

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

W^{HOLE} No. 1271

the resolution I proposed to bring in on. Mr. Labillois said no resolution been framed and Dr. Stockton had not time to clearly indicate its nature because he was cut short in his speech.

...sixth paragraph of the address, he thought it was too bad that the government had to resort to direct taxation. In 1890 the government had assured the people that even after the reduction of the postage the revenue would be sufficient.

ments, he denied that any attempt had been made to refuse him a hearing at the Cocaigne meeting. Mr. Labillois stated that the St. John members were the enemies of the Catholic religion, the enemies of the pope, and the enemies of the church.

government possessed certain documents which would start the French revolution if produced. He had stated that he was not a Frenchman in the sense qualified to be appointed instructor of schools. That was an insult to the French people. The parish priest of Montebello had been told that

repeated such speeches as he had heard, in French. He (Melanson) did not know that Dr. Stockton had been such a coward as to make such a proposition as Labillois spoke of to a Frenchman.

Mr. Stockton said that Father Melancon's statement had been made to Melancon in his (Stockton's) presence.

been a remarkable omission on the part of the leader of the government in his speech. He had entirely overlooked the fact that he had obtained a new supporter from Kent. He (Phinney) welcomed the new member from that county, who had been a warm supporter

been that Plimney was not sufficiently opposed to the government. He proved that the hon. member from Digouche had used religious arguments to induce him to become a government supporter. The means by which Kent's majority was carried were outrageous, the

Mr. Blair stood near the polls in Cincinnati and watched the proceedings by which voters received their ballots in Mr. Sayre's office, and in fact presided over the operation.

Mr. Phinney said the premier will now take place in Mr. Sayre's house. Mr. Labillois' cash had run short at Michibucto village, and he (Labillois) drew a check on the bank, which was honored.

Mr. Phinney said electors went into Seyre's office where Mr. Blair was and gave their cash. As to the proposed scheme of taxation, it appeared that hon. solicitor general did not agree with Mr. Blair, but proposed that the

business. The former accepted Quebec's pattern, while the latter inclined to Ontario. The present surveyor general had disapproved of every line of Quebec resolution, yet he sat on the form at Chatham applauding his superior's encomium of that scheme.

Mr. Leger said the step he had taken in becoming a government candidate was not at all the people of Kent had pronounced it so. Mr. Gogan, Mr. Phinney's opponent, came out as an independent candidate, but said he was willing to support the government under certain conditions.

Mr. Hanington said he had an amendment to propose. What he had stated yesterday was that while the attorney-

There was a deficiency, he had not taken representatives of the province into his confidence and had not stated in his speech that there was a deficit. In the case of the pledges that the expenditure should be kept within the revenue, the country was now face to face with difficulty.

that direct taxation was necessary, in any case before the house should adopt that paragraph it should have proper information. The members of the house should have an opportunity of expressing the opinion for and against taxation. If the people of the country

... would sanction direct taxation,
... representatives should take the
... possibility of adopting that system.
... is it a leaf taken out of Count Mer-
... 's book at Quebec that Mr. Blair
... tried to establish this system of direct

ation. He would move as an amendment to the sixth paragraph to add the following:

The Union Advocate.

Established 1867.
NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1892.

Editorial Notes.

The local elections in the Province of Quebec on Tuesday of last week proved a veritable Waterloo, and the Province has gained for itself much credit for the handsome manner in which it defeated the gang of hoodlums, the DeBoucherville government having been sustained in fifty-six out of the seventy-three constituencies. Merrier, although elected for Saguenay by a large majority, has since tendered his resignation, hoping probably that by getting out of political life he may be allowed to enjoy the stealings which had been put to his own personal use. Whether his anticipation will be realized is a matter under consideration of the government and whatever its decision may be the vote shows that the large majority of the people of Quebec are against such hoodlums, and that the government conducted by Merrier, Péladeau & Co.

The new government comes into power with a strong following and the hope is expressed that it will adopt a sound and economical policy which in time will allow the finances of the province to recover from the operations of the late boodle gang.

Three more seats have been won for the government. The contest in St. John's, on Thursday last resulted in the defeat of James Trow, the former popular and well known wharf of the liberal party in the house of commons by 30 votes, overcoming a majority of 117 at the general election a year ago, and is the first time a conservative has been elected in this constituency since confederation. Wm. Pridham is the member elect.

In two other constituencies, Quebec and Saguenay, the candidates of the conservative candidates were both declared elected by acclamation.

On Saturday the election for the vacant seat in the County of Montserrat took place, resulting in the election of Arthur Bogie, liberal conservative, by a majority of 186, wiping out a former liberal majority of 100.

Report of the Lumber Commission.

The lumber commission report has been printed and submitted to the legislature. The report first gives the text of the appointment and instructions, and then presents the series of questions addressed by correspondence to persons engaged in the lumber trade, and the answers received from thirty seven leading individuals or firms, as well as the statements of the lumber gentlemen who were orally examined as to their knowledge, experience and opinions on the different matters forming the subject of enquiry. The evidence is not reported, but the conclusions arrived at by the commission are given. In reference to the merits of short or long leases we had little or no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that with the matter of stumpage rates and other charges levied absolutely under the control of the Governor in Council, it would be in the interest of both the Crown and Lessee that the tenure should be as permanent as possible. We find that the owners of large tracts of lumber lands in New Brunswick, do not encourage the introduction of speculative elements in the administration of those properties, but recognize that their interests and those of the lumbermen, mill owners and others whose industrial efforts and capital are devoted to the carrying on of the lumber business of the country, are mutual. Their policy is, therefore, to practically guarantee the tenure of their lands to the lumbermen as long as they pay the stumpage and other charges imposed, and in other respects conform to the terms on which their areas are held, save the right to cancel a lease at pleasure, a right which however, is very seldom exercised.

This system would, we believe, be an improvement upon that which now prevails in this Province, where the lands would be less at public auction to be held by the lessee thereof by year, license, renewable from year to year during the pleasure of the Government under conditions of compliance with all regulations made or to be made by the Governor in Council.

The report then reviews the condition of the lumber market and New Brunswick's competitors therein, both on this side of the Atlantic as well as on the Baltic, and the report then says:—

"As we have been directed by Your Honor to take such matters as these into consideration in arriving at our conclusions, we are, therefore, of the opinion that at present the lumber markets of Europe and the competitive conditions on this side of the Atlantic have been and are such that little or no profit could be made by lessees of public lands (excepting the County of Pelly) at a higher rate of stumpage for spruce and pine than that now charged."

"At the same time, we are firmly of the opinion that the present value of the timber upon the Crown Land is considerably in excess of the rate of price for stumpage now obtained therefor, and if it were husbanded, a rate of stumpage very much larger, perhaps double the present rate, would be realized within a few years."

"We base this conclusion, first, upon the rapidly decreasing spruce area of New York and the New England States, with which New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and part of Quebec, are the only sections of North America in which this wood grows to any large extent; second, the immense growth of the wood pulp business, which now absorbs one third of the spruce logs procured in New York and New England States, which last year amounted to 1,250,000,000 superficial feet—a portion of the supply for which must soon be sought in this province; third, the probability of New Brunswick lumber being in time allowed the finances of the United States free of duty; fourth, the sure advance of value that must come with increased consumption, coupled with the diminished production in New York and New England on account of the timber."

"In this connection we cannot too strongly impress upon Your Honor the necessity of a strict enforcement of the law against the cutting of under sized trees for pulp wood, as well as for filling. The manufacturers of pulp inform us that they prefer the larger logs for their raw material, and it is therefore, a short sighted and wasteful to cut immature trees for this purpose."

"It has also come to our knowledge that Government scalers take account of spruce under legal size and fail to direct operators attention to their violation of the law. To correct this abuse we advise that in all such cases double stumpage be charged."

"In considering this branch of the subject we do not feel that it would be prudent to advise discriminating rates of stumpage at the present time, as the different sections of the Province, but we have not failed to recognize the fact, amply fortified by testimony, that operations on the rivers emptying into the Bay of Fundy, east of St. John, are carried on under special advantages, by which deals can be placed alongside of the ship at a cost per thousand log of about equal to that for which logs are delivered at the mills of Saint John and the North shore."

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general of the province, the amount payable in each case to be fixed upon such just and equitable basis as the legislature may by act of assembly provide, and also by exacting a license fee from licensees under the New Brunswick liquor license act (in addition to the municipal license fee) of such amount as the legislature may prescribe.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell then proceeded to make his financial statement.

After speeches by Messrs. Pugsley, Atkinson and Bouchill the debate was adjourned. Dr. Alward having the floor. It was understood between the government and the opposition that night sessions should not continue after 12 o'clock except in cases of special urgency.

Mr. Blair submitted the report of the lumber commission.

Mr. McQueen gave notice of a motion for a special committee of seven to consider and report upon the advisability of making any and what further amendments to the Highway act of 1886, and amending acts, and that said committee be instructed to prepare and bring in a bill embodying all such further amendments as they may think advisable.

FREDERICTON, March 9.—In the debate on the motion to go into supply part was taken by Dr. Atkinson, Mr. Bouchill, Dr. Stockton, Dr. Alward Messrs. Melanson, Smith, Phinney, Wilson, McKewen, Blair and Hanington.

Mr. Melanson gave notice of a motion for a statement showing the total amount of expenditure on the legislative building from the first day of January, 1891, to this date, which statement shall show separately or near as may be, the expenditure on the assembly room and galleries, and the halls and speaker's room, and rooms immediately adjoining, used in connection with the meetings of the legislature, including the carpets and other furniture now ordered therefor, and a statement showing what part of said expenditure was paid since the first day of January last, and what part thereof is yet unpaid.

FREDERICTON, March 10.—The budget debate was continued. Mr. Hanington closed by stating that unless he changed his mind he would further arrange the government when the measure proposing direct taxation came properly before the house. Mr. Hetherington moved the adjournment of debate.

Mr. Blair submitted the following report:

COMMITTEE ROOM, March 10, 1892.—The committee appointed to nominate the members of the several commissions of this house beg leave to report as follows:

On corporations.—The hon. solicitor general, Messrs. Douglas, Poirer, O'Brien, Bourke, Powell and McKewen. On municipalities.—Messrs. Palmer, Hibbard, Robinson, Colter, Melanson, Fort and Shaw.

On law practice and procedure.—The hon. the surveyor general, the hon. the provincial secretary, the hon. the solicitor general, Messrs. Murray, Stockton, Phinney and Powell.

Standing rules.—Messrs. Bouchill, Murray, Russell, Ketchum, Smith, Turner and Alward.

On agriculture.—Messrs. Russell, Thériault, Porter, Anderson, Hetherington, O'Brien, Dr. Taylor, Poirer, Murray, Smith, Melanson, Perley, Turner, Legere and Ketchum.

On public accounts.—Messrs. Wilson, McQueen, Hetherington, Legere, Bourke, Powell and Atkinson.

And the committee ask leave to make a further report. (Signed)

ANDREW G. B. AIR, Chairman.

Dr. Atkinson gave notice of a motion for a statement in detail for all or any amounts borrowed from the different banks during the year 1891 with the date of each loan, the time for which the money was borrowed, the amounts due by the province to the different banks at the close of the fiscal years 1890 and 1891, together with a statement in detail of the items of interest which go to make up the sum of \$3,545.93, charged in current account on page seven of the auditor general's report for the year 1891, as interest paid by the province on bank account for money borrowed on behalf of the province for 1891, together with the rate of interest charged by the bank.

FREDERICTON, March 11.—Several bills were introduced. Mr. Pugsley, on behalf of the committee appointed last session to assist the speaker in revising the rules of the house, reported that the duty had been attended to, and submitted a copy of the rules of which they recommended adoption and gave notice of a motion for consideration of the same on Tuesday next.

Mr. Hetherington resumed the budget debate. He was followed by McQueen after which the motion that the speaker do now leave the chair was carried, whereupon the house resolved itself into committee of supply. A number of items were passed and at 1:30 o'clock the house adjourned.

Dominion Parliament

OTTAWA, March 8.—Sir John Thompson introduced a bill to consolidate the criminal code, which is the same measure as last year with some additions.

Hon. Mr. Bowell introduced a bill relating to salvage and wrecking. He said this was practically the measure introduced by Mr. Kirkpatrick two sessions ago, with some additions then contained. It would give the American wrecking and salvage companies the right to work in Canadian waters as well as the right to tow. These concessions would be reciprocated by the United States.

Hon. Mr. Laurier took advantage of the opportunity to ask if the government proposed to submit any of the correspondence which preceded the conference at Washington, and of what took place there.

Sir John Thompson replied that some correspondence had been exchanged, which would be presented in a few days.

Hon. Mr. Tupper introduced a bill to amend the fisheries act, the chief objects of which are provided for placing lobster fishing under license; to regulate fishing

engines on deep-sea fisheries on the same lines as in inland waters; to restrict the use of explosives in all fisheries, not only as before in soil, propolis and whale fishing; to increase the fine for pollution of fishing streams, and to amend the law respecting the fish-breeding grounds.

Hon. Mr. Tupper also presented bills to increase the exemption from pilotage dues from vessels of 80 tons to those of 120 or under; and to renew the moratorium respecting American fishermen.

The bill to unite the marine and fisheries department under one deputy head was read the first time.

Before the orders of the day were called Mr. O'Brien drew attention to a telegram from Hamilton in the London Times of February 26th, stating that privileges of the most favored nation clause under treaty with the German colonies were extended to all British colonies and dependencies.

Hon. Mr. Foster replied that while the government has no official comment on the subject it is probable the telegram was correct and that Canada would share in the benefits of the arrangement.

OTTAWA, March 9.—In the House this afternoon the speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

Numerous petitions were presented asking for the closing of the Canadian Department of the World's Fair on Sunday, and from labor organizations asking for protective legislation.

Among the petitions presented was an interesting appeal for pecuniary aid from the grand daughters of Laura Secord, the famous Canadian heroine of the war of 1812. The petition was presented by Mr. Jones and related that the petitioners, Laura Louise Smyth and Mary Augusta Smyth are grand daughters of Laura Secord and are now in a destitute condition, and being too aged to earn a livelihood consequently appeal to the Parliament of the country to which their illustrious ancestor rendered so great a service during the stormy times of 1812.

The little story of Laura Secord's bravery in warning Lieut. Fitzgibbon, at the risk of her own life, of the plans of a detachment of the enemy, which information had to the scheme being frustrated and the capture of five hundred men and a field piece and fifty dragoons of the enemy, has long formed a bright page in Canadian history, and it is not unlikely that Parliament, with its usual generosity to the descendants of those who risked their lives in the service of the country, will extend the assistance asked for.

Mr. Mills moved for an order of the House directing that a map of the Dominion be laid on the table showing the boundaries of townships, counties and electoral divisions in each Province and the number of votes polled in each township for each candidate at the general election in March, 1891.

Sir John Thompson thought the information would be very difficult to obtain, but had no objection to the motion passing.

The house adjourned at 3:50 o'clock.

OTTAWA, March 11.—Hon. Mr. Bowell says he proposes to inquire into the question of the Esquimaux defences without delay as a result of the recent debate in the Imperial House of Commons.

The session today was very brief. Sir Hector Langevin moved for a return concerning the northern boundary of Quebec. Sir Hector explained that the fifty second degree of north latitude was the admitted boundary east from James Bay to the height of land was reached, then the latter should be followed. But for convenience Quebec wants East Main river adopted as the boundary till Height of Land is reached, which would give Quebec more territory.

Dr. Dewdney explained that a survey had been carried on last year to discover the exact location of the southern shore of James Bay, with the result that the existing charts were shown to be approximately correct in this particular, though fifty miles wrong as to the north-eastern boundary of said bay.

Sir John Thompson explained some of the difficulties in the way of the adoption of Quebec's claims, and Mr. Mills spoke at length and handsomely on the subject of localities generally. The motion passed.

A report presented to the house shows that 2,637 Chinese immigrants entered Canada from the 1st Jan., 1890, to the 1st July, 1891, paying \$132,000 as head money; that 2,107 return certificates were granted, and that 6,000 Chinese now reside in the Dominion. The United States government, as correspondence shows, requested Canada to police the boom bay line so as to prevent the Chinese from crossing into the United States, which could request Canada to refuse to comply with.

A deputation of Canadian millers waited on the government to-day. Among other topics, the Newfoundland duties on Canadian flour were discussed. The deputation subsequently declared itself satisfied with the action and position of the government, saying that while it was to their interests to export flour to Newfoundland they did not wish their business promoted at the expense of other classes, and felt confident that the government was acting wisely. They said they could this spring undersell the United States flour of the same grade by twenty-five cents per barrel in Newfoundland if not discriminated against, which proves that this colony is a great loser by the extra duty imposed.

No significance is attached to the bill introduced by Congress to cancel the bowling privileges enjoyed by Canadian sailors.

THE C. P. R. AND ITS MEN.

A THREATENED STRIKE OF CONDUCTORS. WINNIPEG, Man., March 11.—The Canadian Pacific management finding evidence that a conspiracy had been formed partly through outside influence to bring about a strike of the conductors and brakemen of its western division, decided on Saturday to dismiss all who were found to be disloyal and the dismissals commenced on Sunday at noon, every man refusing to stand by the company being paid off. Some delays to train-

ing engines on deep-sea fisheries on the same lines as in inland waters; to restrict the use of explosives in all fisheries, not only as before in soil, propolis and whale fishing; to increase the fine for pollution of fishing streams, and to amend the law respecting the fish-breeding grounds.

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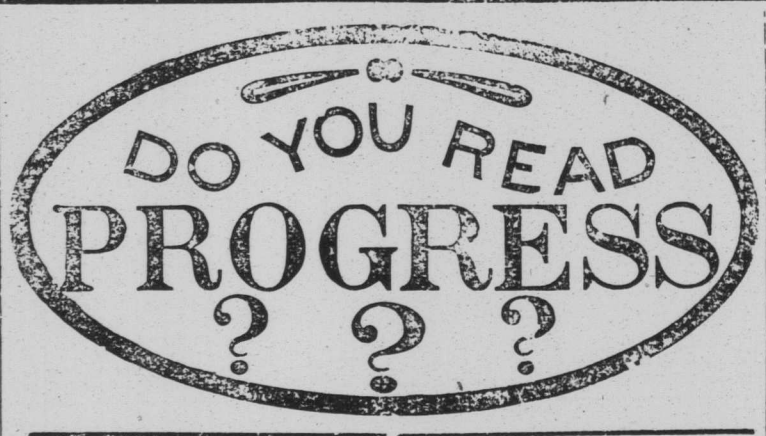
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New Advertisements
CARRIAGE WORK
—AND—
REPAIRING.

The subscriber has resumed business and asks the patronage of his old customers and the public generally. He has on hand, saved from the fire, Truck Wagons, Buggies, etc., to which he asks inspection. The best of material and workmanship guaranteed. Particular attention given to Painting and Repairing vehicles of every description.

ALLAN H. NEWMAN
at the Old Stand.

Newcastle, March 15, 1892.

were few but all of them up to this have been kept moving and some immigrant trains which left Port Arthur for Winnipeg on Sunday and Monday night were got through without difficulty. The difficulties resulted in the discharged men to induce others to quit work, but so far without success. The company claims to have enough available men to move all its principal trains and therefore not much further trouble is feared.

New Advertisements.
St. Patrick's Day!

A MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT
Will be given by the Pupils of St. Mary's Academy, Newcastle, in the
Masonic Hall.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 17th.
Doors open at 7:30 p.m. Performance to begin at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 35 cents. Children half price.

Tables for sale at the Stores of Messrs. E. Lee Street and P. Hennessy, and at the door on entering.

Newcastle, March 12, 1892.

MASONIC HALL.
One Night Only
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23rd.
P. R. FAIRWEATHERS
DRAMATIC COMPANY
Producing with our own new and handsome
SCENERY, COSTUMES, ACCESSORIES.

Howard Paul's Charming Comedietta

A Lucky Hit.
Watt Phillips's Sensational Drama
THE YORKSHIRE LASS.
Price 25 and 35 cents.

WANTED.
A good general servant: Small family. Apply to
MRS. W. C. MITCHELL.
Newcastle, March 15, 1892.

On Hand & To Arrive.
25 Cases HATS & CAPS.
Latest styles in Men's, Boy's, Women's & Misses.
40 Cases BOOTS, SHOES, & RUBBERS, all sorts and sizes
5 Cases CLOTHING, Men's and Boys.
25 Cases STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS of Every Description.

15 BALES COTTONS, PRINTS, FLANNELS.
1 Case LADIES' FRENCH KID GLOVES.
The Cheap Cash Store.
JAMES BROWN.
Newcastle, March 16, 1892.

The Next Number Especially Good.
TALES FROM TOWN TOPICS
READ BY ALL MEN AND WOMEN.
Published first day of December, March, June and September.
DELICATE, DAINTY, WITTY, INTENSE.
Every respectable news and book stand has it. Price, single number, 50 CENTS. \$2.00 PER YEAR, postage FREE.

This brilliant Quarterly reproduces the best stories, sketches, burlesques, poems, wit, etc., from the best authors of the time, and is published weekly. Subscription price, \$1.00 per year.

The two publications "Town Topics" and "Tales from Town Topics" together at the low club price of \$1.00 per year.

Ask your newsdealer for them or address
TOWN TOPICS,
21 West 3rd Street, N. Y. City.

NOTICE.
All persons having any legal claims against the Estate of Charles Canby late of the Parish of Union, in the County of Bedfordshire, deceased, are hereby requested to hand in the same to the Undersigned daily between three and four o'clock on the 1st day of April next.

And all persons indebted to the said estate will please make their claims known to the Undersigned on or before the 1st day of April next.

Dated at the Parish of Durham, in the County of Bedfordshire, this 5th day of February, A. D. 1892.

THIS PAPER may be found at
Geo. F. R. H. Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 22nd Feb., 1892.

Containing Baron Labadie's Colossal Experiments and Recipes. Will save you hundreds of dollars.
PRICE 25 cents.
25c. ADDRESS: B. Station, Hawell, York, N. B.

How to Prevent the Potato Rot.
The only correct method containing 75 recipes compiled by Frank Dickson, is sold in the form of a book on front of Queen's Highway adjoining the Hay's property. Possession given on the 2nd day of March next by applying to John B. WILLISTON.

Cottage to Let.
The only correct Cottage containing 75 recipes compiled by Frank Dickson, is sold in the form of a book on front of Queen's Highway adjoining the Hay's property. Possession given on the 2nd day of March next by applying to John B. WILLISTON.

Newcastle, Feb. 6th, 1892.

Free Farms in the Canadian Northwest!

Manitoba, Assiniboia, Alberta, Saskatchewan.

THE Government give one quarter section (100 acres) free to every bona fide settler. A second quarter section can be procured by deferred payments.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has a large quantity of the best farming lands for sale at \$3.00 PER ACRE, with easy terms of payment.

In Manitoba, 2,000,000 Acres; In Assiniboia, 4,000,000 Acres; In Alberta, 3,000,000 Acres.

Under the Ten Years' Credit Plan the purchaser pays only one-third of the purchase money in cash; the balance is payable in nine annual instalments with interest at only 6 per cent per annum.

1892 **SPECIAL TERMS FOR FARMERS.** 1892
To enable Farmers to meet their payments from the products of the land, they can have their instalments fall due in each year after harvest.

REDUCED PRICES.
The Company are making special effort to secure the settlement of their lands, and are offering a REDUCTION in the price of those listed at \$4 per acre and upwards; in most cases at amounting to FROM 25 TO 33 PER CENT.

Do not purchase lands until you know OUR PRICES and TERMS. If you do not intend purchasing, write for the NEW PUBLICATIONS just issued by the Company. These will show you how and when to

SECURE A FREE HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES.
And give you facts regarding successful Farmers that will surprise you.

The Canadian Northwest has the most productive soil in the world. Its wheat fetches the highest price; its live cattle are admitted to the English market, while United States cattle are not. There is a market for the farmer at every station; and there are schools and churches where there are settlers. It is not subject to drought nor floods, to grasshoppers or to cyclones or tornadoes. Ask any Canadian Pacific Railway agent for books and maps concerning it; ask for "Farming and Ranching in Western Canada," or the "Free Farms" map, or "Actual Experience," and read the testimony of men who have gone there from Eastern Canada. Young women are in great demand; they find occupation as domestics directly they arrive, and readily get married to prosperous young farmers. Young men or young women can start life there almost without money. They make the money there; and independence is gained in a very few years by the thrifty.

The old settlers of Prince Edward Island should see their influence with the young men who intend emigrating to keep them within the Dominion, where they are offered better advantages than in the United States and do not lose their nationality.

Loss no time in getting to the West and choosing your location. First come first served.
Apply to any Ticket Agent, to C. E. MacPHERSON, St. John, N. B.; or J. H. HEBER HASLAM, Special Agent C. P. R., Montreal, N. B.
March 2nd, 1892.

USE IT FOR
Difficulty of Breathing,
Tightness of the Chest,
Wasting away of Flesh,
Throat Troubles,
Consumption,
Bronchitis, Weak Lungs,
Asthma, Coughs,
Catarrh, Colds.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM'S
Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure
COD LIVER OIL.
TASTELESS.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
LABORATORY TORONTO, ONT.

FREE CRAYON PORTRAITS & FRAMES
To all our Subscribers for 1892.

We, the publishers of "North American Homes," and send you also a photograph, portrait or caricature of yourself, a member of your family, living or dead, and we will make you from your own photograph a beautiful crayon portrait, and put the portrait in a good substantial gilt or bronze frame of 9 inch moulding absolutely free of charge; we will also furnish you genuine French paint, looking and packing same free of expense. Cut this out and send it with your photograph at once, also your subscription, which you can remit by Draft, P. O. Money Order, Express Money Order, or Postal Note, made payable to

NORTH AMERICAN HOMES PUBLISHING CO.,
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For sample of our work we refer you to the editor of this paper.

NEW DISCOVERY BY ACCIDENT
In compounding a solution a part was accidentally spilled on the hand and on waiting servant, and the servant, who was a member of the family, was severely injured. We at once put this wonderful preparation, which is now being sold in bottles, and it was found that it was the only remedy for the purpose. Thousands of LADIES who have been annoyed by hair on their faces, and who have been unable to remove it, have now found the remedy. The hair disappears as if by magic without the slightest pain or injury when applied or ever after. It is as simple as A B C, and is sold in every part of the world. The hair disappears as if by magic without the slightest pain or injury when applied or ever after. It is as simple as A B C, and is sold in every part of the world.

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Fish and Fruit.

