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POOR DOCUMENT

FOR DYSPEPSIA,
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
is an effective remedy, as numerous testimonials conclusively prove. "For two years I was a constant sufferer from dyspepsia and liver complaint. I doctored a long time and the medicines prescribed, in nearly every case, only aggravated the disease. An apothecary advised me to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I did so, and was cured at a cost of $5. Since that time it has been my family medicine, and sickness has become a stranger to our household. I believe it to be the best medicine on earth."—P. F. McNulty, Hackman, 29 Summer st., Lowell, Mass.

FOR DEBILITY,
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Is a certain cure, when the complaint originates in impoverished blood. "I was a great sufferer from a low condition of the blood and general debility, becoming finally, so reduced that I was unfit for work. Nothing that I did for the complaint helped me so much as Ayer's Sarsaparilla, a few bottles of which restored me to health and strength. I take every opportunity to recommend this medicine in similar cases."—C. Evick, 14 E. Main st., Chillicothe, Ohio.

FOR ERUPTIONS
And all disorders originating in impurity of the blood, such as boils, carbuncles, pimples, blotches, salt-rheum, scald-head, scrofulous sores, and the like, take only
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

THE EVENING GAZETTE
is published every evening (Sunday excepted) at No. 21 Canterbury street, by
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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.
General advertising $1 an inch for first insertion, and 25 cents an inch for continuations. Contracts by the year at Reasonable Rates.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, JULY 6, 1891.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

THE MEETING OF THE NATIONAL DIVISION S. OF T.

The meeting of the national division of the Sons of Temperance which takes place in this city on Wednesday and Thursday next is an event of far reaching importance, and while in our community the results for a time may be imperceptible, they will operate in their way, as the sunshine and rain act upon the fields in June, to swell the tide of temperance and morality, which is gathering in all quarters of the world. We are of those who believe that liberty of speech and action should be as jealously guarded as liberty of thought, but suicide, in all civilized countries is held to be a crime; so is the wanton waste of one's private estate, hardly less in fact than the murder of a fellow being or destruction of government property or that of private individuals. The law is as quick to intervene if a man is found with a knife at his throat as if at that of another, or if he is detected in applying a torch to his own dwelling as that of a neighbor. We all accept this as right and in the best interests of society. So in the sale of poisonous drugs; the druggist is answerable if such articles are sold indiscriminately to parties who are liable to use them ignorantly or for purposes of wrong. No one questions the wisdom of such laws or complains that personal liberty is restricted thereby. In the hands of a skilled physician, arsenic, strychnine and hydrocyanic acid often operate most beneficially on the human system, but otherwise they are among the deadliest enemies of human life. Properly used, we have no doubt but that alcohol is a most useful drug and an absolute necessity in mechanics and the arts, but when used without discretion its effects are hardly less appalling than those of the other drugs to which we have referred. We do not believe that the country is ripe for prohibition; that it is prepared, even to place those restrictions on the sale of alcohol which are placed on the sale of many poisons, but we believe the temperance sentiment is daily growing in strength and that much credit is due to those Christian men and women who agitate for the abolition of intemperance, by all legitimate means, moral and judicial. We have always held, and still hold, that laws unless strictly enforced are worse than no laws. We all remember when a branch of the temperance party was supposed to have absolute control of the liquor traffic in that part of the city called Portland. During that time some of its streets became the Whitechapel of St. John; so what was intended for a reformatory measure was most disastrous in its results. This was not because of defects in the principle of temperance, but because of ill-advised and premature action. What is the conclusion? That the people must be educated in morals and the laws of health; they must be brought to an appreciation of the high destiny which men may attain by leading sober, industrious and studious lives, before any prohibitory law can be enforced. Furthermore, in city and country the advantages of temperance in all things, and the disadvantages of intemperance, not only in one but in all things, should be impressed upon the minds of the young persistently, not only in the public schools but at the fireside as well.

In this connection a brief outline of the temperance movement on this continent may not be uninteresting. In 1639 laws were passed in Massachusetts and Connecticut "to restrain intemperate drinking." In 1760 various religious societies "protested against the use of liquors at funerals." In 1756 a duty was laid on spirits imported into the state of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of diminishing their consumption, and in 1772 this act was extended to "embrace liquors of domestic production." In 1774 the first continental congress "recommended the several legislatures of the United States to pass laws the most effectual for putting an immediate stop to the pernicious practice of distilling, by which the most extensive evils are likely to be derived if not quickly prevented." In 1789 two hundred farmers in Litchfield, Connecticut, banded together and pledged themselves "to use no distilled liquor in doing their farm work the ensuing season." This was probably the first temperance society ever formed in America. In 1790 the Philadelphia College of Physicians memorialized Congress to place such heavy duties on liquors as would prevent their intemperate use in the country. The Methodist church from its founding in America took a decided stand against the use of liquors. In 1812 the Presbyterian church decided upon delivering a series of temperance discourses and the distribution of temperance literature. In 1820 "total abstinence was first advocated in Massachusetts, but few of the temperance organizations insisted upon this requirement. In 1829 State Temperance societies in New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Virginia and Illinois, had 170,000 pledged members. The Washingtonian Temperance Society was formed by six inebriates in Baltimore in 1840; it is believed to have reformed and made useful men of 150,000 drunkards. The first division of the Sons of Temperance was organized in New York city, in 1840. It is one of the largest and most important temperance organizations on the globe, and its history and work will probably be detailed in reports of the meetings of the National division. Some may be inclined to think the temperance movement has accomplished little in the way of reform. We think otherwise. Among us there are those who remember when few farmers thought they could raise a barn, burn a kiln, shear their sheep, stick their pigs, husk their corn, or marry or bury one of their family without a jug of rum; there may have been no crime in the rum but there was crime in its immoderate use, and misery for innocent wives and children. This is largely changed, the result of temperance agitation, and if temperance agitation had accomplished no more, all consistent and practical temperance agitators would be entitled to our gratitude.

THE TELEGRAPH'S TRADE FIGURES.

For some months prior to the general election the Telegraph continued to publish statistics of the trade of New Brunswick and of Canada with the apparent object of showing that confederation had been a positive injury to this country. We are satisfied that these articles cost the Liberal party a great many votes for they showed that it was the design of the leaders of that party, or of those who spoke for them, to break up the confederation. This morning the Telegraph has another statistical article, of the same tenor as its previous ones, from which we make the following extract:—

New Brunswick's trade with Great Britain in 1866, the year before confederation, was represented by a value of $4,022,966 in imports and $2,978,984 in exports, the volume being $7,001,940. New Brunswick's trade with Great Britain in 1890 was represented by a value of $2,514,976 in imports and $3,479,234 in exports, the volume being $5,994,210. Hence it appears that the volume of our trade with Great Britain has fallen off by over a million since 1866. New Brunswick's trade with the United States in 1866 showed $3,743,896 imports and $1,855,944 exports, the aggregate trade being $5,599,840. In 1890 our imports from the United States were $3,212,869 and our own exports to that country $2,130,969, a total of $5,343,960. This is much the same as a quarter of a century ago.

The Telegraph asks, "who would have been satisfied twenty-five years ago had he imagined that our trade would have thus declined?" If the Telegraph had been honest about the matter it would not have sought to confuse its readers as it has done, by mixing up imports and exports, but would have shown that while our imports have declined our exports have increased. Here are the figures of our exports for 1866 and 1890:

NEW BRUNSWICK EXPORTS.

	To United States.	To Great Britain.
1866.	$1,855,944	$2,978,984
1890.	2,130,969	3,479,234

According to this showing our exports to the United Kingdom and the United States have increased by $775,275 since 1866. But the actual increase is much greater than these figures show. The exports of lumber grown in Maine are included in the figures of 1866 which the Telegraph gives but they are carefully excluded from the figures of 1890. The total of our exports to the United States in 1890 was $3,100,188 or $969,219 more than the Telegraph places it at, an increase of $1,745,000 since 1866. It ought also to be noted that 1866 was an extra good year and that during the eleven years from 1854 to 1865, under the old reciprocity treaty our exports to the United States averaged only $1,028,927 a year or about one-third their present figure, and about one-third of our imports from that country during the same period.

As for the decrease in our imports, is it not the best proof of the wisdom of the policy of the government, which gives to Canadian manufacturers the business which was formerly done for us by persons abroad? The decline in our imports and much more has gone to swell the internal trade of Canada and develop home industries.

THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

We are glad to see that a suggestion made long ago by the GAZETTE that the postal car service should be extended to the Short Line has been adapted by the government. Up to the present time mails from St. John to Montreal have been sent over the Short Line under the charge of the baggage master, but hereafter there will be a regular postal service to Montreal, an arrangement which will greatly facilitate the work of the post office. The new arrangements have been placed under the charge of Inspector King whose efficiency and ability are thus handsomely recognized. The change will involve the practical abandonment of the Intercolonial as a mail route to points west of Quebec. There is also to be a baggage car mail service between Riviere du Loup and Edmundston, with a service up the St. Francis Branch line. These changes are all important improvements.

CANADIAN PEERS.

The Boston Herald sees in the creation of Lady Macdonald as a peeress an indication of "a shrewd attempt on the part of the English government to offset any possible Canadian dissatisfaction by the generous denotion of timely given honors." In the opinion of the Herald however, the day has passed when the policy of a great and growing people can be controlled by such slight considerations. If the Herald is correct in its view we do not know why it should describe the policy which it thinks will not prevail "shread." In this matter it would seem as if the Herald had spoken without its usual good judgment. The people of Canada are satisfied to see Sir Geo. Stephen created a peer and if being made a peeress will be any comfort to Lady Macdonald in her affliction for the loss of her illustrious husband they will be well content. Lord Mount Stephen is not a person who will be missed from the councils of the dominion and Lady Macdonald, although a peeress, will still remain in Ottawa, so that Canada will not be the loser by her elevation. But, the people of this Dominion would not be well pleased to see any Canadians of real weight in public life removed to the House of Peers. That House has become even to Englishmen a refuge for decayed statesmen, but an Englishman who is made a peer can still serve his country in some fashion, while a Canadian so honored would be thrown out of the public life of the Dominion entirely. The only Canadian public man we would be willing to see made a peer is Sir Richard Cartwright who is neither useful nor ornamental in the House of Commons.

WHO PAYS THE DUTY?

The following characteristic paragraph is from the Telegraph of today:—

Who pays the duty? The removal of the sugar duties was an excellent object lesson as to that question. The price of sugar fell nearly, but not quite, the amount of the duty. On the other hand consumers of tobacco complain that the added duty of 5 cents per pound is made the pretext for the retailer charging them 5 cents per plug or 15 cents per pound on their "myrtle navy." These facts indicate that the consumer pays and has paid the duty on sugar and tobacco at least. And if on these why not on other dutiable imports?

The consumer certainly pays the duty on sugar and tobacco because sugar is not grown in Canada, and because while most of the tobacco used in Canada is imported there is an excise duty on the domestic article. But with flour, or soft coal, or potatoes, or any other article of which we produce a surplus, the duty does not increase the price but simply gives the people of Canada the benefit of their own market.

Reasonable Receipts.

Written expressly for the GAZETTE in accordance with the local market supply.

SPRING LAMB.

Lamb is the favorite meat of the Greeks and Turks. It is more exquisitely dressed in the Turkish kitchen than in that of any other country.

In the Bible we read "But he took the poor man's lamb and dressed it for the man (traveller) that was come unto him;" again "and the cook took up the shoulder and set it before Saul." Cooks in those days were not "Jacks of all Trades," for we read "and he will take your daughters to be confectioners, and to be cooks and to be bakers," and again of Pharaoh's "chief butler and chief baker."

Spring lamb is now moderately cheap, so let us consider how to cook it to advantage.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF ROASTING.

One great secret of successful roasting is basting, which should be commenced almost directly the meat is put into the oven. This applies to all roasts. Lamb should be well done, and requires as long a time to cook as mutton. Underdone or slowly cooked it will be flabby and sodden.

ROAST LAMB AND MINT SAUCE.

The best joint for a roast is the hind quarter. The oven must be hot and to prevent its burning on the outside, cover with oiled or buttered paper. Baste it frequently with good dripping, and twenty minutes before done take off the buttered paper and dredge with flour. Let it brown nicely and serve on a hot dish, with a little gravey—the rest in a sauce boat, and mint sauce separate.

TO MAKE THE GRAVY.

After the joint has been taken out, put the pan on top of the range. Pour off slowly from a corner of the pan all the fat into a basin. At the bottom of the clear hot fat or dripping in the pan will be seen a brown sediment. This is really the concentrated gravy—provided the fat has been carefully poured off; next pour about ½ a pint or more of boiling water into it and with an iron spoon simply wash off all the brown streaks and spots on the pan. Stir up all thoroughly. Season to taste with salt and pepper, strain and serve as above. If carefully done it will be thick enough without adding more flour.

TO MAKE MINT SAUCE.

Wash and free from grit three tablespoonfuls of green mint. Chop exceedingly fine and put in a sauce tureen with two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and a tea cup full of vinegar. It is better if left standing an hour or two before being used.

Time to cook the joint, 15 to 20 minutes for each pound of meat and twenty minutes over, or about two hours and a half.

PUFF PASTE.

This singular and highly ornamental paste consists of layers of flour and water dough rolled to the extreme of thinness with alternate, sheets of butter between.

Suppose a sheet of dough made of plain flour and water only, spread out one inch thick; on top of that a similar sheet of butter ¾ inch thick. The paste is folded over in three, the butter in it keeping the layers of paste separate; when it is rolled flat again there will be 3 layers of dough where at first was only one. Fold in three again, roll out as before and there will be 9 sheets of dough in the same thickness; fold and roll the third time and there are 27 sheets of dough; the fourth time produces 91 layers, the fifth time 243 layers in the inch sheet; the sixth time 729, and then the paste is ready for some purposes; but to be at its best one more folding and rolling is required, which makes 2,187 layers or sheets to the inch. The art of making puff paste consists in keeping the butter in that state of firmness, yet pliable, that it will continue to roll along with the paste and will keep the flakes evenly apart, otherwise the layers of dough will break or adhere to each other and the result is failure. The rule is 1 lb butter to 1 lb flour and an ounce or two to dust with, and all the water that the flour will take up. The ingredients must all be cold. It is used for various fine pastries such as tarts, open pies, oyster pattie cases which can be used also for jam, chicken patties, veal patties, &c., and turnovers.

This paste is seldom seen to perfection in private houses because the average domestic cook imagines it too difficult to attempt. Strict attention to the following instructions will remove all difficulty and delight the student. Weigh the flour and butter and if not quite cold put both on ice or in a refrigerator until they are. Use iced water. Work the butter until pliable but firm. Put the flour in a heap on the paste board or better still a marble slab which must be in a cool place. With the hand make a hole in centre of the flour and mix with the hands all the water it will take up. Shape the dough like a two pound roll of butter, dust the board and roll out one inch thick. Spread half of the butter in lumps the size of a walnut evenly over the sheet of dough and press each lump into it slightly with the thumb. Fold in three and roll out one inch thick, and the balance of the butter in the same way; fold in three again and roll out one inch thick and count this one. Fold and roll as in remarks above six times; the last time rolling the paste to a little less than a quarter of an inch thick each time dusting the board slightly to prevent its sticking and spoiling the whole thing. Then with a cutter cut out as many round sheets as possible about 2½ inches in diameter and with a smaller cutter one and a quarter inch diameter; make in the center of each, the cover or lid of the pattie cutting only a little more than half way through the dough. Cutters can be bought for this purpose, the inside ring not quite so large as the outside, but a good substitude is the cover of a baking powder tin for the outside and an apple corer for the inside. Lift with a cook spade or wide knife and bake in a brisk oven till a nice golden brown; about 15 or more minutes. They should rise to an inch and three quarters to two inches high. It adds to the appearance to brush the top of each pattie with milk or beaten egg. When done remove the lid and scoop out the soft inside and they are ready to be filled with whatever may be fancied, oysters prepared as for oyster sauce, minced chicken, or sweetbreads or other meats, jams or jelly. Or the paste can be made into open tarts, turnovers, &c. &c. These puff paste shells cut out in various shapes are also used for vol au vents which are simply well made hashes of various meats or fish served in these shells of puff paste.

Why Not in Ontario?

[From Grip]

As Mr. Grip sat in his sanctum the other day, providing the next ensuing supply for the fun-loving public, the dingy room was suddenly illumined by an unwonted—but by no means unwanted—ray of what seemed to be sunshine. "It can't be the sun," soliloquised Mr. Grip, "for this room is on the the shady side of the house; nor can it be electric light, for that illuminator has not yet been turned on; then it must be the countenance of——" "John Boyd, Sinitor, av Saint John, New Brunswick," put in a cheery voice, and, quickly rising and turning, Mr. Grip found that distinguished gentleman bowing in the door way. "Come right in and take the softest seat, Senator," said Mr. Grip, heartily. "A visit from you at any time is better than a medicinal tonic. And now that you're here I insist upon your explaining to me the why and wherefore of the internal satisfaction, peace, comfort and joy, which make your countenance perpetually to shine like that of the prophet we read of in the good book. In his case it was inward grace——"

"An' in moine" interjected the Senator, "it is not outward grase,—but to come to the p'int at wance, it's the New Brunswick schools, sor!"

"The New Brunswick schools?" said Mr. Grip, rather puzzled. "That very same;" and the visitor's face fairly glistened with jubilation. "I had a hand years ago in bringin' about the prisint happy state av affairs wid reference to schools in the Province beyant, an' I ver since I've been filled to the oyes wid comfort and pleasure." "Here," said Mr. Grip, "sit down and help yourself to a glass of city water, and tell me all about it," and he settled himself back in his sanctum chair to listen to the story.

Thank ye kindly," said the Senator, "but ye'll excuse me drinkin' the wather. I've hard about it. Well, the shtory's not long. Listen to me now:

"Twinty years ago, the New Brunswick Governmint passed a school-law. It raised a howly riction wid the Catholic part av the people, an' the row wint on like Donnybrook for foive long years. They howled it down for bein' 'Godless,' an' wint to Ottaway, an' to the Imparial Parliamint to get it repealed, but cuddn't get it. Thin the Bishop av St. John, a dacent ould gintleman, sint for me to come an' talk to him an' see if we cuddn't patch up the unpleasantness—me bein' Chairman av the School Board, dy'e moind. Well, I wint, I saw, an' begorra, I conquered—or, rather common sense did bechtxt us. This is how we settled it. Now listen to this, for be the same token, I see no raison why yez shouldn't have the same here in Ontario. We agreed to lave the Catholic school houses standin,' av course the same to be rinted be the School Board from the Church durin' the school hours on foive days of the week; the brothers and nuns to be left to tayche, av they wud pass examinations loike other taychers before the regular examiners an' get certificates, dy'e see? Thin, durin' school hours, thim foive days, sorra a book to be used but the same as all the public schools had, an' no imblims av the Church to be in the Catholic schools forby a pieture av the scene on Calvary that any Christian, Protestan' or Catholic, wuddn't object to. 'Whin school is out,' sez I to the Bishop, 'yes can tache the Catechism an' Saint's days to yer heart's content, but whin school is in, nothing but the regular school books. Av coorse,' sez I, 'yes can rade a chapter av the Douay Bible, an' the Lord's Prayer from the same, to open an' close wid, as we do in the Public Schools,' 'All right' sez the Bishop. 'I believe the arrangement is a splendid wan.' An' so it was done, an be the hokey pokey, av the grand ould man didn't give me his blessin' be name, from the Cathedral pulpit, an' call me a Christian gintleman! Well, sor what's been the consequince? For fifteen years we have enjied peace an' good fellowship bechuxt Protestans an' Catholics, an' the Catholic byes and girls are now gettin' an good a shart in loife as their Protestan' play mates, which they don't in Toranto, I'll be bound. It's glorious sir, an' its no woudher me face beams wid delight, as yez say. I was the manes of doin' a blessed days work for me city an' Province, an' I thank God ivery day that he allowed me to do it. Nothing wud persuade our Catholics to go back to the ould arrangement. Now, tell me, fwhat's the raisin that yez couldn't settle the question the same way here in this Province? I can't pause for a reply, howsomiver, Misther Grip, as I have an important engagement to meet Archbishop Walsh an' talk it over wid him. But think about it, an, stir up the public to think about it. Good day, sor!"

And the genial Irishman was off in a jiffy.

The telegraph people in California are troubled with the green woodpecker, which bores holes in the red cedar telegraph poles for the purpose of building its nests.

Purify The importance of keeping the blood in a pure condition is universally known, and yet there are very few people who have perfectly pure blood. The taint of scrofula, salt rheum, or other foul humor is heredited and transmitted for generations, causing untold suffering, and we also accumulate poison and germs of disease from the air we breathe, the food we eat, the water we drink. There is nothing more conclusively proven than the positive power of Hood's Sarsaparilla over all diseases of the blood. This medicine, when fairly tried, does expel every trace of scrofula or salt rheum, removes the taint which causes catarrh, neutralizes the acidity and cures rheumatism, drives out the germs of malaria, blood poisoning, etc. It also vitalizes and enriches the blood, thus overcoming that tired feeling, and building up the whole system. Thousands testify to the superiority of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier. Full information and statements of cures sent free.

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SCOTT'S EMULSION
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SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

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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.
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FULFORD & CO., BROCKVILLE, ONT.
Beware of imitations similar in name.

CLEAN, WHITE, BRIGHT.
Your White Dresses of last year—what will you do with them? not cut them up or throw them away I hope? They can be made clean, white, like new. You can wear them all this summer if you send them to UNGAR'S STEAM LAUNDRY. There they are cleansed and made like new. It's a good idea, and you'd better try it once.

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498 Belyea Hotel, Prince Wm. street.
554 Fitzpatrick P., Undertaker, Waterloo street.
405 B. Hamm Bros., Biscuit Manufacturers, Main street.
256 Humphrey, R. B., Coal Merchant, Smythe street.
497 Jones, A., Grocer, Main street.
552 Maritime Lithograph Co., Dock street.
500 A. Pidgeon, C. B., Tailor and Gents' Furnishing, Main St., Indiantown.
485 Rowley, J., Blacksmith and Carriage Maker, Brussels street.
553 Robinson, J. M., Banker Prince Wm., street.
551 Ungar, S., residence Union street.
A. W. McMACKIN,
Local Manager.

ROYAL TONSORIAL ROOMS.
(OPPOSITE ROYAL HOTEL, KING STREET.)
Shop fitted up second to none.
First-class barbers in attendance.
Please call and test our skill.
D. J. McINTYRE, - - - - Prop't.
D. B. S.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
Capital $10,000,000.
70 Prince Wm. street
D. R. JACK, - - Agent.

GROCERS, ETC.
Strawberries, Sweet Cream, Green Peas, New Tomatoes,
CHEAP SUGARS.
J. S. ARMSTRONG & BRO.,
32 CHARLOTTE STREET.
HOLIDAY FRUIT—JULY 1ST.
BANANAS, PINES, PEACHES, APRICOTS, STRAWBERRIES, &c.
CHAS. A. CLARK, 3 King Square.

Armour's Extract Beef.
5 Cases Armour's Solid Extract Beef;
5 Cases Fluid Extract Beef.
—ALSO—
Armour's Soups, assorted;
Beef from 1 to 14 lb tins.
McPHERSON BROS.,
No. 181 Union Street,

Shoe Brushes,
Stove Brushes,
Dust Brushes,
Daubers,
Broom Brushes.
GOOD VALUE.
TAYLOR & DOCKRILL
84 KING STREET.

HATS.
Boys' Straw Hats, Boys' Light Color Felt Hats,
Boys' Light Color Tweed Hats,
Boys' Varsity Cap, Children's Straw Sailors,
Children's Caps, all kinds;
Men's Light Stiff Hats,
Natty Goods, Correct Styles.
D. MAGEE'S SONS,
MARKET SQUARE.

EDGECOMBE!
WHO IS HE?
THE TAILOR
who satisfies all his customers.
104 KING STREET.

Wm. WEATHERHEAD,
16 and 18 Dorchester St.,
BOARDING, HACK,
—AND—
LIVERY STABLE.
All stock, Carriages, Harness, &c. NEW. Horses first-class; Horses suitable for Ladies' driving. We cater to the best patronage in the city.
TERMS REASONABLE.

TO OUR PATRONS.
WE HAVE THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF
Surray, Extension Top and Top Buggies, Side Springs and Concord Wagons to be found in the city.
We make a specialty of Express Waggons for grocers use; and we have a number of Second Hand Express Waggons also Second Hand Surrays and Phaetons and Top Buggies which we must clear out to make room for Sleigh Business.
KELLY & MURPHY,
NORTH END.
P. S.—A Very Fine Pony Phaeton for sale cheap.

A VALUABLE REMEDY
DOCTOR CHALYBEATE BLOOD & NERVE TONIC BAXTER'S
General Weakness, Loss of Appetite, Heart Flutter, Hysterical Affections of Women and Children and Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood.
50c. by all Druggists. 50c & $1.00 a Bottle
FOR WEAKNESS FROM WHATEVER CAUSE
WM. B. McVEY, Chemist,
185 UNION STREET.

OATS! OATS!
OUR faith in high prices led us to purchase very largely in the early part of the season. Our stock is now coming forward rapidly and can offer dealers at
LOWEST PRICES,
with the advantage of having a large number cars to select from.
We predict sixty cents per bushel later, and would advise our friends to put away all they require for winter and spring.
Standard Trading and Mfg Co., Ltd.
J. D. SHATFORD,
GENERAL MANAGER.

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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 Hardwoods;
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.
J. & J. D. HOWE.

BOURKE & CO.,
32 KING STREET,
ARE NOW SELLING THE FOLLOWING GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.
Men's Light Col'd Stiff Hats.
" Straw "
Child's " "
Boys' " "
Girls' " "
Ladies' Waterproofs,
" Travelling Caps,
Trunks, Bags, Valises,
Umbrellas, etc.

F. W. WISDOM,
Mill, Steamboat and Railroad Supplies, 41 Dock St., St. John, N. B
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN Rubber and Leather Belting, Rubber and Linen Hose, Lace Leather and Cut Lacing, 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.
Lowest Quotations Given on Special Supplies.

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The Largest Net Surplus of any Fire Insurance Co. in the World.
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Office, No. 1 Jardine's Building, Prince Wm. St., Saint John, N. B.

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.

SIMEON JONES,
BREWER.
BOTTLED ALE and PORTER.

NOW FOR BUSINESS!
Spring and Summer, 1891.
JAS. S. MAY & SON,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
(Domville Building,)
Prince William Street.
Beg to announce that they are receiving their new sprin 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 value for their money. Prices subject to 10 per cent. for net cash. Samples sent by mail.

152 UNION.
Boarding
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STABLES
HORSES TO HIRE and BOARDED at Reasonable Rates.
A SPLENDID BAROUCHE always on hand.
Telephone No. 533.
JOHN H. FLEMING.

ROSICRUCIAN MINERAL WATER.
Its value in the treatment of Kidney Diseases, Indigestion, Catarrh, Hay Fever, and Diseases of the Skin has secured for it a national reputation and enables me to guarantee its efficacy. This WATER is a DIURETIC, it is a positive cure for HEADACHE, and when taken freely on an empty stomach is a gentle LAXATIVE. THE ROSICRUCIAN is bright and sparkling and agreeable to the taste.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
WIRE, STEEL and IRON-CUT NAILS
And SPIKES, TACKS, BRADS, SHOE NAILS, HUNGARIAN NAILS &c.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

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J. HARRIS & CO.
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Paradise Row, Portland, St. John.
NEW BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY
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Railway Car Works,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Railway Cars of Every Description,
"PEARLESS" STEEL TYRES,
CHILLED CAR WHEELS.
—ALSO—
Steam Engines and Mill Machinery
The Improved Lowell Turbine Water Wheel, Ship Castings, Pumps, Bridge and Fence Castings, etc., etc.

Portland Rolling Mill,
STRAIT SHORE, PORTLAND.
Tapered and Parallel Bars for Ships' Knees Nail Plate, Hammered Railway Car Axles, Shafting, and shapes of all kinds.
DOORS, SASHES,
BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS,
MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, &c.
A. CHRISTIE W. W. CO.,
City Road.

1841. ESTABLISHED 1841.
Eagle Foundry and Machine Shop,
MANUFACTURE
Steam Engines,
High, Low or Compound, (for marine and land purposes), high or low speed.
CASTINGS of any size made.
BOILERS MADE and REPAIRED.
—ALSO—
MILL and SHIP WORK.
All sizes of WINDLASSES and PUMPS,
PIPES, STOVES and PLOWS.
PLANING and TURNING done to order.
All work done here to order in a thorough workmanlike manner.
Jack Screws for sale or hire on easy terms. All kinds of Blacksmith Work done.
PROPELLERS MADE.
JOHN SMITH,
Practical Engineer and Mill Wrigh
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JAMES ROBERTSON,
Calls the attention of Tinsmiths and General Dealers to the fact that he has now in Stock, a full line of
Pressed Tinware, Japanned Ware,
Granite Iron Ware,
Trimmings, Tools and Machines,
Crown Liquid and Paste Stove Polish.
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