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POOR DOCUMENT

THE EVENING GAZETTE

is published every evening (Sunday excepted) at No. 21 Canterbury street.

JOHN A. BOWES, Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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The Subscription to THE GAZETTE is payable ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING.

We insert short condensed advertisements under the heads of Lost, For Sale, To Let, Found and Wants for 10 CENTS each insertion or 50 CENTS a week, payable ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

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ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1890.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

TWO WOODEN DOCKS.

The Sun this morning publishes a long account of the opening of the new Simpson dock in the Brooklyn Navy yard, a work which is highly spoken of and which will no doubt answer the purpose for which it is intended. The editorial comment of the Sun on the subject is as follows:—

We publish today a description of the naval dock at Brooklyn. This wooden dock was built by Simpson, and is described in all the papers as a perfect work. Piling is dearer in Brooklyn than here. The Brooklyn dock is lined throughout with Georgia pine. According to the New York Times the total cost of the Brooklyn dock was $569,000, which of course left a profit for the contractors. Engineer Endicott mentioned in the report is the man whom the mayor's committee agreed to engage to inspect Mr. Leary's plans for the St. John dock. He seems to have some experience with wooden dry docks.

The object of the Sun in speaking thus appears to be to draw an unfavorable comparison as to cost between the Leary dock and the Simpson dock. The total cost of the Simson dock was only $569,000 according to the Sun, and the Sun says that piling is dearer in Brooklyn than here, which is true. But the Brooklyn Simpson dock is much smaller than the Leary dock, as the following comparison will show:—

	Length.	Width at bottom.	Depth.
Leary Dock	665	60	25
Simpson Dock	500	50	22½

These dimensions show that the Leary Dock is immensely larger than the Brooklyn Simpson dock and that the cost of the former should be on the same basis at least 50 per cent greater than the cost of the latter. In respect to their capacity there is really no comparison. It may suit the Brooklyn people to call their new dock a first class dock but it is not entitled to that designation. A first class dock is a dock which will accommodate the largest steamship afloat and this the Brooklyn dock will not do. This will be made clear by a reference to the following table giving the length and breadth of a number of the large trans-Atlantic steamships running out of New York.

	Length.	Breadth.
City of Rome	563	53
Etruria	502	57
Umbria	502	57
Servia	515	52
La Touraine	536	55
La Gascogne	508	52
La Borgoyne	508	52
La Champagne	508	51
La Bretagne	508	51
Alaska	500	50
City of Paris	580	63
City of New York	580	63
City of Berlin	510	44
Teutonic	582	57
Majestic	582	57

Here we have a list of fifteen vessels not one of which could enter the Simpson dock, but which could easily be accommodated in the Leary dock. There is not an ocean steamer afloat that will not be able to enter the Leary dock, so St. John will be in as favorable a position with respect to a dry dock as any port in the world. Such a dock as that which Mr. Leary will build here would cost in Brooklyn at least $850,000.

But the dry dock is only one part of the Leary scheme of harbor improvement. Mr. Leary gives in addition to the dry dock 2540 feet of frontage of deep water wharves, with a depth of 27 feet at dead low water spring tides and 400 feet of wharf front, with from 18 to 20 feet of depth; in all 2,940 feet of wharf front. The same amount of wharf front would cost, according to Mr. Perley's estimate, at least $550,000. Besides this Mr. Leary gives us warehouses of sufficient capacity for 13,000 tons of freight and a grain elevator. It seems to us that in view of such facts as these, the Sun's hair splitting comments on the difference between the price of piling here and in Brooklyn are somewhat out of place.

THE GAZETTE is glad to be able to announce that Mr. Leary will accept the amended proposal of the common council for the payment of one per cent. on his outlay for twenty years, and work will begin on the Carleton improvements within the time specified in the resolution of the common council. The enemies of harbor improvements in St. John have not succeeded in making Halifax the winter port of Canada, as they evidently wished to do, and they will cut a very sorry figure when the people of St. John see the results which will follow from the construction of the works they did their best to defeat.

NEW BRUNSWICK'S ENEMY.

The Toronto Mail's report of Mr. Ellis' attack on the subsidy to the Tobique Valley Railway is as follows:—

Mr. Ellis (St. John) protested against the grant of $35,200 to the Tobique Valley railway, contending that there were not more than 3,000 persons in the two parishes through which the railroad was to pass.

Mr. Costigan defended the grant, claiming that the road would pass through a fertile country. It would open up one of the most unlimited deposits of gypsum on the continent.

The resolutions were reported and read a second time.

It was entirely characteristic of Mr. Ellis to endeavor to prevent the construction of a line of railway which is intended to develop one of the most fertile and beautiful districts of this province, with natural resources of the most valuable character. It was not because of ignorance that Mr. Ellis made this attack on the Tobique Valley, for he had seen it and was well aware of its advantages and of the necessity for the construction of a railway to open it up. Mr. Ellis merely went on the general principle which has been the guiding one of his entire political career, to do as much injury to this Province as possible, and to do everything that lies in his power to prevent the improvement of its condition. Mr. Ellis is the enemy within the gates who has been ever watchful to lose no opportunity to traduce and betray us, and his opposition to the Tobique Valley line is only one symptom of this mental disease from which he suffers. Fortunately his power for harm has become so small that he is of no more account than the fly on the wheel. He will not much longer misrepresent this loyal and intelligent constituency at Ottawa.

MR. D. G. SMITH AND THE GAZETTE.

The Chatham Advance publishes the following paragraph in its last issue:—

The St. John GAZETTE has advocated a good many absurd things in the course of its short existence, but none more so than the removal of the seat of local government from Fredericton to St. John, which it put forward as a serious proposition on Friday last. There is so much of lunacy in this idea that no sane person would seriously discuss it.

The meaning of this we presume is that according to Mr. D. G. Smith any one who proposes to remove the capital from Fredericton to St. John is a lunatic. Mr. David George Smith is well known to be a very wise person, but he is hardly entitled to call every one else insane who chances to differ from him. We would thank him to point out some of the other "many absurd things" the GAZETTE has advocated "in the course of its short existence" in order that the public may have an opportunity of judging whether they are really so very absurd or whether it is Mr. Smith himself that is the fool. Mr. Smith, it is needless to say, does not love THE GAZETTE, and the reason is not creditable to the North Shore man. We had occasion to point out some time ago that the Public Works report, for the year 1887 was the worst specimen of printing that ever was bound up among the Legislative journals of this Province, and was a disgrace to the office that issued it. The paper was of the very poorest quality, the press work was shockingly bad, and the whole affair was a cheap and dirty job, for which Mr. Smith received a large price. The hostility of the Advance and Mr. Smith to THE GAZETTE has since then been unceasing. He considered our remarks on his report as a reflection on his job office and commenced to boast of the excellent work that establishment could turn out. Mr. Smith did not seem to perceive that the fact of his office being able to do good work only made his offence the greater, because it showed that the exceeding badness of the report he printed was not due to lack of ability to do better work but arose from mere greed and a desire to cheat the government and consequently the public. This is not the first time, we may say, that Mr. Smith has been guilty of the same offence. Some years ago he reported the proceedings of the House of Assembly, and his contract with the government included the publication of the reports in pamphlet form after the session closed. Mr. Smith received all the money to which he was entitled under the contract when the House rose, but the published reports have not yet made their appearance and never will. A very black mark was placed against Mr. Smith's name after this discreditable proceeding, but that has not prevented him from since obtaining some public printing from the Provincial government. Such are the reasons which impel Mr. Smith to attack THE GAZETTE. We rejoice in the enmity and hatred of such persons. We desire the good wishes and praise of all good men, but the only thing that Mr. Smith can bestow upon us that we will thank him for, is his hatred, and we hope he will give us plenty of it.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Referring to the Nova Scotia elections, the Halifax Herald says:

The opposition party is united, confident and buoyant, and the government party is in distress and disheartened. Next Wednesday the men who borrowed money on the credit of the road grant for the repairing of the roads, instead of doing the work out of revenue, will be given notice to surrender the trust they have shown themselves unworthy of, and give place to men who will stop the double-quick march towards direct taxation.

We trust that these predictions may prove true; it is time for Nova Scotia to rid itself of the gang who have so grossly misrepresented it.

The Fredericton Farmer says: "We know a certain editor who has a head in which the seat of Judgement seems to be pretty well shattered." The Farmer evidently refers to the party who published the following in its columns in the same issue:—

The ethiopian cannot change his spots nor the sleuth-hound change his hide.

Our esteemed contemporary does not appear to be very familiar with the Bible, a book which we would strongly advise the editor of the Farmer to read

In Jeremiah 13th chapter and 23rd verse he will find the following:—

Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots? then may ye also do good that are accustomed to do evil.

The Springhill News publishes the following appeal to the electors of Springhill who are working men:

Workingmen of Sprinzhill; vote for Forrest and Oxley, and progressive government. The Liberal-Conservative party will do more for you than the Liberals ever did. They will do it better and not brag half as much about either. The Liberal-Conservatives are the friends of the workingmen. Don't be deceived by political hacks. The local government is going to be defeated and the incoming Liberal-Conservative government will do far more for the workingmen than Fielding ever did or dared try.

This is a very correct statement of the attitude of the Liberal-Conservative party towards the working men, and it is as true of Dominion matters, as it is of provincial politics in Nova Scotia.

The Chignecto Post very properly takes the Moncton Transcript to task for abusing New Brunswick, and publishing the letter of a Sackville correspondent who, in noting the departure of one Sackville farmer for the United States, says that he left because the times have been so hard for farmers and because the Dominion government's policy has been to legislate against them. On this the Post says:—

There is actual idiocy in the cry that government has shut off the natural markets of the farmers. Where are the natural markets of New Brunswick? First, home; second, where the surplus is wanted. Can our farmers accuse the present government of having shut off the natural markets, when Ontario and Prince Edward Island are sending oats by the carload into our village centres, which could be produced as profitably at home; when Hamilton and Montreal are sending cured hams into our markets because our farmers won't raise enough to supply the local demand, and when the eastern counties of Quebec can send butter of better quality than that produced at home. It is clearly not the fault of the country or its government but of the people themselves. The fault then "is not in our stars, but in ourselves that we are underlings," if we cannot make a living out of the natural advantages around us.

EUROPE'S BUSIEST MAN.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND HIS MANIFOLD DUTIES.

He is Always on the Go, Seldom Wastes Time and Never Makes a Mistake.

As is well known, England is the home of constitutional fictions and we may include in the interesting catalogue the fiction that the Prince of Wales has nothing to do. The Constitution assigns him no public work, the Government of the day dare not give it to him, and there are persons of sane mind who, firmly believing in the Constitution and the Government, and shutting their eyes to facts, imagine that his life must be uneventful, languid and purely private.

It is nothing of the kind. It was never intended to be anything of the kind. Even if the Constitution had forgotten the Heir Apparent, the pressure of circumstances, the force of his own individuality, and the splendid example set him by his august father, would, as we know they have done, have given him a public life certain to command attention and respect.

The more extensive my information becomes the higher is the estimate we must form of the public work of the Prince of Wales, and of the equipment that has been made for it. He is an accomplished linguist. He has stored his mind with the most varied information. Few men have a more extensive acquaintance with the various countries of the world and their public characters. As a young man he wrote home letters to the Queen describing his travels.

The Prince's public work commenced with his visit to Canada in 1859, when he was within a few months of his eighteenth year. He opened exhibitions, bridges and parks, laid foundation-stones and received and replied to addresses by the score. His public work has never been interrupted since that date, except by his illness in 1871.

In the matter of tours, blending public, social and private functions, the Prince has done, and continues to do, an amount of work that has never been equalled, much less excelled. No living man has received more public addresses, or conversed with more of the public men of all countries, or had better opportunities of acquiring the most cosmopolitan information.

The Prince of Wales's collected addresses run from 1863 to 1883 and are 154 in number. Eleven have been delivered at Royal Academy banquets, six at Trinity House and four in connection with the Royal College of Music. The more numerous address touch such diversified subjects as commerce, agriculture, education, public works medical charities and general philanthropy. They are short, kindly and appreciative, obviously bearing about them the stamp of the Prince of Wales' individuality.

There is only one principle at the basis of the public work the Prince of Wales undertakes to perform. If it be likely to promote the national good he is heart and soul in its favor.

How many social movements has His Royal Highness not headed? New departures find in him a friend and kindly adviser. He is ever on the watch to do good by publicly helping charities, inquiries and philanthropic objects. His daily studies at Sandringham, not less than in his work-room at Marlborough House, involve much dry reading of this kind—reports, public and private appeals and the like.

The "Bitter Cry of Outcast London" awoke a response in his heart. The alarm about leprosy found him equal to the occasion. Discrimination involves inquiry, and the balancing of evidence and probability. The Prince of Wales is constantly compelled to make exhaustive inquiries into the institutions he is asked to publicly assist, and it is high testimony to his carefulness and skill in such matters that he has seldom given his support to movements of an unsatisfactory nature. Considering how often he is invited to lend his aid to societies by public appearances, it is remarkable that he has found time for preliminary inquiries, involving the most delicate handling of facts, and negotiations with persons, in the midst of his many social and purely ceremonial duties. Indeed, he is now quite an expert in dealing with non-political public movements. He displays great tact and shrewdness in making and fulfilling these engagements. He is always genial and yet never fulsome.

In the work of commission or committee keen observers have been much pleased with his businesslike adroitness and alertness. He never makes a mistake, and if others unfortunately do so he assists them with a ready aptitude so clever in its effect that three-fourths of the persons present never notice contretemps. We have heard of many such instances as well as having witnessed several.

The Prince has to keep abreast of the times, and this duty involves much reading, a good deal of writing, and discussion with competent informants. His public work occupies a portion of nearly every day, and his business habits teach him dispatch, method and prescience. He does not know what actual idleness means, and he is so well versed in public as distinct from party-political movements, that in a rigorous competitive examination he would not easily be beaten. Indeed, he would give points to some of the satirists who ignorantly regard him as a lazy personage.

He enjoys a public work, and no one can say of him that he looks bored or distrait. He is often fatigued with a round of work and social observances; but he manfully executes all his duties, with a kindliness and punctilio seldom seen in such felicitous combination.

There is no busier man in Europe. A Minister of State has fewer social duties. A popular peer has not so many difficult public functions to perform. No philanthropist can excel him in delicately discriminating benevolence, says a writer in Cassell's Magazine. No prince of England ever led so many new departures, or mixed so freely with public men in promoting purely national movements, social, educational and charitable, or was ever so highly esteemed by the personages in immediate contact with him.

As the London Times once truly said, the representative duties of royalty are heavier worked than the private functions which the hardest worked Englishman has to perform. Circumstances have imposed upon the Prince of Wales a very large share of these duties, and he has borne his part bravely, and with an alacrity and kindliness, a tact and cleverness, which cannot be praised too highly. He is a born leader and a born worker.

Steamer Escalona, which arrived at Halifax yesterday, brought for Halifax 6 hhds., 174 qr. casks, 55 octaves, 15 half octaves 1,526 cases of bottles and 870 cases flasks and 300 cases half flasks of brandy from Charente, and a quantity of wine and claret from Oporto and Bordeaux. She brought for St. John 1 hhd., 152 qr. casks, 734 octaves, 26 half do., 1,945 cases bottles, 720 cases flasks and 180 cases half flasks brandy.

SUED BY HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW.

She Claims $10,000 for Board and H $14,000 for Medical Attendance.

BOSTON, May 15.—Mrs Ann Eliza Hackett has sued her son-in-law, Dr. Angus McDonald, for $10,000, which she demands for six years board for the doctor and his family. The doctor not to be left in the race for dollars, turns about and has filed a declaration in which he charges the plaintiff with over $14,000 for medical attendance and services in taking care of the plaintiff's property. The plaintiff, who is a widow, was in 1878 living with her husband on the same street he having retired from business with a competency. At about this time the doctor became acquainted with the family, and in October, 1881, married the plaintiff's youngest daughter, with the consent of the parents. The doctor then had an office on Columbus avenue, but Mrs. Hackett could not bear the thought of having her daughter live so far away as Columbus avenue, and induced the newly married couple to come and live with her.

In June, 1883, Mr. Hackett died, leaving his property to his wife for life. Afterward it was to go to the doctor's wife. The latter died on Feb. 6, 1886, leaving a daughter, who also died on March 4, 1886. The defendant after this left the plaintiff's house, but was asked to return, and did so, remaining until June 2, 1889, when he went off bag and baggage. During the time the defendant was an inmate of the plaintiff's house the plaintiff was often sick, and was prescribed for by the defendant. The latter also took charge of the plaintiff's property. Mrs. Hackett, becoming dissatisfied with this arrangement wanted a settlement and the case was referred to an auditor. The auditor found that the doctor got more benefit from the manner in which he lived than did the plaintiff but he also found that there was no contract made by the defendant by which he agreed to pay for his board, etc., while living with his wife's parents, and the finding was for the defendant. The case now comes before the jury to decide whether there was any such contract as the plaintiff alleges. The doctor does not wish to collect the amount he has charged the plaintiff, but files the claim as a set off.

ENGLISH MONEY.

Ten Millions of Dollars at Cumberland Gap.

NEW YORK, May 15.—In the States of Kentucky and Tennessee at Cumberland Gap, no less than ten millions of dollars have been furnished by English capitalists to develop the vast mineral wealth in that vicinity, and more funds of an unlimited amount are promised; $400,000 have been spent already in the purchase of land and in cutting a tunnel 3,750 feet long through the mountain, to open the way of communication for several railroads in Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia. The tunnel is now completed, and the Louisville & Nashville Railroad have just finished the extension of their branch road some twelve miles from Pineville to the tunnel, and are building a road on the other side of the mountain, to form a connexion with the great railroad system of Virginia and East Tennessee. Through this tunnel, in less than another year, will be established an enormous railroad traffic between the Atlantic coast, the lakes, and the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. The accomplishment of this great feat of tunnelling the Cumberland Mountain is the work of Englishmen, who have located a town called Middlesborough, in Bell County, Ky., near Cumberland Gap, and where they intend spending many more millions of dollars in building the most extensive iron and steel works in this country.

Butter dealers are complaining of the flatness of the market. A city auctioneer advertised 500 tubs one day last week and did not receive even one bid. The prices at auction range from 7 to 12 cents by the tub; and bids are hardly obtainable even at those figures. "Over production" is the cause of the glut and flatness.—Acadian Recorder.

Among the St. Stephen men at Grand lake during the week were Messrs. F. A. Grimmer and F. E. Rose. Mr. Grimmer was the fortunate one of the party, having succeeded in hooking and landing a handsome sea salmon, which tipped the scales at upwards of twenty pounds.—St. Croix Courier.

John H. Wallace, editor of Wallace's Monthly, published in New York has been robbed of more than $50,000 by Robt. Wallace, his prospective heir. L. E. McLeod, Mr. Wallace's associate editor and a native of P. E. Island, is under arrest as an accomplice.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS,

Can be promptly cured by taking

Estey's Cod Liver Oil Cream.

It is the most perfect preparation of Cod Liver Oil in the market. It is pleasant to take,—safe and sure in its action. It has received the unqualified commendation of thousands who have used it. We warrant every bottle sold, and will refund the money paid for it if these statements are not correct.

It never Separates. Never turns rancid and never disagrees with the Most Delicate Stomach.

Children ask for it, and cry for more. Physicians prescribe it daily in their practice. Ask your druggist for ESTEY'S COD LIVER OIL CREAM. Take no other. Price 50c., six bottles $2.50. Prepared only by E. M. ESTEY, Manufacturing Pharmacist, Moncton, N. B.

R. W. McCARTY, Wholesale Agent.

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE

PHILLIPS' Cod Liver Oil

—WITH THE—

WHEAT PHOSPHATES.

Miscible with Milk or Water and just as Palatable.

Retainable on the most delicate Stomach, and digested with ease.

FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, SCROFULOUS and WASTING DISEASES, COUGHS, COLDS and LUNG AFFECTIONS.

AND AS A FLESH MAKER,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

For sale by all Chemists.

PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA

FOR DYSPEPSIA

Phillips' Phospho-Muriate of Quinine Compound. } THE TONIC OF THE DAY.

TENDERS

WILL be received up to SATURDAY, 17th May, instant, from persons wishing to purchase the property on Duke Street, known as the Grundy lots, owned by the Commissioners of the Alms House. Said lots are situate on the north side of Duke street, near Prince William street, in the City of St. John. One lot 20x100, more or less; one do., 30x100, more or less. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. For further information and particulars apply to the Secretary of the Alms House Commissioners, Ferry Building, Water street.

E. J. WETMORE, Secretary.

THE SPRING OF 1890

Has been backward but R. D. McA. is on hand with a full and choice assortment of

Vegetable —AND— FLOWER SEEDS,

including all the latest varieties suitable for this climate. As this space is too small to enumerate all the different kinds, he will be pleased to have you call before purchasing elsewhere.

R. D. McARTHUR, MEDICAL HALL.

Telegraph. SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Sweeping Reductions!

GREAT MARK DOWN SALE.

$8000.00 WORTH

OF READY-MADE CLOTHING at less than cost.

For the next four weeks we will sell

Ready-Made Clothing

at less than cost Prices.

CALL EARLY AND SECURE BARGAINS.

Immense Stock of

GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

Lowest Prices in the City.

Our Stock of goods for CUSTOM WORK is strictly first-class, and we guarantee a perfect fit.

City Market Clothing Hall, 51 Charlotte St,

T. YOUNGCLAUS, *Proprietor.*

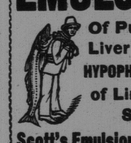
LUBY'S FOR THE HAIR,

Restores the color, beauty and softness to Grey Hair, and

IS NOT A DYE.

AT ALL CHEMISTS. 50 CENTS A BOTTLE

SCOTT'S EMULSION



Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES of Lime and Soda

Scott's Emulsion is a perfect Emulsion. It is a wonderful Flesh Producer. It is the Best Remedy for CONSUMPTION, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Coughs and Colds.

PALATABLE AS MILK.

Scott's Emulsion is only put up in salmon color wrapper. Avoid all imitations or substitutions. Sold by all Druggists at 50c. and $1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

50c. a Week.

CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, LACE CURTAINS, MIRRORS, PICTURES, LOUNGES, HANGING LAMPS, CLOCKS and WATCHES,

F. A. JONES, - - 34 Dock St.

COAL.

LANDING AT VICTORIA WHARF,

150 Tons Honey Brook Lehigh,

50 do Chestnut,

CHEAP WHILE LANDING.

JOHN F. MORRISON, *27 and 29 Smythe street.*

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY at Rothesay, Kings County, N. B., lately occupied by James Domville Esq., known as "KINGSHURST." It has a front of about 60 rods on the upper side of the road and about 30 rods on the lower side, containing in the whole about 200 acres.

For further particulars apply to

JAMES J. KAYE, St. John, N. B.

Removal Notice.

A. MURPHY

has removed his stock of

Toys, Books, and Stationary

—TO—

No. 38 SYDNEY STREET,

two doors from the Corner of Leinster Street.

A. MURPHY, 38 Sydney street.

NEW NOVEL.

In Her Earliest Youth,

By TASMA,

In Harpers' Franklin Square Library, PRICE 45 CENTS.

BEATRICE,

By RIDER HAGGARD,

PRICE 30 CENTS.

FOR SALE BY

J. & A. McMILLAN, Saint John, N. B.

Telephone Subscribers

PLEASE ADD TO YOUR DIRECTORIES:

400 C. Baskin, W. D., grocer, King St., Carleton.
409 Calkins, Geo., residence Wentworth street.
410 Fire Dept. No. 4 Engine House, City Road.
389 King, S. T., & Son, mill, Kingsville.
305 Magilton, J. A., & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods, Germain street.
408 McKeown & Kiarstead, Barristers, Prince Wm. St.
403 McDiarmid, S., Druggist, King, corner Germain St.
392 McLauchlan, D. J., & Likely, J. A., office, North Wharf.
404 McAvity, J. A., residence, 142 Leinster St.
406 National Club, Charlotte street.
405 Scott, N. C., grocer, Cor. Main and Adelaide streets.
407 Sturdee, E. T., broker, Prince William street.

A. W. McMACKIN, Local Manager.

CHEAP STOVES FOR SPRING TRADE.

Notwithstanding the recent advance in prices by the stove founders, we shall continue to sell our present stock of

COOK S. OVES & RANGES

at old prices.

When present stock is exhausted we shall then be compelled to advance prices to cover the increased cost.

In the meantime those who anticipate making a change will save money by purchasing soon.

Our Stock embraces all the old favorites, viz: The Medallion, The New Hub, The Silver Acorn, The Coal Acorn, &c., also the the king of cook stoves, The Charter Oak.

EMERSON & FISHER,

75 to 79 Prince William Street.

IMPORTANT TO ARTISTS AND DECORATORS.

Just received and opened a large and varied assortment of GERB. HEYL'S Celebrated Artists and Decorators Colors. Being the only dealer in St. John handling these celebrated paints, I have put the price away down.

Tube Colors, all sizes, 7 Cents.

Also, a complete stock of Brushes, Canvass, Academy Boards and Water Colors.

J. McNeil Whistler, Artist, writes:—"Certainly no paints have come to me in more perfect condition—EXCELLENTLY GROUND—firm and free from excess of oil. The colors themselves are of remarkable purity and brilliancy, &c., &c."

FOR SALE ONLY AT

D. J JENNINGS, - - 167 Union St.

STORAGE FOR STOVES.

The subscribers are prepared to take down stoves and store them on their premises until wanted in the fall or to remove and fit up stoves or ranges with the necessary plumbing work for hot or cold water.

—ON HAND—

STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES, STOVE PIPE AND TINWARE.

—FOR SALE LOW—

Several Large Cook Stoves and Ranges, suitable for small hotels or boarding houses.

—IN STOCK FOR REPAIRS,—

Castings and Fire Brick for Climax and other Ranges. Hot Water and Steam Heating Apparatus, Plumbing and Gas Fitting. Special attention to repairs.

A. G. BOWES & Co., - 21 Canterbury St.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

Livery and Boarding Stables,

Sydney Street, St. John, N. B.

DAVID CONNELL.

Horses Boarded on Reasonable Terms.

Horses and Carriages on Hire. Fine Fit-outs at Short Notice.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND,

REPRESENTING

The Largest Net Surplus of any Fire Insurance Co. in the World.

J. SIDNEY KAYE,

GENERAL AGENT FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

Office, No. 8 Pugsley's - - - Building, Saint John, N. B.

75 QUARTS *ALDERBROOK JERSEY CREAM*

140 Rolls Gilt Edge Butter.

Alderbrook Henery Eggs,

FRESH EVERY DAY.

GEORGE ROBERTSON & CO.

50 KING STREET.

N. B.—Lots of Oranges 18 Cents per Dozen.

Grand Display —OF— French, English, & American MILLINERY,

including all the latest novelties, at

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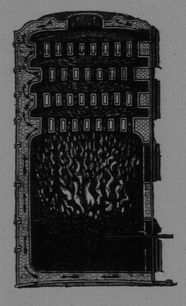

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