that question to the supreme court. They maintained that there was no obligation to maintain short term prisoners resting upon them or, in other words, maintaining jails for their confinement. But that matter was entirely outside the present question. The present question was entirely of a local character. The question was whether the jails which required to be maintained for prisoners put into them under local laws, debtors for instance, should not be maintained properly. From motives of humanity, if no other, it was important that these people should be suitably provided while so held under the laws of the country. It was unfortunate that in some counties the jails were not in the condition they ought to be in. Some of them were not secure, and others were actually unhealthy, and to this subject the judges attending the various circuits had repeatedly called the attention of grand juries, to little or no purpose. An obligation, therefore, rested upon those charged with the government of the country to see that this state of things did not continue. Such a state of affairs was a reproach to the province and when a formal intimation came down to us from the minister of justice at Ottawa, that the governor general had been obliged to order the discharge of a person confined for violation of the law, owing to the condition of the jail in which he was confined, the time had come when the house should put upon the statute book legislation that would remedy the evil. He regretted that the mention of this subject had brought from the hon. member an expression of the hope that this was not the entering wedge of direct taxation. The remark did not seem to be in keeping with the admirable tone of the rest of his speech. He should look to the leader of the opposition to co-operate with him in this matter.

He did not feel that he was called upon to say anything upon the question of the legislative council further than what he had heretofore said. The policy of the government in that regard had not changed. Recent declarations had been made by himself and colleagues on this subject and he had no fears that when the matter came up directly he would be able to satisfy the house that the government had not been inconsistent with their declared intentions. He felt that the government were to be congratulated upon the poverty of criticism which the hon. member had made. The hon. member's party were out and they wanted to get in and such arguments as he had advanced were legitimate warfare. Considering that the hon. leader of the opposition had been filling that position for the past seven or eight years; considering that all that had been done by the present government had been done under his full view, he thought the results of his criticism were most flattering to the government. He had performed his duty well. But he thought the speech of the hon. gentleman ought to convince the house as well as the country, that the indictment he has against the government is not of a very serious or damaging character. When nothing graver than the hon. gentleman's speeches contained had been disclosed, the government were justified in feeling a degree of complacency and that they were secure in the confidence of the people of the country and of the legislature now convened.

THE ADDRESS PASSES.

After speeches by Messrs. Alward and Stockton, Hon. Mr. Blair moved, and Hon. Mr. Mitchell seconded, that the address be engrossed, signed by the speaker, and presented to the lieutenant governor. Carried. Messrs. Wilson and Labillois and Hon. Mr. Pugsley were appointed to present the address to his honor.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell submitted a memorandum from Mr. N. McDade for reporting the proceedings of the house and on his motion, seconded by Hon. Mr. Blair, Mr. McDade was assigned a seat on the floor of the house under direction of Mr. Speaker.

On motion of Mr. Palmer, Rev. Dr. McLeod was re-appointed chaplain.

Hon. Messrs. Blair, Mitchell and Tweedie and Messrs. Hanington and Stockton were appointed to nominate all standing committees.


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TENDERS will be received up to the Fifteenth instant for the clearing out of the Lot corner of Princess and Canterbury streets (45x120 feet) and the building of foundation walls, according to specifications, to be seen at the Office of R. C. John Dunn, Architect. This proposed building will be suitable for Shops, Bankers, Insurance Agents, Lawyers, etc. Persons wanting rooms are invited to apply while the places are being prepared, in order that the building may be laid out to suit tenants.

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Five Cases of New Spring Cloths, Scotch and English Tweeds and Suitings.

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Try our All Wool Pants, worth $3.00, for $2.00, only 300 pairs left.

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125 Bbls. No. 1 Oysters.
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For the relief and cure of

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THROAT AND LUNGS.

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Great Reduction of Prices

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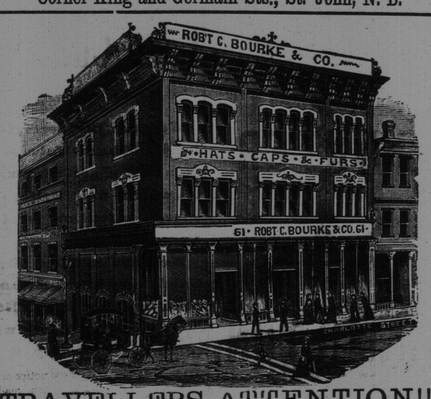


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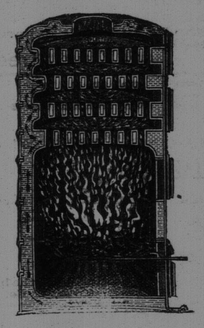

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