

WE BEG

To call attention to a new make of Corset called

QEBEH

"Pronounced Keba"

Which is highly recommended, and to introduce we will sell at

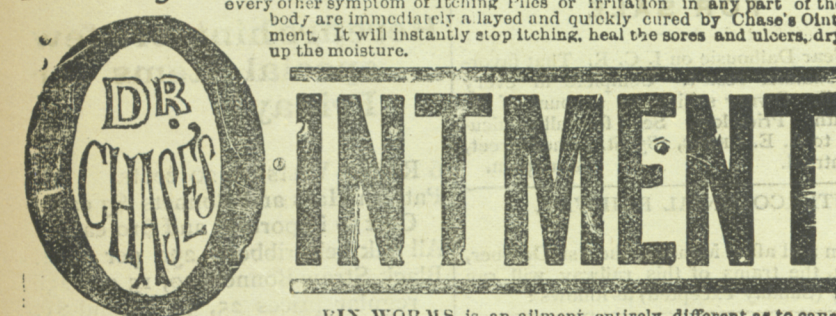
- - \$1.00 - -

Excellent Value at \$1.50.

Wm. Cowling & Co

ITCHING PILES

No More Misery.



Gives Instant Relief.

The celebrated Dr. Chase's Ointment is made expressly for Itching Piles, but it is equally good in curing all Itchy Skin Diseases, such as Eczema, Itch, Barber's Itch, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, etc., etc. For sale by all druggists. Price 60 Cents.

Covenant Mutual Life Insurance Co.

CASH ASSETS . . . \$1,300,000. SURPLUS . . . \$1,000,000

\$53,000 deposited with the Dominion Government, as security for Canadian Policy Holders.
ALL KINDS OF POLICIES issued by this Company and prompt payment of death claims. Not a dollar due and unpaid.
GOOD TERMS TO AGENTS. No experience needed. Agents wanted in every county in my district.

F. A. JOHNSON = = DISTRICT MANAGER.

District Office, MONCTON, N. B. P. O. Box, 174.
P. S. I am also manager for the best Accident Company in the world.

Assessors Notice.

For the Parish of Moncton in and out of the City.

The undersigned assessors for the Parish of Moncton having received a warrant for the assessment of the sum of nine thousand nine hundred and seven dollars and eighty-two cents (\$9,907.82) for various purposes in the Parish of Moncton within and out of the City hereby give notice of the same and request all persons liable to be rated to hand in either of us a true statement of their property real, and personal, together with income, liable to be assessed WITHIN THIRTY DAYS.

All Secretaries of School Boards are hereby required to furnish within the time named, a correct list of all persons liable to be rated in their respective districts with the property and income of each in manner and form as the law directs.

A list containing the names and rating for inspection of all persons liable to be assessed will be posted in the Market Building in the City when completed. Moncton, March 4th, 1895.

R. A. CHAPMAN, Assessors.
FERDINAND M. LEBLANC, Assessors.
HARVEY WILSON, Assessors.

March 24th

NEW GOODS

OPENED AT E. FORBES
NEW TRIMMING LACES,
NEW ART CATEFNS,
ART DENIM "on Customs" Bags, &c.,
ART EMBROIDERY SILKS

To open, a fine assortment of CHINA WARE, in sets and odd pieces.

E. Forbes,

NOTICE.

It is necessary to draw the attention of those concerned to the following Section of the Regulations of the Government Railways of Canada.

55.—Coachmen, hackmen, carters, porters and runners for railroads, boats, stage lines and hotels, will not be allowed to solicit custom of passengers upon any of the trains, nor will they be allowed to enter the stations, nor come upon the platforms on the arrival of passenger trains to solicit or influence passengers; but they shall stand in such places as directed by the Station Master, Agent or Policemen.

Cattle dealers, butchers and market men will not be allowed in the cars, station or freight houses, or upon the platforms, on the arrival of the trains, for the purpose of trading; nor will hucksters, OR VENDORS OF NEWSPAPERS, books, fruit, flowers, confectionery, and other such articles, be allowed in the cars, or upon the train, nor to enter the stations, or come upon the platform for the purpose of disposing of the same, except by permission of the Station Master or Conductor under the authority of the Superintendent.

Disorderly conduct, unnecessary shouting, profane or obscene language to the annoyance of passengers will prohibit any vendor of newspapers from coming on Moncton Station platform for the purpose of disposing of the same. April 1st.

April 1st.

COAL and WOOD

The undersigned has the agency for the River Herbert Coal. All coal weighed at the City Market Scales.

PRICE \$4.40 PER TON.

Delivered to any part of the city. Also WOOD of all kinds Cut Stove Wood Cordwood, hard and soft.

Apply at 74 Lock Factory, or at residence Cameron Street.

EDWIN HAGERTY, Moncton, N. B.

NICOTINE BLINDNESS.

Tobacco Smokers are now Suffering From the Prevailing Disease.

"Did you ever hear of tobacco blindness?" said a doctor. "It is something we meet with quite frequently, yet not so much as one would suppose, when the great consumption of tobacco is considered. Yet there are many who are on the threshold of tobacco blindness, who have, or may not have, an experience with the disease.

"For, in tobacco poisoning, like that produced by other drugs, the system can resist the influence of the invader up to a certain point, when the smallest further dose of the poison will produce the same symptoms as the taking of a larger dose would. Thus, in the case of many people, the mere smoking of a pipe or two more a day would produce in them all the advanced symptoms of tobacco poisoning. So it is that doctors make it imperative in such cases that the smoking habit must be dropped entirely. To smoke moderately will not do. You cannot afford to take the chances of giving the system that little bit more of nicotine which would cause the case to be serious.

"Tobacco blindness can, fortunately, be cured. With the smoking habit abolished, plenty of outdoor exercise, a good nerve tonic, which would assist in the purification of the blood, as well as toning up the general system, and abstention from alcoholic beverages, there is no reason why tobacco blindness cannot be cured. Alcohol drunk in any of its forms is liable to produce tobacco blindness in a fairly heavy smoker.

"But the strangest part of it all is that a person does not have to smoke tobacco to become afflicted with tobacco blindness. In fact, one of the most obstinate cases I ever had was that of a waiter in a city cafe. He was a non-smoker, and a total abstainer, yet he came to me with tobacco blindness fully developed, caused by being compelled to work all day in the atmosphere of tobacco smoke, breathing the poisoned air polluted by thirty or forty smokers. It is a wonder why more of the disease is not developed when this is considered. But, fortunately, nature is more kind to us than we are to ourselves, so she gives us strength to throw off many evils to which we are carelessly exposed."—Boston Post.

The Price of Champagne.

It is reported from France that the price of champagne will be, if anything, higher this year than it has been previously. This is somewhat surprising, for although a great deal of money is spent on the manufacture and bottling of the wine, nevertheless its cost of production appears to be wholly out of proportion to the charge at which it is retailed, not only in America, but also in French restaurants. In Paris you must pay 12 francs, or \$2.40, for a not strictly first-class bottle of champagne, and the same wine will cost at least \$1 in New York. Turning to the bill of fare given in a little guide book to Paris published in 1893, the most expensive champagne is quoted at \$1.20 a bottle. To be sure, Chamberlain, Volnay, Pommard and Nuits were only \$1 per bottle (then). A beefsteak with potatoes was 20 cents; and "bouillie" garnished with vegetables only 3 cents; but mutton cutlets were dear, being cited at 20 cents apiece; and a fried sole cost 40 cents, if the book is to be believed. Be this as it may, the value of the champagne produced in France is daily increasing. In the Department de la Marne alone it has increased from \$1,327,000 in 1884 to over \$6,000,000 in 1891. The strange circumstance connected with champagne is that the French themselves have little liking for the vintage of Epernay. In fact, the average Gaul rarely touches "fizz," save on the occasions of marriages, birthdays, and grand balls; at the carnival, and sometimes at race meetings. At smart dinner parties this vintage is never served, being deemed vulgar. There is an immense amount of champagne drunk at first-class Paris restaurants, but the consumers are for the most part foreigners—English, Russians, Germans, and especially Americans, who for some unaccountable reason dote on this wine and consider no feast complete without it.—New York Tribune.

The Bloomer Question.

"The first day that seemed spring like," says a woman who owns a bicycle, "the bloomer question popped up, and it's been my constant companion ever since. Last summer I said I would give up life itself before separating from my skirts. Yet when I would get my feet tangled up in petticoat ruffles and torn facings I would pray for enough common sense to make me see the error of my fastidious ideas. Now, however, I happen to possess a style of bicycle that will not admit of the wearing of skirts, and at last I've come face to face with the bloomer nightmare. I've given the matter a great amount of study and thought, and have in fancy conjured up an ideal wheeling costume. I want bloomers of corduroy. They will come just below the knees and will be simply full knickerbockers. Then I shall have a very trim, stylish, tailor-made outfit with long jacket and stunning skirt of walking length and heavy plaited band. This skirt will open down the side, the opening being concealed by a narrow panel or revers. Then I will wear leather leggings and a plain little sailor hat and veil. When I ride I'll wear the jacket over the shirt waist, and the jacket will be long enough to hide most of the knickerbockers. Then I'll strap the skirt, neatly folded, of course, to the handle bars, and the moment I alight from my wheel I'll hook my skirt around me, and there I'll be as nice and comfortable as you please, and protected from the stares and jeers of small boys. The question of color is bothersome, too, but I've argued away all hues except brown and green. Black shows the dust and dark blue has been worn to death. I think that brown corduroy bloomers, with a brown and tan novelty suit, will make what ought to be nearly perfect."—Chicago Herald.

The City Pill.

Idle Tim—How? Never had such a narrow escape in all the years I've been trampin'. These 'ere big cities is full 'o 'o' falls for the unwary.
Tattered Tom—What happened ye?
Idle Tim—I went into that big building to tell me the tale of woe, and when I think I found myself? It was an employment office—an' twenty different persons offered me work afore I could get out.—New York Weekly.

Women's Need

Idle Tim—How? Never had such a narrow escape in all the years I've been trampin'. These 'ere big cities is full 'o 'o' falls for the unwary.

Tattered Tom—What happened ye?

Idle Tim—I went into that big building to tell me the tale of woe, and when I think I found myself? It was an employment office—an' twenty different persons offered me work afore I could get out.—New York Weekly.

Women's Need

Idle Tim—How? Never had such a narrow escape in all the years I've been trampin'. These 'ere big cities is full 'o 'o' falls for the unwary.

Tattered Tom—What happened ye?

Idle Tim—I went into that big building to tell me the tale of woe, and when I think I found myself? It was an employment office—an' twenty different persons offered me work afore I could get out.—New York Weekly.

Women's Need

Idle Tim—How? Never had such a narrow escape in all the years I've been trampin'. These 'ere big cities is full 'o 'o' falls for the unwary.

Tattered Tom—What happened ye?

Idle Tim—I went into that big building to tell me the tale of woe, and when I think I found myself? It was an employment office—an' twenty different persons offered me work afore I could get out.—New York Weekly.

Women's Need

Idle Tim—How? Never had such a narrow escape in all the years I've been trampin'. These 'ere big cities is full 'o 'o' falls for the unwary.

Tattered Tom—What happened ye?

Idle Tim—I went into that big building to tell me the tale of woe, and when I think I found myself? It was an employment office—an' twenty different persons offered me work afore I could get out.—New York Weekly.

Women's Need

Idle Tim—How? Never had such a narrow escape in all the years I've been trampin'. These 'ere big cities is full 'o 'o' falls for the unwary.

Tattered Tom—What happened ye?

Idle Tim—I went into that big building to tell me the tale of woe, and when I think I found myself? It was an employment office—an' twenty different persons offered me work afore I could get out.—New York Weekly.

Women's Need

Idle Tim—How? Never had such a narrow escape in all the years I've been trampin'. These 'ere big cities is full 'o 'o' falls for the unwary.

Tattered Tom—What happened ye?

Idle Tim—I went into that big building to tell me the tale of woe, and when I think I found myself? It was an employment office—an' twenty different persons offered me work afore I could get out.—New York Weekly.

Women's Need

Idle Tim—How? Never had such a narrow escape in all the years I've been trampin'. These 'ere big cities is full 'o 'o' falls for the unwary.

Tattered Tom—What happened ye?

Idle Tim—I went into that big building to tell me the tale of woe, and when I think I found myself? It was an employment office—an' twenty different persons offered me work afore I could get out.—New York Weekly.

Women's Need

Idle Tim—How? Never had such a narrow escape in all the years I've been trampin'. These 'ere big cities is full 'o 'o' falls for the unwary.

Tattered Tom—What happened ye?

Idle Tim—I went into that big building to tell me the tale of woe, and when I think I found myself? It was an employment office—an' twenty different persons offered me work afore I could get out.—New York Weekly.

Women's Need

Idle Tim—How? Never had such a narrow escape in all the years I've been trampin'. These 'ere big cities is full 'o 'o' falls for the unwary.

Tattered Tom—What happened ye?

Idle Tim—I went into that big building to tell me the tale of woe, and when I think I found myself? It was an employment office—an' twenty different persons offered me work afore I could get out.—New York Weekly.

Women's Need

Idle Tim—How? Never had such a narrow escape in all the years I've been trampin'. These 'ere big cities is full 'o 'o' falls for the unwary.

Tattered Tom—What happened ye?

Idle Tim—I went into that big building to tell me the tale of woe, and when I think I found myself? It was an employment office—an' twenty different persons offered me work afore I could get out.—New York Weekly.

Women's Need

NECESSARY PUBLICITY.

THE PRE-EMINENT VALUE OF GOOD ADVERTISING.

The Newspaper the Only Natural Medium of Business-Bringing

Advertising is business. If it wasn't business, it wouldn't be a part of business.

The man who cannot utilize advertising in his business has no business to be in business, and generally isn't.

When six hundred thousand successful business men have advertised, do advertise, and intend to advertise, we will not talk to the man who doesn't believe in advertising, and who is stagnating in his own folly, attempting to believe that he is the exception which proves the rule. Supposing he is, what man of sense dares follow the rule of exception, when immutable laws of success demands necessary publicity? Make up statistics for yourself. How many successful men in your town or city do business without advertising? Will you be with the successful majority, or in the risky minority?

Does advertising pay? Read the answer in the success of the six hundred thousand business men who know that advertising pays.

There is annually expended in America one hundred and fifty million dollars in advertising of all classes, the bulk of this money going into regular periodicals, and daily and weekly newspapers. The proven value of advertising in magazines and other national publications, has no place in this city, for local business men, who obtain the bulk of their business from the city in which they do business, and from within a radius of not exceeding one hundred miles, the great proportion coming from not exceeding ten miles.

Business has suffered from business depression, but no business depression ever exceeded beyond its epidemic limit, and every depression has been followed by better times, all the more brisk from their contrast with preceding months.

The most successful business men prove, by liberal expenditure, that there never have been times so dull that extra advertising did not pay. The foolish business man cuts his publicity appropriation when business appears to be poor, and allows the neighbor in business to cut into his old customers, and keep new ones away from him.

One has only to judge folks by himself to be convinced that few people buy anything, beyond perishable necessities, without due consideration. A woman seldom buys a hat, a cloak, or any other article for her own use, or for the children, except when the matter has been thoroughly reflected upon, and the market investigated.

While men are quicker buyers, most of them think before they buy, and as the majority of men, so far as buying is concerned, are under the direct domination of wife, mother, sister, or some other woman, we cannot be far out of the way in saying that most goods are purchased with two or three weeks consideration.

If the times have been hard, or are hard, they will buy almost as much, but they will buy necessities and fewer fancy luxuries, when it times are particularly good, they will buy foolish luxuries instead of so many necessities. The times regulate the class of their buying.

Ninety per cent. of the people don't know what to buy.

The majority of people are like sheep. They can be led by real or presumed argument. Many a woman who intends to give a poor relative an oil stove can be made to buy a first class cooking range. Many a father thinking of presenting his son with a bicycle or sled, can be made, with proper advertisements, to purchase a good bicycle or sled, which is cheaper in the end, and more satisfactory all around.

If the times be particularly dull in town, it is partly your fault. You can make them lively. If the advertisers in the city are slow, unliberal, the best opportunity is offered the enterprising merchant to take business away from them. Where all the merchants are progressive, then advertising is all the more progressive, then liberal advertising is all the more necessary.

The advertisement should not present more than one point at a time. Unless the articles be divided by advertising rules or other distinct divisions, which make the advertisement not a conglomeration of advertisements, but a directory of distinct attractions, separately presented.

It is remarkable how attractive an apparently unattractive article appears, if well dusted in the store, and well advertised in the newspapers. The original advertiser will convince people, who are not regular customers.

FISHING TACKLE.

Rods and Flies of the very latest production.

Lines, Reels, Baits, Baskets, Landing Nets, Etc.

All Sporting Goods and Fishing Tackle will be sold at a very small advance on cost to make room for other goods.

Just Received a Full Stock of

BICYCLE PARTS!

Can supply any piece that goes into a Bicycle.

Wheels straightened and repaired as good as new.

C. ELLIOTT,

42, Main St.,

Moncton, N. B.

TRUTH TRIUMPHANT!

The laws of the Medes and Persians were unalterable, but science asserts its nobility and is ever making itself more resplendent with new discoveries. Nature's great law is that of progress. From the days of Adam, with his primitive suit of fig leaves; to the present hour, the noble art of

TAILORING

Has been conspicuous for its splendid achievements. Gentlemen, I am cosmopolitan in my predilections. I am prepared to make garments suited for the balmy days of summer, and also such as are fitted for the hyperborean blasts of winter. I am also in a position to make suits that will, in point of fit, show the beautiful outlines of the human body almost as well as the statute as it comes from the sculptor's chisel.

Gentlemen call at my establishment in Moncton as my fits are warranted, and my workmanship open to the keenest inspection.

I have now on hand a full line English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, Worsteds, Overcoatings and Farcy Trousering. Now is the time for you to call and leave your order for a summer suit or over coat.

A. Y. CLARKE,

MERCHANT TAILOR

184 Main Street, Moncton, N. B.

CHASE'S CHAPTER

1. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are a combination of valuable medicines in concentrated form as prepared by the eminent Physician and Author, Dr. A. W. Chase, with a view to not only be an unfailing remedy for Kidney and Liver troubles, but also to tone the Stomach and purify the Blood, at a cost that is within the reach of all. The superior merit of these pills is established beyond question by the praise of thousands who use them—one pill a dose, one box 25 cents.

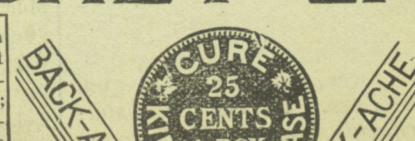
2. When there is a Pain or Ache in the Back the Kidneys are speaking of trouble that will ever increase unless relieved. We have the reliable statement of L. B. Johnson, Holland Landing, who says: "I had a constant Back-Ache, my back felt cold all the time, appetite poor, stomach sour and belching, urine scalding, had to get up 3 or 4 times during night to urinate, commenced taking one Kidney-Liver Pill a day; Back-Ache stopped in 48 hours, appetite returned, and able to enjoy a good meal and a good night's sleep; they cured me."

3. Constipation often exists with Kidney Trouble, in such a case there is no medicine that will effect a permanent cure except Chase's combined Kidney-Liver Pills, one 25 cent box will do more good than dollars and dollars worth of any other preparation, this is endorsed by Dr. Thompson, Holland Landing, Ont.

CHASE'S



KIDNEY-LIVER



PILLS

WOMAN'S NEED

Women suffer unspeakable tortures from muscular weakness, caused by impaired nerves and poor blood. Urine Kidney acid poisons the blood. By and by, if the Kidneys do not properly purify the blood, then comes prostration, retroversion, etc. Blood 75 per cent. pure is not a nourisher—it is a death breeder. Delicate women need not be told how much they would give to get and STAY well. If their blood is free from the poisonous ferments of the Kidneys and Liver, they will never know what "weakness" is. The blood is the source and sustainer of health.

It cannot be kept pure except the Kidneys and Liver do their work naturally. Something is needed to insure free and natural action of these organs, one 25 cent box of Kidney-Liver Pills will prove to any sufferer they are a boon to women, can be used with perfect confidence by those of delicate constitution.

One Kidney-Liver Pill taken weekly will effectively neutralize the formation of Uric Acid in the blood and prevent any tendency to Bright's Disease or Diabetes.

For purifying the blood and renovating the system, especially in the Spring, one 25 cent box is equal to \$10 worth of any Sarsaparilla or Bitters known. Sold by all dealers, or by mail on receipt of price, EDMANSON, BATES & CO., 45 Lombard Street, Toronto.