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POOR DOCUMENT

Good News!

No one, who is willing to adopt the right course, need be long afflicted with boils, carbuncles, pimples, or other cutaneous eruptions. These are the results of Nature's efforts to expel poisonous and effete matter from the blood, and show plainly that the system is ridding itself through the skin of impurities which it was the legitimate work of the liver and kidneys to remove. To restore these organs to their proper functions, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the medicine required. That no other blood-purifier can compare with it, thousands testify who have gained

Freedom

from the tyranny of depraved blood by the use of this medicine.

"For nine years I was afflicted with a skin disease that did not yield to any remedy until a friend advised me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. With the use of this medicine the complaint disappeared. It is my belief that no other blood medicine could have effected so rapid and complete a cure."—Andres D. Garcia, C. Victoria, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

"My face, for years, was covered with pimples and humors, for which I could find no remedy till I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Three bottles of this great blood medicine effected a thorough cure. I confidently recommend it to all suffering from similar troubles."—M. Parker, Concord, Vt.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Druggists. $1, six $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

THE EVENING GAZETTE

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ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, MAY 11, 1891.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

THE BANK AND THE COTTON MILLS.

Senator Boyd informs the Sun that he is assured by the managers of the Bank of Montreal and the leading spirits of the cotton syndicate that the bank was only looking after the payment of its legitimate claims, and that neither the cotton syndicate nor the Bank of Montreal had any intention of closing the St. John cotton mills in the event of the property passing into the hands of the syndicate; also that the syndicate, while not averse to purchasing the mills at a fair figure in the event of their being placed on the market, had not so far made any overtures in that direction.

In this connection a few questions may well be asked. If the bank is only looking after the payment of its legitimate claims, 1st. Why did it refuse to make further advances to the receiver and insist on the mills being closed? 2nd. Why did the bank by notice and otherwise, seek to prevent other banks discounting commercial paper for the receiver? 3. Why did the bank, after its entire advance to the receiver had been covered, seek to prevent the receiver from obtaining a loan elsewhere to run the mills, the result of which, if successful, would have been to stop the concern, throw five hundred people out of employment, and leave the mills idle for many months at all events, until other arangements could be made?

If the cotton syndicate is not seeking to get possession of the mills, why did they, through Alexander C. Clark of Montreal, purchase certain bonds of the company, held by the bank of Montreal, and though the bonds will not be due for three years, seek to have the same foreclosed, by reason of what they claim is a defect in an agreement made with the bondholders a few years ago, to which Walker & Hacking, the three holders of these bonds, were a party, which nearly all the other bondholders have carried out in good faith, but which Mr. Clark, for the Montreal syndicate, claims is not legally binding? Had the syndicate so much money that they put some of their surplus into these bonds as an investment, or did they purchase them in order to get a leverage with which to have the mills disposed of at forced sale; sold so that they might get them at their own figure?

DRURY'S COVE.

Some of these days the people of St. John will discover that they have at Drury's Cove the finest site for a summer resort that any city north of New York possesses, and there will be a wild rush to buy lots there for summer residences. At present Drury's Cove is comparatively little known and therefore not appreciated, the supposed superior attractions of Rothesay and Westfield entirely eclipsing it. It will not always be so we are confident although it might be rash to predict when the day of Drury's Cove's full triumph will come. Neither the GAZETTE nor any of its friends is interested in booming the real estate market at Drury's Cove, therefore this account of its attractions may be accepted by the public in good faith as written with the honest intention of pointing out to those who are thinking of summer residences where they can best be accomodated. Drury's Cove is at present the seat of the important industry of lime burning and its territory is therefore perhaps not available to any considerable extent for purchase, but this may not always be so, and even at the present time it is probable that lots might be bought there and that the presence of the industry in question would not interfere to any considerable extent with the comfort of those who would live at Drury in the summer.

The passenger who steps off the train at Brookville, if he be a stranger, little suspects that an inlet of the Kennebecasis river is then within three hundred yards of him and that the inlet in question, Drury's Cove, is the most perfect harbor for yachts and boats that can be found anywhere, it being deep, perfectly landlocked and spacious enough to accommodate a larger fleet of yachts than is likely to be seen in it for many a year to come. As Drury's Cove is but 4½ miles from the St. John station by rail and the same distance from the Marsh bridge by the road, and as one side of it is within the city limits, it will be seen that this feature of the place is of general interest and especially important to those who have a taste for aquatic sports. We have a boat club in St. John and a considerable number of pleasure boats are owned in this city but that form of amusement has always been restricted by reason of the fact that the harbor of St. John is not well adapted either for rowing or sailing in consequence of its rapid tides. If instead of being as it is its waters were placid and its tides slack ten or even twenty men would own boats and take rowing exercise where one does it at present. It requires experience as well as skill to enable a man to indulge in boating in St. John harbor without having the feeling constantly with him that a slight mistake on his part may make him the subject of a coroner's inquest. If the Kennebecasis were easy of access and could be reached rapidly and with certainty at convenient times our boatmen would increase wonderfully in number, and a yacht club would be at once a possibility. At present, we can have no yacht club because we have no suitable place for sailing such pleasure craft. Halifax has long had one or two such clubs but that was not because of any superior enterprise on their part but because the conditions are more favorable to their development than here. Bedford Basin affords an area of deep landlocked water available for yachting the like of which we have not in St. John unless we go above the falls. If we are ever to have a yacht club in St. John its head quarters must be on the Kennebecasis and of the sites on that river Drury's Cove is without doubt the best, because it can be reached by rail. If in addition to its railway communication it had a line of busses in the afternoons a great step would have been taken towards making it accessible and popular. At present the trains do not serve the needs of those who could leave town at 4 o'clock and spend a couple of hours at Drury's Cove boating or yachting and until the local train service is increased a bus would seem to be the only resource until there is enough population there for a horse car route. Some of these days there will be a big summer hotel at Drury's Cove and dozens of small cottages for summer residences and people will wonder why it was so long neglected by an unapprective public. In the mean time let us hope someth ing may be done to attract numerous visitors in that direction and to make its beauties better known.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Liberal victory in South Leicestershire on Friday was a very important one as the constituency which was lost by 1,138 votes in 1886 has now been redeemed by a majority of 489. This great change will probably dispose the Marquis of Salisbury to hesitate before bringing on a general election.

The Globe on Saturday devoted a long article to praise of the United States and abuse of Canada and of Sir John A. Macdonald. Sir John according to the Globe has ruined Canada and the subsidized Yankee organ, shrieks with despair. How much more of this sort of the thing do the Conservative advertising patrons of the Globe mean to endure?

The Annapolis Liberals are kicking against the meddling of A. G. Jones and the Halifax clique in their election affairs. Referring to the protest against Mr. Mills in Annapolis county the Annapolis Spectator says:—

Just what useful purpose is to be served by such a course, or what advantage is to be gained by unseating Mr. Mills, even if it can be done, we are unable to understand. It would be unjust to attribute this action to the liberals of this county. So far we have not met a single man of any prominence in that party who approves of this action, while we could name dozens of prominent liberals who do not hesitate to condemn the idea of a protest, in strong language. In fact both parties here were content to let things remain as they are, and the little clique in Halifax who are running this little game will realize their mistake when they see the result of another election; that is should there be another. The electors of Annapolis county are not men who can be "monkeyed" with by a handful of wire pullers in Halifax.

The Toronto Mail says in an editorial:—

"The Nova Scotia Liberals appear to be confident of the success of their protest against the return of Hon. Mr. Foster for Kings county. They have already, it is stated, selected Dr. Weldon, who sat for St. John in the last parliament, as their candidate at the by election which will follow in the event of Mr. Foster being unseated."

It will be news to some New Brunswick Liberals to be told that the Kings county election petition had its origin in Halifax. So it was not to learn of the corruption that elected the Minister of Finance, that caused C. W. Weldon to hasten to Hampton on the last days of the protest; or to rush to Halifax to be advised by A. G. Jones, but as we learn from Toronto, that it was to procure a seat for C. W. Weldon who was rejected here and who intends to run there. Mr. Weldon never would have been M. P. for St. John, but, for the Hon. Isaac Burpee, who carried his heavy weight in, on his broad shoulders. Whatever chance there might have been for him once, there is none now, when he is under the tutelage of McCready, who is called Editor of the Telegraph, while the party ingratitude to Domville is unparalleled. When the protesting is over; should an election be had, the eloquent Minister of Finance, who is the pride of Kings, and second only to Sir John A. in the councils and in parliament will lead Weldon as far as Josiah Wood did George in Westmoreland.

DR. GRANT ON CANADA.

Continued from first page.

only to look at the map to see the bogey is after all not so very dreadful, and that excessive language about it is unnecessary.

EXAGGERATIONS ANALYZED.

"The Maritime Provinces," we read on the first page of "Canada and the Canadian Question,"

"are divided from old Canada by the wilderness of many hundred miles through which the Intercolonial railway runs, hardly taking up a passenger or a bale of freight by the way. Old Canada is divided from Manitoba and the Northwest by the great fresh-water sea of Lake Superior and the wide wilderness on either side of it. Manitoba and the Northwest again are divided from British Columbia by a triple range of mountains, the Rockies, the Selkirks and the Golden or Coast Range."

Every sentence is an exaggeration. As to the first, the fact is that from the fertile lands on each side of the Bay of Chaleur in New Brunswick to the city of Quebec the distance is three hundred miles, and for more than half that distance the railway runs along the St Lawrence, through a well inhabited country. As to the second, we would not part with Lake Superior for millions and the wide wilderness on either side belongs to Ontario and is considered one of the most valuable assets of the province. The map tells us truthfully of copper and nickel—the greatest nickel deposits in the world in the one wilderness, and of iron and silver and gold might be added—in the other. There is also valuable farming land on the banks of the Rainy river. In a word Ontario touches the prairie. As to the third sentence, every one knows there is the same triple range of mountains in the States, and that in Canada the passes across them are lower. The Pacific states are as truly united with those on the Mississippi and Missouri as though there were no intervening mountains.

WHAT YOUNG GRANT KNEW.

With regard to the commercial relations of each section of the Dominion being only with the south, the language is also exaggerated, For example we are told that the Maritime provinces must send their lumber, their bituminous coal and their fish to New England. If that is the case, why do our coal counties insist so emphatically that they do not want reciprocity in coal? The people ought to know something of their own business. They are shrewd, hard-headed and practical men, and it simply amuses them when Mr. Longley says "that the Maritime provinces have no natural or healthy trade with the upper provinces," and when Dr. Goldwin Smith informs them that their best market would be Maine and the other New England States. They had that market for twelve years and found it a good one. But just when a fair business was established their neighbors abolished the Reciprocity treaty and they were thrown on their backs. What that meant the writer knows from personal knowledge of at least one district. Hundreds of people had to live for years on bread and water, and go in debt for the bread. They did not despair, however, but proceeded to build up the inter-provincial business that confederation made possible. And now when they have secured a larger market than they had with New England and one that is steadily increasing, they are coolly advised to knock it on the head and take their chances with their former customers, who have in the meantime accomodated themselves and their furnaces to the coal of Pennsylvania!

THE PROFESSOR'S MISTAKE.

"From first to last of the book" Principal Grant goes on, "there is not a good word for Confederation. Its birth was bad, and ever since the brat had gone on from bad to worse. 'Its real parent was Deadlock.' No more than the real parent of the German Empire was Sedan or the Siege of Paris. He mistakes the occasion for the parent."

Principal Grant then makes a splendid defence of Joseph Howe from Goldwin Smith's "shameful misrepresentation" of that great Nova Scotian's ultimate acquiescence in Confederation and proceeds:

WE MUST WORK OUR WAY.

A Confederation that began so badly and that is "united by no natural bond of geography, race, language or commercial interest," cannot be expected to do well. That it has done very badly, always and in all things, the author is never wearied of asserting. Proof after proof is given that from its birth it has been going to the dogs. He, however, proves far too much, and in consequence, even where he hits an acknowledged blot, or where a genuine wolf does appear, his cries are unheeded. Every nation, like every individual, has to pay its school fees and, these are sometimes heavy. It by no means follows that the education is therefore bad. The nation, like the individual, must make its path for itself, resist temptations and overcome enemies, before it can realize its highest self. The rougher the waves the more rejoicingly does the strong swimmer beat them aside, or float over them witherso ever he will. In his struggle towards self-realization, wise counsellors can do much for a young nation. We need prophets as well as princes; men to point out the hidden rocks and dangerous currents and to tell us how best to steer between Scylla and Charybdis. Such a prophet Goldwin Smith could have been to us but some fatal defect has hindered him. For the good he has done we are grateful, but he ought to know that cursing at large is of very little use. That in this book he proves far too much, an honest attempt to answer the simple question,—What else could we have done? will be sufficient to show.

OUR TURNING POINTS IN HISTORY.

There have been several turning points in Canadian history since Arnold and Montgomery were beaten back from the walls of Quebec, and one would like to have a professor of history review these and tell us calmly what else could have been done by Canada on each of those occasions. At the close of the Revolutionary war, should Canada have been surrendered to the States? That, he sees, would have been infamous. He points out that the responsibility for the war was quite as much on one side as on the other. There was a group of Boston Republicans who were determined from the first to bring about separation, and their influence was all-powerful. Some of the reasons given for the war by the colonies, such as the toleration extended by the Mother Country to the Roman Catholics of Quebec, and her insistence that the Indians' prior claim to their own land should be acknowledged, are to the eternal glory of Britain. "England at all events, was bound in honor to protect the refugees in their new home." The next crisis of our history was the war of 1812. It was a war of one against twenty or thirty, but what else could our fathers do but repel "unprincipled aggression?" "The best part of the American people opposed the war," but that did not make it any less grievous for the Canadians who were killed, maimed, or ruined, in defending their country from invasion.

THE WOLF AND THE LAMB.

Again, when in 1837, the struggle for responsible government in Canada broke out into petty rebellions, what else could any government do but put these down?" The irritating fillibustering was kept up along our border at that time by American sympathizers to described as one of "many blind efforts of the New World to shake off European interference." Blind indeed, for the next sentence points out "that in Upper Canada there was not a single British bayonet when the rebellion was put down." The only interference in the case came, not from Europe, but from the worst elements in the United States which at the time controlled the country. It was the story of the wolf and the lamb over again and the attitude of the suggestive lamb could not be tolerated by any high-minded wolf. Again, when in 1846 Britain cut the commercial tie between herself and Canada, and as consequences, "property in the towns fell fifty per cent. in value," and "three fourths of the commercial men were bankrupt," what should Canada have done: Sued for admission to the United States? Had we taken this course and entered the Union, then, it doubtless would have been our immediate gain. "Many leading merchants," and others of the same kind so counselled, but the people were made of nobler stuff. Who that knows the meaning of life and has looked into the secret fountains of national greatness will deny that they choose aright?

THE RECIPROCITY OF 1854.

In 1854 Lord Elgin obtained a Reciprocity treaty and that benefited us for twelve years, though not to anything like the extent generally supposed. Most of the benefit would have accrued to us in any case, and it is demonstrable that the States were benefited even more than Canada. The treaty was ended, it seems, because our neighbors were irritated at the criticisms of part of the British and Canadian press during the war. They forgot that when the Emperor Napoleon urged that the south should be recognized, it was Britain that refused, and they forgot that forty thousand Canadians had fought for the union.

"COMMERCIAL ATROPHY."

But, again, we ask, what else could the British provinces have done in the circumstances but confederate and try to build up an inter-provincial and foreign trade. If the habitans had been able to speak English, if Maine had not been shoved up so far north, if "north-west angle" of Lake of the Woods had read south-west in the treaty, and if a number of other things had only been otherwise, our task would have been easier; but only children cry over spilled milk. We had to cut out our coat according to the cloth we had. And, that we have not failed, as far as money-making is concerned, Mr. Darling's article in Appendix A (of Goldwin Smith's book) is sufficient to prove. The deposits in our building societies and loan companies have increased from $577,299 in 1867, to $17,757,376 in 1889. In the chartered banks the total amount at the credit of depositors was $30,653,-193 in 1867; in 1889 it was $126,243,755. The balances at the credit of depositors in the government savings banks and post office have risen from a trifle to $43-000,000. This astonishing development is called "commercial atrophy." Moderate men would hardly dream of hoping for anything better than a continuance of the atrophy. Other evidences of our material progress could easily be given.

"MILLIONS FOR DEFENCE BUT—"

Confederation, of course, like every political organization that has been invented, has its defects; but these surely can be remedied by a free people. It is not wholly a bad thing that reforms should be called for. The growth of ideas is continually suggesting something to reform. No doubt Confederation has cost us something. Everything of value does cost. As yet, it has not cost one-tenth or one-hundreth part of the money or the blood that our neighbors have paid to gain and complete their union. It is purely perversity to say that "The fruits of Canadian industry are being lavished by scores of millions on political railways and other works, the object of which is to keep Canada forever separated from her neighbor." The Intercolonial railway, the Canadian Pacific and the "Soo" canal had to be constructed when we decided to be a nation. Bitter experience and downright humiliation taught us that each of those works was necessary, and consequently the money for their construction was voted by the people without a murmur. Besides, these works do not separate the countries. Our neighbors make some use of our canals, and a very extensive use indeed of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific. During their war the Grand Trunk was invaluable to them. So is the Canadian Pacific now.

"NOT A CENT FOR TRIBUTE!"

Here, then, is the question to which we would respectfully press for an answer: What else could Canada have done at any of the previous crises in its history, and what else could it have done in 1867? At every stage in our development we were shut up to one course. It is in events that we must look for the will of God. Lans Deo! He will guide us to the end.

TO-DAY AND THEN!

And when we contrast the condition of things in Canada half a century ago with the present, we may well take courage. Lord Durham, in his report, alludes "to the striking contrast which is presented between the American and the British sides of the frontier line in respect to every sign of productive industry, increasing wealth and progressive civilization." Major Head, the commissioner appointed by him to visit the lower provinces, gave a melancholy report of their poverty, backwardness and stagnation. In his journey through Nova Scotia he saw "half the tenements abandoned, and lands everywhere falling into decay." How different the spectacle now from Victoria and Vancouver on the Pacific to St. John, Halifax and Sydney on the Atlantic. Depression exists in some districts, but it can be said with truth that there are not in the world five millions of human beings better fed and better clad, or more peaceful, prosperous, intelligent and God-fearing, than the five millions who call Canada their home, and who would fight to the death for the welfare, the unity or the honor of their home. Confederation has not brought the millenium. It may be doubted whether any political arrangement or re-arrangement will do that; but at any rate, confederation has not been a failure.

G. M. GRANT.

Mr. Allison's Assessment.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE:—

Sir.—Your readers are familiar with the facts of my assessment case up to the points where the general board of the Common Council decided to give me relief to the extent of $20.00 for the year 1889, instead of carrying out their own motion that I should be assessed upon my sworn statement which they asked me and which I did submit to them.

Fram inquiries made at the different offices in the city building I found this reduction applied to the year 1889 only and that I was still assessed upon my former shares in the ship General Domville or their equivalent for the year 1890, and that it was necessary for me to again petition the council before I could obtain relief for this latter year. I petitioned the board and they have decided that I am entitled to no reduction for 1890 and nothing now remains for me to do but to pay or go to jail. I have decided to do the latter.

I am, however, not yet quite finished with the assessors and I have this day addressed a letter to the mayor and common council formally charging Mr. Wm. F. Bunting with willfully discriminating between citizens regarding the value of their property, that is assessing different parties at different valuations on the same piece of property, knowing that one of the valuations at least is false. I have undeniable proof in my possession that he has done this in my case, and I would ask your readers to watch the result and see whether I get a fair hearing or not, and if a fair hearing is given me whether or not I can prove this statement. Yours truly,

I. C. ALLISON, C. E.

St. John, May 9th, 1891.

There are some patent medicines that are more marvelous than a dozen doctor's prescriptions, but they're not those that profess to cure *everything*.

Everybody, now and then, feels 'run down,' 'played out.' They've the will, but no power to generate vitality. They're not sick enough to call a doctor, but just too sick to be well. That's where the right kind of a patent medicine comes in, and does for a dollar what a doctor wouldn't do for less than five or ten. We put in our claim for Dr. Pierce's Medical Discovery.

We claim it to be an unequalled remedy to purify the blood and invigorate the liver. We claim it to be lasting in its effects, creating an appetite, purifying the blood, and preventing Bilious, Typhoid and Malarial fevers *if taken in time*. The time to take it is when you first feel the signs of *weariness* and *weakness*. The time to take it, on general principles, is NOW.

He—Your lips taste sweet, my darling.

She—Yes; I put salve on them a few minutes ago.

King of Medicines

A Cure "Almost Miraculous."

"When I was 14 years of age I had a severe attack of rheumatism, and after I recovered had to go on crutches. A year later, scrofula, in the form of white swellings, appeared on various parts of my body, and for 11 years I was an invalid, being confined to my bed 6 years. In that time ten or eleven sores appeared and broke, causing me great pain and suffering. I feared I never should get well.

"Early in 1886 I went to Chicago to visit a sister, but was confined to my bed most of the time I was there. In July I read a book, 'A Day with a Circus,' in which were statements of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was so impressed with the success of this medicine that I decided to try it. To my great gratification the sores soon decreased, and I began to feel better and in a short time I was up and out of doors. I continued to take Hood's Sarsaparilla for about a year, when, having used six bottles, I had become so fully released from the disease that I went to work for the Flint & Walling Mfg. Co., and since then

HAVE NOT LOST A SINGLE DAY

on account of sickness. I believe the disease is expelled from my system, I always feel well, am in good spirits and have a good appetite. I am now 27 years of age and can walk as well as any one, except that one limb is a little shorter than the other, owing to the loss of bone, and the sores formerly on my right leg. To my friends my recovery seems almost miraculous, and I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the king of medicines." WILLIAM A. LEHR, 9 N. Railroad St., Kendallville, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

ESTEY'S COD LIVER OIL CREAM

CURES COUGHS COLDS CONSUMPTION

A GREAT FLESH PRODUCER —PLEASANT TO TAKE— ENDORSED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS—PRICE 50 CTS.

Children always Enjoy It.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

of pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is almost as palatable as milk.

A MARVELLOUS FLESH PRODUCER

It is indeed, and the little lads and lassies who take cold easily, may be fortified against a cough that might prove serious, by taking Scott's Emulsion after their meals during the winter season.

Beware of substitutions and imitations.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

CATARRH AND COLD IN HEAD HOW CURED

NASAL BALM

NASAL BALM

CATARRH

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 cured in time*, neglect should its usual 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 of similar in name.

Lace Curtains Cleansed or Dyed any desired Color.

A SPECIALTY MADE OF

Cream or Ecru Shades

Which we warrant not to fade.

Dyeing - - - 75c. per pair.

Cleansing - - 50 to 60c " "

UNGAR'S LAUNDRY,

28 to 34 Waterloo St.

and 62 and 64 Granville St., Halifax, N. S.

IN STOCK

$1000.00

WORTH OF

THE ORIGINAL

White Enamelled Letters,

Introduced by me in 1884.

Beware of cheap imitations.

Letters and work guaranteed as usual.

PRICES RIGHT.

LEB. ROBERTSON,

SOLE AGENT,

154 Prince William Street.

The Largest and Most Complete

Business Sign Establishment

in the Maritime Provinces,

White Enamelled Letters

—FOR WINDOWS.—

Prices put on with our Enamelled Cement, and warranted not to fall off.

	1 INCH LETTER	12 CTS	
2	do.	do.	20 "
3	do.	do.	22 "
4	do.	do.	32 "
5	do.	do.	43 "
6	do.	do.	50 "

LARGER SIZES, SPECIAL RATES.

D. M. RING,

Sign and Show Card Painter,

59 QUEEN STREET.

The above Enamelled Cement is of English make and controlled solely by me. Letters placed with it need no strapping with plaster to keep them from slipping on a glass surface. Warranted not to drop off.

Letters and Cement shipped to any place in the Provinces.

FOR SALE.

A BARGAIN.

The ENGINE and BOILER lately in use in the GAZETTE Office. The Engine is 3 H. P. and the Boiler 4 H. P. Both in excellent condition.

For price &c., apply to the

EVENING GAZETTE OFFICE.

HANGING LAMPS.

READ! A big bargain in HANGING LAMPS; a special line just opened at $2.50 each, at

FRED BLACKADAR'S CROCKERY STORE,

166 Union Street.

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JAS. A. ROBINSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR, HAS REMOVED TO

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MIRRORS. MIRRORS.

To get the Best MANTEL and SHOP MIRRORS at lowest rates go to

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PICTURE FRAMING AND GILDING A SPECIALTY.

TELEPHONE 469.

SKINNER'S CARPET WAREROOMS,

58 KING STREET.

I am ready for the spring trade with the largest and best assorted stock of the most beautiful designs and colorings ever shown in this market, as follows:

50,000 yards Brussels, over 100 patterns to select from;

25,000 " Tapestry, " " " " "

100 Pieces Linoleum, 4 yds wide, 25 " " "

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

WILTON'S, WONDERFUL COLORINGS.

Cheneille Curtains in all the new colors;

Swiss Aplique Curtains, elegant designs;

Curtain Poles in all the leading styles.

The designs are all private; and as I have had 25 years experience in buying and only buy from manufacturers and in large quantities. I am in a position to sell as low as any one in the trade if you want reliable goods.

A. O. SKINNER.

HUGH CRAWFORD

Wishes to inform the public that he has returned to his old stand, 81 GERMAIN STREET, also that as the rent is much less than the store lately occupied by him, he can sell goods very much lower, and will thus give customers the benefit.

THE STOCK OF

PIANOS, ORGANS and SEWING MACHINES

is second to none in the city. Pleasant store and a fine chance to examine goods. GREAT BARGAINS for CASH; sales on the INSTALLMENT PLAN. Call and inspect.

Pianos Moved and Tuned at the Lowest Rates by experienced hands.

H. CRAWFORD, - - 81 Germain St.

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FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

MARKET BUILDING, GERMAIN STREET.

We are now showing for Spring Sales a Splendid Line of

BEDROOM SUITES in Walnut, Oak, Ash and Hardwood;
HALL STANDS, SIDEBOARDS and WARDROBES;
EXTENSION TABLES and LIBRARY TABLES in Walnut, Oak and Stained Woods;
DINING CHAIRS, CANESEAT CHAIRS and ROCKING CHAIRS;
OFFICE DESKS and CHAIRS, and a large stock of Low Priced BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, TABLES, Etc., Etc.

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BOSTON SHOE STORE

211 Union Street.

JUST RECEIVED.

FULL LINE OF

Men's Working Bals, Pegged and Brass Rivited. Also, Boys' and Youths' Grain Leather waterright Bals in all sizes at reasonable prices.

NOW FOR BUSINESS!

Spring and Summer, 1891.

JAS. S. MAY & SON,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

(Domville Building,)

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Beg to announce that they are receiving their new spring stock, consisting of

West of England and Scotch Suitings, Diagonals, Pant Goods and Overcoatings.

These goods are from the best markets, and we are prepared to offer our customers and the public generally good value for their money. Prices subject to 10 per cent. for net cash. Samples sent by mail.

LAURANCE SPECTACLES

are the only ones I can see properly with.

These Spectacles are positively the BEST goods made, and can be obtained at

W. C. Rudman Allan's

CHEMIST and DRUGGIST,

WEST ST. JOHN.

—OR AT—

JOSHUA STARK'S,

WATCHMAKER,

31 UNION STREET, ST. JOHN.

A. CHIPMAN SMITH & CO.,

DRUGGISTS, Charlotte Street, St. John.

A. G. BOWES & CO.,

wish to inform their friends and the public generally that they are prepared to attend to all work in

Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Steam Heating, Hot Water, or Hot Air Heating.

Ranges fitted with Hot Water Connections; Stoves Fitted Up; Stoves Taken Down, Removed, Repaired, or Stored on our premises.

All work in the Plumbing line personally attended to by MR. CODNER.

REPAIRS A SPECIALTY.

LOW PRICES.

Telephone 192.

21 Canterbury St., St. John, N. B.,

Then Art Tired After Moving!

—SO GET SOME—

Good Tea

TO-NIGHT

—AT THE—

CENTRAL TEA STORE,

214 Union Street.

G. G. CORBET.

FLOWERS.

Floral Designs of every description Bouquets and Cut Flowers.

SUPPLIED AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

D. McINTOSH, - Florist.

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WHO IS HE?

THE TAILOR

who satisfies all his customers.

104 KING STREET.

PIANOS MENDELSSOHN & EVANS BROS. ORGANS

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.

Boston Brown Bread

Every Saturday.

Families Supplied with

CAKE AND PASTRY

of every description.

Fresh every day.

J. O. MILLER.

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New Brunswick Electric Co.

Arc and Incandescent Lights all day, all night.

Incandescent Lights either by Meter or Contract.

Our meters are all direct reading and may be tested by the consumer at any time. A perfect service guaranteed and a perfect light.

GEO. F. CALKIN,

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A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

PERFUMES

OF THE LEADING MAKERS.

Perfume in Bulk, Choice Quality, Cologne, Bay Rum, im. and domestic Florida, Violet & Sachet Powder; Cut Glass Bottles.

—FOR SALE LOW BY—

WM. B. McVEY, Chemist

185 UNION STREET.

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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.

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NOW OPEN.---All the Latest Shapes

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

Fine Soft and Flexible Stiff Hats.

—ALSO—

Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas, etc.

LOWEST PRICES.

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IMPORTER AND DEALER IN Rubber and Leather Belting, Rubber and Linen Hose, Lace Leather and Oak Leather, Cotton Waste and Steam Packing, Lubricating Oils, Mill Files, Emery Wheels, Emery Cloth and Emery, Wrought Iron Pipe, Cast Iron Water Pipe; Steam, Gas and Water Fittings, Steam Pumps, Steam Gauges, Injectors, Bolts, Nuts and Washers, Babbit Metal and Antimony, Steam and Hot Water Heating Supplies.

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Calls the attention of Tinsmiths and General Dealers to the fact that he has now in Stock, a full line of

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Trimmings, Tools and Machines,

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