POTTS

Walnut and Oak Sideboards, 2 Mantel Marble Clocks, Roller Top Desk and Bookcase combined, Parlor Sofas and Couches, Sewing Machines, Pianos, Typewriters, Office Tables and Chairs, Carpets, Folding Bed, Mattresses and Sundry other goods. Also the balance of stock of Furs now on hand.

By Auction at No. 96 Germain street (Masonic Block), on Friday Morning, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock. Come for bargains.

F. L. POTTS, Auctioneer.

POTTS

## Auction Sale

There will be sold at Public Auction at Chubb's corner, in the City of St. John, on Saturday, January 28th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, the equity of redemption of George S. Cushing in all the stock and shares in the Cushing Box Company, Limited, assigned by him to the Eastern Trust Company by indenture dated May 2nd, A. D. 1910.

Dated at the City of St. John, Jan. 23rd, 1911.

THE EASTERN TRUST CO'Y, Assignee.
F. L. POTTS, Auctioneer.

Jan. 24, 1911.

POTTS

## Foreclosure Sale

Pursuant to a Decree of the Supreme Court, Chancery Division, made in the action of Sara E. Cave-Brown-Cave of the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, England, Murray MacLaren of the City of Saint John in the City and County of Saint John and Province of New Brunswick, and Joseph R. Stone of the same place, Trustees of the last Will and Testament of John W. Nicholson, late of the said City of Saint John, deceased, Plaintiffs, and Adam H. Bell and Susan Bell his wife, and Hudson M. Breen, defendants, for the foreclosure of the Mortgage and sale of the mortgaged premises hereinafter described and in said Decree mentioned and described, there will be offered for sale with the approbation of Edward T. C. Knowles, Esquire, a Master of the Supreme Court, at Chubb's Corner (so called), being the Northwesterly corner of Prince William and Princess Streets in the said City of Saint John at twelve o'clock noon on Saturday the fourth day of March, 1911, all and singular the mortgaged premises in the Plaintiff's Statement of Claim and in the said Decree described as follows, that is to say:—"All that certain lot, piece and parcel of land situate, lying and being in King's Ward in the City of Saint John and bounded and described as follows, that is to say, beginning on the northern side of Union Street at the intersection of a prolongation Northwardly of the Western line of Prince William Street with the said Northern line of Union Street, thence running Northerly at right angles to Union Street, along the Western side of the prolongation Northwardly of Prince William Street, there to be laid out sixty feet in width and called or to be called Hazen Avenue eighty-four feet, thence at right angles Westerly and parallel to Union Street forty-five feet, thence at right angles Southerly and parallel to the said prolongation of Prince William Street or Hazen Avenue eighty-four feet to the said Northern side of Union Street and thence Easterly along the said Northern side of Union Street forty-five feet to the place of beginning, comprising the whole of lot No. (5) five on a plan of a subdivision of the Chipman property so called there situate; also a strip three feet in width off the Easterly side of lot No. (4) on the plan together with all and singular the buildings, fences and improvements thereon, and the rights and appurtenances to the said lands and premises belonging or appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, dower right of dower, property, claim and demand both at law and in equity of the said defendants in to or out of the said lands and premises.

The above sale is made pursuant to the provisions of the Judicature Act 1909, at which sale all parties including the Plaintiffs as trustees have leave to bid.

Further particulars may be had from D. King Hazen, 108 Prince William Street, the Plaintiff's Solicitor.

Dated the thirtieth day of December, A. D. 1910.

EDWARD T. C. KNOWLES,
A Master of the Supreme Court.
F. L. POTTS. Auctioneer.

## NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the legislative assembly of New Brunswick at its next session for the passing of an act to incorporate The New Brunswick Hydro-Electric Power Company, with power to acquire and develop the waterpower at Lepreaux River and such other waterpowers in Charlotte and St. John counties as in the opinion of the company may be profitably developed and to generate electric power and transmit the same and to acquire rights, easements, franchises and privileges necessary for the efficient operation of the company, and with power to issue bonds to an amount not exceeding the capital stock of the company.

Dated at St. John, N. B., this eighteenth day of January, A. D., 1911.

POWELL AND HARRISON,
Solicitors for Applicants.

## Estate of James H. Gray, Deceased

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of James H. Gray, late of Fairville, in the Parish of Lancaster, Medical Doctor, deceased, have been duly granted by the Probate Court of the City and County of Saint John to the undersigned.

All persons having any legal claims against the said Estate are required to file the same, duly proved by Affidavit as by Law required, with the undersigned Solicitor; and all persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned Administratrix.

Dated this nineteenth day of January, A. D., 1911.

ELLEN M. GRAY,
Administratrix.
AMON A. WILSON,
Solicitor.

### TENDERS FOR FIRE HOSE.

Sealed tenders will be received at the office of the common clerk of the City of St. John, addressed to him marked "Tenders for Hose," until Monday, January 30th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for 2,000 feet best cotton rubber lined hose, 2½ inch, with couplings complete, St. John thread, to be delivered at No. 3 Fire Station within one month after acceptance of tender.

The city does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ROBERT WISELY,
Director Dept.
Public Safety.
ADAM P. MACINTYRE,
St. John, N. B., Comptroller.
Jan. 23, 1911.

### By Order of the Common Council of the City of St. John.

Public notice is hereby given that a bill will be presented for enactment at the next session of the provincial legislature the object of which is to provide for the taking of a plebiscite, at the civic elections in April next, as to whether or not the electors of the City of St. John are in favor of governing the said city by a mayor and five aldermen all to be elected at large, instead of by a mayor and seventeen aldermen as at present.

Dated at the City of St. John, the twenty-third day of January, A. D. 1911.

HERBERT E. WARDROPER,
Common Clerk.

### BY ORDER OF THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAINT JOHN.

Public Notice is hereby given that a Bill will be presented for enactment at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature the object of which is to amend the law relating to Civic Elections in the City of Saint John by changing the day for holding the Election for Mayor and Aldermen from the third Tuesday in April to the third Monday in April in each year.

Dated at the City of Saint John, N. B., the twenty-first day of January, A. D. 1911.

HERBERT E. WARDROPER,
Common Clerk.

### STAR LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED, in Liquidation.

CURATOR'S SALE.

Tenders will be received up to noon of the Fifteenth day of February, 1911, for all or any portion of the property of the Star Line Steamship Company, Limited, used and employed by the said Company on its river steamer service between Saint John and Fredericton, New Brunswick. The property of the Company consisting of the following:—Steamship "Victoria," built at Saint John, New Brunswick in 1897 and registered at Saint John, registered dimensions being as follows: Length, 191.2; breadth 30; depth, 7.9; gross tonnage, 1092; registered tonnage, 631; horse power, 53; paddle wheel steamship. Steamship "Majestic," built at Toronto in 1879, registered at Montreal; registered dimensions: Length 110; breadth, 21.9; depth, 5.8; gross tonnage 575; registered tonnage, 166; horse power, 33; screw steamship, together with their respective tackle, apparel and outfit, wharf, warehouse and buildings, at Fredericton.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Dated this twenty-sixth day of January, A. D. 1911.

J. R. STONE, Curator,
Saint John, New Brunswick.

## Assessors' Notice

The Board of Assessors of Taxes for the City of Saint John hereby require all persons liable to be rated for the year 1911 forthwith to furnish to the Assessors true statements of all their property, real estate, personal estate and income, which is assessable under "The Saint John City Assessment Act, 1909," and hereby give notice that blank forms on which statements may be furnished can be obtained at the office of the assessors, and that such statements must be perfected under oath and filed in the office of the assessors, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

Dated this Fifth Day of January, A. D., 1911.

ARTHUR W. SHARP, Chairman
URIAH DRAKE,
TIMOTHY LANTALUM,
HARTLEY C. VANWART,
JOHN ROSS,
Assessors of Taxes.

Extracts from "The Saint John City Assessment Act, 1909."

"Sec. 32. The assessors shall ascertain as nearly as possible, the particulars of the real estate, the personal property, and the income of any person, who has not brought in a statement in accordance with their notice and as required by this law, and shall make an estimate thereof at the true value and amount, to the best of their information and belief; and such estimate shall be conclusive upon all persons who have not filed their statements in due time, unless they can show a reasonable excuse for the omission."

"Sec. 43. No person shall have an abatement unless he has filed with the assessors the statement under oath within the time required; nor shall the Common Council, in any case, sustain an appeal from the judgment of the assessors, unless they shall be satisfied that there was good cause why the statement was not filed in due time as herein provided."

## Notice

All accounts due The New Star for advertising or subscription, must be paidat once asthe books are being closed

All Styles New and Second Hand Carriages, Painting and Repairing promptly attended to. 'Phone, and we will send for your wagon for either paint or repairs
A. G. EDGECOMBE,
115 to 129 City Road. 'Phone, factory, 547 House 228

# LEADERS OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT WARMLY WELCOMED TO ST. JOHN

Continued From Page One.

"I do not say there are not some amounts paid during the new year which were incurred before the close of the fiscal year for we could not pay the bills before we received them, but I do say that we have made all the improvement we could and the situation in this regard is not as bad as it used to be. Last year we paid out for public works between the close of the fiscal year and the opening of the legislature, $128,000. The last year they were in power they paid out for the same department from the first of November until the House opened in February $216,000, and the year before that $269,000, and the year before that $232,000. Where do you think the largest amounts were carried over?

### For Game Protection.

"If we have paid out money for education and the other public services we are here to admit it. Take the case of game protection. The old government paid the game wardens $1.35 per day and thought this was enough. We could not insult the working man with a wage like that so we raised the payment to $1.75 and $2. I am sure that all working men will approve of the advance. Consider a payment of $1.25 per day and then read in the newspapers supporting the provincial opposition ravings about the higher cost of living. It is enough to give a man the cold chills.

"We spent more money but we got it, and we did not spend the money before we got it. In reference to the revenue side of the sheet, the largest item of revenue was from the Dominion subsidy and next comes the territorial revenue which is controlled by the Crown Lands Department. From territorial revenue the province got in 1907 the sum of $321,000 and in 1908 the first year when we were in power and before we could get the new scale at work we got $343,000. In 1909 this was increased to $395,000 and in 1910 to $494,000, when we had an opportunity of putting the new system into effect. Now if you forget all else I want you to remember that we got in 1910 $173,000 more revenue from the territorial revenues than in 1907. Mr. Robinson says we got more because we changed the size of the log, but that is a Robinson fable.

### Limit Disregarded.

"We are now cutting the same size of lumber as we did in 1907 and I do not think any lumberman in the province except possibly Thomas Hilyard would say that the old Government held to the limit of an eighteen foot log with ten inches at the top end. Any man who looked at the lumber floating in the streams would see that this was not the case. We said to the lumbermen if the old Government has been allowing you to cut to sixteen feet and to nine inches at the top end we will do the same, but we will change the limit to sixteen feet and make you keep to it. There is no dicerence in the size of the log, but only in the imagination of Mr. Robinson.

"I can show you that while we got more revenue in 1910 than in 1907 the lumber cut in 1907 was larger than in 1910. The statement of the trans-Atlantic lumber shipments may be taken as a reasonable estimate of the size of the cut, and they show as follows: 1907—355,000,000 feet; 1908—306,000,000 feet 1909—325,000,000 feet; 1910—327,000,000 feet.

"From this it will be seen that the shipments in 1910 were 28,000,000 feet less than in 1907. I believe the figures of the shipments to the United States will tell the same story. The Canada Lumberman, published in Toronto, with a correspondent on the Miramichi, in a recent issue said the shipments from the Miramichi have been less than formerly, and also that there is less lumber left on the wharves waiting for shipment. Now if you ship less, and you have less left behind for shipment, it is a pretty safe indication that your cut was not larger.

### Agricultural Education.

"We have also been criticized because there is not a farmer in the provincial cabinet. I can probably come nearer to qualifying for that than any other member of the cabinet, for although not a farmer, I am pretty near one, and I have always been interested in agriculture. I think our educational system has been wrong in that we have not paid more attention to agriculture in our schools, and we have been educating our young people away from the farms into the cities and the professions. As a result the cities of the province have shown growth, but this has been at the expense of the rural districts.

"I would favor taking out of the school curriculum some of the subjects now there and replacing them with agriculture. We want our young men to stay on the farms, and the fact that the producing portion of the community is not as great as the consuming portion accounts, in a measure for the higher cost of living. That is why you pay 30 cents per pound for turkey and 20 cents a pound for a decent chicken.

"They have also criticised Mr. Hazen because he put a medical doctor in charge of the agricultural department. This was the most appropriate thing Mr. Hazen could have done, for if ever there was a department sick and nigh unto death it was the agricultural department when we took charge of it. We got a physician for it and the result is that we have made it a working department, the best in the government. When we came into power we found in the province 58 agricultural societies which was five less than there were five years before that. After three years we have 88, an increase of over 50 per cent. We did not cut the grants down as the societies increased, on the contrary we increased them. The first year we gave $8,000 to the agricultural societies, the second year $10,000 and last year the grants for this purpose were $13,000.

### Records Side By Side.

"When we attempt to compare our actions with the actions of our predecessors, the Telegraph always says the old Government is not on trial. That is true, but they can't get away from their record and we don't intend that they shall. We intend to put our record beside theirs and then ask the people which they prefer. The old Government imported some Clyde mares and so did we. In 1907 the old Government brought in 38 Clyde mares which were sold to farmers of the province at a loss of $149 per animal. In 1909 we imported 59 Clyde mares of about the same quality and these we sold to the farmers at a net loss of $38, practically the same animals. Moreover the government paid the freight on all the animals and thus put the farmer living at Grand Falls on an equality with the farmer living at Rothesay or Welsford. We didn't do exactly as the old Government did. True, we didn't take two men and send them to Scotland to buy horses, men who knew so little about horses that when they got there they had to get a horseman to buy the horses for them. We cut out the delegation and sent the horseman in the first place.

"In 1907 the old government imported 95 sheep into the province and sold them to the farmers at a net loss of $1,326, or about $14 each. In 1910 we imported and sold them at three points, Moncton, Fredericton and Newcastle. Our loss on the sheep was less than $600 or about $5 on each.

### One Importation.

"I could tell you about another purchase of animals made by the old government. How they sent an expert to Ontario to buy them and he bought them and found they were diseased. Let us briefly trace the steps. The government paid for the animals, they paid for the freight on them, they paid the expenses of the man who bought them, then they paid for a man to shoot them when they were found to be diseased and they paid for the expense of burying them. That is the story of one of the old government's importations.

"About a year ago the government thought fruit could be grown in the province and we engaged a horticulturist—a good man who has done good work. He has instructed the farmers in the method of spraying the trees and the packing of their fruit. Then we thought that the province should have a place among the other provinces as a fruit growing country and we sent an exhibit of fruit to the Royal Horticultural exhibition in London.

"It was but a small exhibit of 40 boxes, but we won four medals, and while the intrinsic value of the medals was not great, the province got great value from the advertising which we received. Last year we made another exhibit and an exhibit of New Brunswick fruit was made in this city. From the showing made we know that this province can grow fruit in competition with any province in Canada. Thanks to the efforts of the provincial horticulturist there is a new interest in fruit culture in the province.

"We are satisfied that we have on the St. John river between St. John and Fredericton, splendid fruit lands, which can be bought at a price not more than $25 per acre, every whit as good as the fruit lands of British Columbia, which are worth $100 per acre. It is our desire to make this portion of the river from St. John to Fredericton a veritable orchard.

### Poultry Raising.

"We are also trying to do something in the way of poultry and last year we engaged a poultry expert to stimulate interest in poultry raising and show the people what a great chance the province has in this line. New Brunswick is more favorably situated as a great poultry centre than any province in Canada. The tourist traffic in the summer and the winter port steamers in the winter furnish a never failing market for all the poultry we can raise and what will it be in the future when there are more tourists and the business of the winter port steamers is vastly increased. There will be an increased demand and we will not be able to supply it in the next generation."

In conclusion, Mr. Flemming thanked the Borden Club for the reception he had received and wished them every success. They had chosen a good name for their club and deserved success. A club which had for its object the gathering in of young men to study public affairs deserved to prosper. An organization, which taught the history and the principles of the Liberal-Conservative party from 1867 to the present time deserved success, and he was sure they would meet with it.

He was heartily applauded during his speech as he made his telling reply to the criticisms against the Hazen government and evidenced the good work and aggressive policies which that government is putting into force.

The club secretary then read the telegram from R. L. Borden which is printed elsewhere in this report.

The following telegrams were received and read at the meeting:—

G. Earle Logan, Secretary,
St. John, N. B.

Best wishes for successful meeting. Hazen Government is giving enlightened and clean administration, and deserves and retains confidence of electorate. Party here enthusiastic in present and confident of future.

(Signed) JOHN W. DANIEL.

G. E. Logan, Secretary, Borden Club.

I send warmest good wishes to the club and congratulations upon the splendid work which it has accomplished in the Liberal-Conservative cause. Our party is stronger today than at any time since 1896, and looks forward with just confidence to the result of the next appeal to the people.

(Signed) R. L. BORDEN.

### PREMIER HAZEN.

Premier Hazen received an ovation when he stepped to the front of the platform. Hearty and prolonged applause greeted him and when a call was given for three cheers the response was given with a will.

In opening he referred to the meetings held in Moncton and Albert where large audiences had assembled to hear the premier and Hon. Mr. Flemming, and where the greatest interest was manifested. Particularly was this so in Moncton which was generally regarded as a Liberal stronghold and which was responsible for the defeat of the four government candidates in the last election. They came into Moncton with a majority of 300, but were beaten in the city itself. Hon. Mr. Hazen predicted that on the next election the government would carry Westmorland county and even the city of Moncton which is the constituency of C. W. Robinson, leader of the Opposition.

It is little more than two and a half years, said Mr. Hazen since he was called upon to form a government after the defeat at the polls of the government led by Mr. Robinson. He would venture to say that never in the history of the province had a government been forced to meet such a rancorous and bitter Opposition as the government of which he had the honor to be premier. On March 3rd, 1908 the electors of the province turned the government out and the old government stepped down with bitterness. He had hardly expected however, that they would launch such a campaign of slander and downright falsehood as had been carried on by the members of the party and the organs of the Opposition in the city.

He believed that if Ananias came to earth he would have to hand the championship belt over to the editors of the Telegraph and Times, and they could settle between themselves which was entitled to it, although he had no doubt that the superior ability of the editor of the Telegraph would land the belt for him, and would enable him to outclass the editor of the Times.

### Every Pledge Fulfilled.

The claim had been made that the government had not carried out the pledges made before election. In answer to this, he said that no government in the country had been so little open to criticism of this nature. His government had carried out every promise and pledge made in opposition.

On every platform it had been announced that the government would introduce an audit act with an auditor of independent powers. Under the old act the auditor general was merely a clerk, and could be dismissed at will. Every year hundreds of dollars had been paid out without a check. His government introduced an audit act investing the auditor general with independent powers, and he cannot be dismissed except by a two-thirds vote of the members of the house. In this way the old system had been entirely changed, and not without cause, for the old government regarded the treasury as if it existed for their own benefit. This has all been done away with, and if a change of government should come tomorrow it could never happen that when the auditor entered the doors of a department the head of the department would retire to the cellar and blow his brains out rather than face the disgrace about to come to him.

He had promised to give the people a highway act which would restore to the people the right of statute labor in lieu of cash payments for road works. The old government had passed an act which said that no man could pay his tax by statute labor and a resolution providing that when the tax had been paid the municipality had nothing to say as to how it should be expended.

In many parishes where statute labor had been performed the results had been excellent because the people of the parish had a local pride in the work. The parish highway board, as made up under the present act, consisted of two commissioners appointed by the municipality and the third by the government, so the people control their own roads and appoint their own officials and divide the parish into districts and fix the remuneration of the men who worked on the roads.

### Generous Road Grants.

These highway boards received grants for the support of the roads which were more generous than ever given in the province before. The highway act had been attacked by the critics of the government but the men who attacked it had never made any suggestions as to its improvement. Under the act the roads of the province had been improved from 50 to 100 per cent. One of the reasons for this was that the road money was honestly spent.

Under the old scheme the money voted for the roads was in many cases stolen and, said Mr. Hazen, "if anyone doubts it I can furnish the proof." In many cases the money never found its way to the roads, but went into the pockets of party grafters and boodlers.

There had been a campaign of misrepresentation as to the working of the Highway Act. Men who had been over the roads of the province were interviewed by reporters on opposition papers and their remarks distorted beyond recognition.

The government had been asked for a system of permanent roads patterned after the system of Quebec. In no province in Canada were the roads as bad as in Quebec, and the measure of assistance the government gives to permanent roads amounts to an offer to the municipalities that if they will expend a certain sum the province will give an equal sum.

In any case the sum given by the government of Quebec is limited to a smaller sum than the Province of New Brunswick spends in the municipalities for road work. The province had 13,000 miles of roads, and if even half of these were made permanent it would cost such a sum that any government considering it, would be fit subjects for Dr. Anglin. The government had improved the roads, and he would say that in two years time the province of New Brunswick would have the best roads in Canada.

### Crown Land Revenue.

The speaker had pledged himself to an honest collection of the revenues from the crown lands. He believed the former government had taken stumpage dues as low as 45 cents, but when Mr. Morrissy made the charge in the House he was almost expelled. In 1907 there had been more lumber cut than at any time since, and yet under the old government the stumpage colections for 1907 were $173,000 less than they are today with a smaller cut.

Refering to the work of the public works department, Premier Hazen dealt tellingly with the amounts expended by the old government on the repair and rebuilding of the bridges in the province. In the three years from 1905 until their term of office expired, the old government had repaired and rebuilt 880 bridges at a

Continued On Page Five.

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One cent per word each insertion. Discount of 33 1-3 per cent on advertisments running one week or longer if paid in advance. Minimum charge 25 cents.

## FOR SALE

### Machinery Bulletin

We are exclusive agents for

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The most High Class line of Machine Tools made in Canada. Also for Goldie & McCulloch, Wheelock and Corliss Engines.
Full line of new and second hand machines of all kinds.

**A. R. Williams' Machinery Co.,**
Of St. John, Ltd. 15 Dock St.

Edison Phonographs and Records, latest improved, $16.50. New Home, Domestic and other machines $5 up. Genuine Needles and Oil, all kinds. Sewing Machines and Phonographs repaired. William Crawford, 105 Princess street, opposite White Store.

## WANTED.

WANTED.—Position as order cook or pastry cook. Apply A. G., care of Standard.

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TO RENT. — Large auditorium, Temple Building, North End, to rent for concerts, public meetings, church fairs, and social gatherings. Apply W. F. Roberts, Sec.-Treas.

**To Let**
One Large Shop, 52x60 feet.
Apply
**A. E. Hamilton, Ltd.**
Erin and Brunswick Sts.

**TRY Duval's**
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**SHAD!**
FAT FALL SHAD IN HALF BBLS. AND PAILS.
JAMES PATTERSON,
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St. John, N. B.

**Oranges! Oranges!**
Landing, one car of Oranges, "QUAIL" BRAND
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Contractors are invited to send specifications for special import quotations.
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Scotch Whiskey 10 years old.
Just landing a large lot in cases 12 Quarts and 32 Flasks.
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Direct importers and dealers in all the leading brands of Wine and Liquors; we also carry in stock from the best houses in Canada very Old Ryes, Wines, Ales and Stout. Imported and Domestic Cigars.
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'Phone Main 2258-11.

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RAYMOND & DOHERTY,
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ST. JOHN, N. B.
FOSTER, BOND & CO.
JOHN H. BOND .. .. Manager.

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Corner Germain and Princess Streets,
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A. M. PHILPS, Manager.
This Hotel is under new management and has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished with Baths, Carpets, Linen, Silver, etc.
American Plan.

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Messrs. Vail Bros. of the Globe Laundry are now occupying their former premises and with a new plant and improved equipment are better prepared to meet the requirements of their patrons.

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