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POOR DOCUMENT

THE EVENING GAZETTE

is published every evening (Sundays excepted) at No. 21 Canterbury Street.

JOHN A. JOWES. Editor and Publisher

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

THE EVENING GAZETTE will be delivered to any part of the City of St. John by Carriers on the following terms:

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The Subscription to THE GAZETTE is payable ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING.

We insert short condensed advertisements under the head 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., WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4, 1889.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

THE DOCK SCHEME.

Halifax has got a dry dock which is subsidized to the extent of $10,000 a year for twenty years by that city, and which received similar subsidies from the British government and the Dominion government, or $30,000 a year altogether. For the same amount Mr. Leary proposes to furnish St. John with a dry dock equal in every respect to the dock at Halifax, and in addition to this with a wet dock or tidal basin capable of accommodating a number of large steamships. Of this sum the city of St. John has been asked to contribute $10,000 a year. The Sun now objects on the ground that some person bearing the euphonious name of Van Slooten, thinks that he also can build a dock if the city and the province will give him money enough. Mr. Van Slooten's proposal, however, was indefinite as to amount, and so Mr. Leary, who is willing to do the work, provided he receives $10,000 from the city, and who is ready to begin the work at once naturally and properly gets the preference. The man or the newspaper who, for the purpose of gaining some imaginary political advantage, attempts to delay this necessary work, will not be likely to win the favor of the people of St. John. The improvement of our harbor and the creation of better terminal facilities are the great needs of our city and nothing will be allowed to stand in their way.

THE TEMISCOUATA RAILWAY AND THE GRAND TRUNK.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company are said to have effected the purchase of the Temiscouata Railway which runs from Edmundston to Riverie du Loup. This story if correct, would seem to show either that the Grand Trunk people anticipate difficulty in regard to the bonding system or that the withdrawal of the Portland is likely to reduce their business in that quarter. In either case it is obviously a necessity for them to obtain an outlet at a Canadian winter Port. By obtaining running powers over the Intercolonial and building a line of railway from Edmundston to Moncton they will be able to obtain a connexion with Halifax with a total mileage of 770 miles from Montreal, and also connexion with St. John with a total mileage some 150 miles less. As the Grand Trunk's proposed line would be free from bridge tolls it would be practically much shorter than the Short Line, as will be seen by the following comparison:—

	Miles
Actual distance, Montreal to Halifax by Short Line	759
Add mileage equal to tolls over railway bridge	70
	829
Distance Montreal to Halifax via Edmundston	770
Difference	59

Thus it will be seen that with the St. John bridge in its present position freight could be hauled from Montreal to Halifax via Edmundston more cheaply than over the Short Line.

BAD FOR UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCITY.

The Wimanites and other advocates of Commercial Union and likewise the Unrestricted Reciprocity men got a very bad set-back yesterday when President Harrison's message to Congress was read. There was not a word in it in regard to either of these matters, and the whole tone of the message shows that the President and his party are still wedded to a protective policy. For the purpose of reducing the revenue the internal revenue tax on tobacco is to be abolished, a tax which yields about $30,000,000 a year. The tax is also to be taken off spirits used in the arts, so that most of the surplus of $43,000,000 will disappear without touching the custom's duties at all. That there is no serious intention of intervening with these duties may be readily gathered from the message. In view of these facts it is not improper to inquire on what basis the policy of the opposition and their advocacy of unrestricted reciprocity can be said to rest. It looks very much as if Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright would have to go in search of some other "fad" with which to tickle the fancies of their supporters.

THE PROVINCE IS GROWING.

The Grits have spent most of their time since 1878, when they were driven from power, in running down the country and predicting woe and ruin. The Grit newspapers have made a feature of exodus items and have tried to drive as many people out of Canada as possible. Yet every day they are being confronted by the signs of increasing prosperity throughout the country. The Province of New Brunswick is no exception to the gratifying advance that is being made in material wealth all along the line. No county in the province has felt the beneficial efforts of the National Policy more than Westmorland, and its growth is shown in the result of the recent valuation for the purposes of assessment, which has just been filed with the county secretary. The last valuation for the whole county was made in 1876. A comparison of that valuation with the present one shows the following result:

	1876.	1889.
Botsford	$ 531,400	$ 595,000
Dorchester	1,548,131	1,430,450
Moncton	1,541,234	3,388,750
Shediac	793,000	1,061,050
Salisbury	621,000	714,800
Sackville	1,254,300	1,940,650
Westmorland	613,100	904,950
Total	$8,902,565	$10,035,650

Here we have an increase of more than 45 per cent. in thirteen years. There is also a large increase in the number of ratepayers. In 1876 the number of ratepayers was 5,570; it is now 6,681, an increase of 20 per cent. Remember that this is the record of one county of a province of which the Globe has been telling us that the people have been fleeing from its shores as from a pestilence. In the light of such facts as these what are we to think of the veracity of the New Brunswick Grit newspapers?

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The office of the Minneapolis Tribune, which was burnt down on Saturday, was ten stories in height, and was supposed to be fire proof. Yet it burnt so rapidly that about twenty-five persons who were at work in the building were unable to escape and were burnt to death. The erection of such lofty buildings should be prohibited by law.

The Globe is in a very bad temper over the favorable showing and the hopeful tone of the Board of Trade report as regards the business of this city. Such reports do not suit the purposes of the Globe at all, and it consequently asks with a snarl why this and that has not been done by the Secretary during the year. This spiteful display of bad temper on the part of the Globe is the best proof that could be given that the work of the Board has been well done.

One of the startling suggestions made at the recent Anglican jubilee in Toronto was that of Bishop Baldwin who started an interesting discussion on the causes of the lack of numerical strength in the church, in beginning which he urged that the parochial system be dropped and that a kind of rotation be introduced in the stationing of clergy. Dr. Langtry, Bishop Sullivan and others supported the proposals of the bishop. This is the plan that the Methodists have practiced from the outset, and, although it has some disadvantages, it will probably be finally adopted by all Protestant churches.

In the course of a few weeks the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will open a new line 112 miles long from London to Windsor, Ont., which will make connexion with the American roads at Detroit and give a through line to Chicago. Of this line the Montreal Star observes:—"It will easily be seen how greatly this connexion will add to the earnings of the company in through traffic alone. Then there will be all the local passenger and freight trains over the new line from London to Detroit, which we have every reason to believe, will be considerable. In fact this connexion is a most important one. The road will be opened in a few weeks now, but work will not be pushed forward to completion until next year. When it is entered at Detroit it will be put on until next spring."

The Brooklyn Eagle, which is the representative of the straight Democracy of Kings County, New York, has not much faith in the work of the present Congress, and it gives the following good reasons for its belief:—

"At its beginning it will face a republicanism consciously defeated and a democracy consciously victorious throughout the union. The minority in congress, by the last expression of the polls, represents the majority in the country. Those who expect large or decisive results, therefore, from a body which is a political misfit at this time will be disappointed. The republican control of either house is too small in numbers to bring about any legislation of a sweeping character. Filibuster can and will prevent the wholesale unseating of democrats by republican contestants, the passage of any laws interfering with elections in the states and the passage of any acts subjecting the tariff to a piecemeal modification instead of to a revision upon sound economic principles. From the nature of the situation this is likely to become a do nothing congress, a congress of acrimony, accusation, excitement and inconclusion. Next year the people will elect a strongly democratic house, unless the whole present drift of popular forces should paradoxically show a now apparently impossible change of course."

The Messenger and Visitor says editorially that a sin-blinded and sin-cursed carnality seeks for amusements rather than for salvation, and it intimates that the church is doing wrong in seeking to amuse its people. It adds:—"It has been fatal to the growth and glory of God's people in any age, and every age, for them to attempt any work outside the Lord's appointments for them. The lack of spiritual power in our churches to-day is but a sad history being repeated. And so we have another repetition of the Lord's way of saving his own methods from failure, and his people from spiritual death, by the calling out of his faithful servants to declare his will, and to rebuke his people for their departure from Him and His ways." All this and much more comes by way of preface to a long eulogy, some would call it a puff, of a book, whose character can be judged from its title: "The Devil's Mission [of Amusement, a Protest." In this book the anthem, a Mr. Brown lays down the following propositions:—

1. "That providing amusement for the people is no where spoken of in Holy Scripture as one of the functions of the church:"

2. "Providing amusement for the people is in direct antagonism to the teaching and life of Christ and all his apostles:"

And lastly:

"The mission of amusement utterly fails to effect the desired end among the unsaved; but it works havoc among the young converts."

It probably does not occur to this very holy man that by treating all amusements as sinful, all young people will be driven out of the church, and in this way the Devil's work will be done most effectually.

He Took No Chances.

[Chicago Mail.]

Speak out, Mr. Prudence, if you have anything to say.

He—No, thank you. There's a phonograph hid under the centre table, your little brother's hid under the sofa, the hired girl is listening at the keyhole and your mother is looking over the transome. The only thing that restrains me is my doubts as to the whereabouts of your father.

A SOUTHERN HERO.

The Mysterious Life and Philanthropic Services of Judge Milo Olin.

The death of Judge Milo Olin removed a singular character from Georgia. A man who lived the life of a recluse, so retiring and unobtrusive was his daily life that he was never heard of outside of the pale of his immediate neighbors except in time of epidemics. He had perhaps the most singular and striking individuality of any man in Georgia. He was over six feet tall, slender, and bent with age. Long, white hair fell about his shoulders and a long, pointed beard reached nearly to his waist. Save where the use of snuff had stained his mustache his hair was white as snow. Within his crown of white hair was a long, wan face with deep set eyes, a kind of benevolent countenance, yet almost weird in its pallor. The plainest sort of clothes covered his long, stooping form, and he looked like some old partisan of a former age.

Milo Olin came to Augusta fifty years ago from New York. He practiced law, was, some time in the '40's, clerk of the superior court, and subsequently elected a magistrate, which position he held for many years, and up to the time of his death. He was a singularly reserved man, and if anybody knows the story of his life that man is not known. He lived to himself. Seemingly he had torn himself way from the scenes and associations of his young life, and to no man, so far as is known, did he ever tell his story. He had some friends, and he was ever a faithful and ardent one to those he loved; but as in each succeeding year death had narrowed the little circle of his early associates he did not seek to widen it, but withdrew more within himself and grew more and more like a hermit.

Most people believed that some great sorrow flung its blighting influence over his young life and saddened his whole career. What was its nature no one knows. It did not embitter, but softened and hallowed his life. He seemed to have taken the consecrating vows of philanthropy and charity. He went about doing good. A self appointed physician and nurse, no epidemic has occurred in forty years in the south that Judge Milo Olin did not at once set out for the scene of pestilence and danger.

During the yellow fever epidemic in Augusta a generation ago he had the fever, and as soon as he recovered went to nursing others in Savannah, Memphis, Norfolk, Wilmington, Fernandina, New Orleans and Jacksonville. Wherever the dread disease was at work Judge Olin was to be found. He knew no fear. No case was too loathsome, no disease too dangerous to stop him in his work of humanity and charity. He was no professional nurse, charging high wages and getting rich on the misfortunes of his fellow men. He refused all pay and presents from those he nursed back to life and strength, and reported to the relief committee for duty without wages of any kind. He was tender, tireless and intelligent.

When he reached a patient's side he needed no physician to tell him what to do. He had more faith in his long experience than he had in the medical training of most physicians, and there was always a small mortality among the cases which he nursed. Not only did he refuse money and costly presents, but he would accept no costly testimonials from the philanthropic. He had hundreds of letters of thanks and gratitude, scores of complimentary resolutions, badges and testimonials from cities, societies and other organizations, but he never paraded them, and no one could elicit from him one word of boasting. When he entered a stricken city the press learned nothing from him of his heroic part and on his return home nothing of the privations he had endured, the service he had rendered, and the thanks that had been showered upon him.—Atlanta Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Two British Poets.

John Gay, the English poet, born in 1688, wrote the ballad, "Sweet William's Farewell to Black Eyed Susan," beginning: "All in the Downs the fleet was moored." It perhaps suggested to Douglass Jerrold his play, "Black Eyed Susan," written in 1826, in which Gay's ballad is usually sung. Gay, imitating Lafontaine, was very successful in putting fables into verse. His poem entitled "The Fan" gives in delicate burlesque a very ingenious as well as classical theory as to the origin of that article of female use and adornment. Dr. Johnson spoke contemptuously of the poem, but he had no appreciation whatever of burlesque, and probably took it in dead earnest. Could the learned doctor have witnessed one of the burlesque plays so popular a few years ago, in which mythological deities are burlesqued, he would have said that gods and goddesses never use slang.

James Thompson, author of "The Seasons," was so poor in London at one time that he went from publisher to publisher trying to sell the manuscript of "Winter" in order to buy a pair of winter shoes. But he didn't get any shoes for winter—not that winter. It subsequently made him famous, however, and he followed it with "Summer," quite naturally (1727). He said he was bound to buy himself a duster with the proceeds, if it took all summer.—Texas Siftings.

Saccharine.

This substance, which, as known, is 200 times sweeter than sugar, is beginning to be felt by the beet sugar manufacturers as a very dangerous enemy. It is stated that in Germany already so much saccharine has been made as to render 5,000 tons of beet sugar superfluous. It is principally employed in the preparation of fluids and the production of sweet liquors. It is not a food stuff. Indeed, it has been condemned by eminent medical authorities as directly prejudicial to health. The sugar manufacturers are of the opinion that saccharine should only be sold by chemists. France, Italy and Portugal are already contemplating imposing a tax on it.—Berlin Letter.

Royal Dinners in England.

The royal dinner parties of England are the most formal and studied in the world. To beginners they become a frightful ordeal, and they rarely at the end can tell what the meal consisted of; to old stagers they are a frightful bore. The novices are expected to arrive early so as to be posted by Sir Henry Ponsonby in court etiquette. The queen usually receives her guests for afternoon tea in her own sitting room, and remains a short time with them chatting on light subjects; then they are permitted to wander over the castle or stay in their rooms till dinner time, which is at 9. She says a few words to each guest as she enters the dining room, and then leads the way to the table. It always seems so discourteous for no one to step up and offer the old lady his arm, but it would require an equal in rank to do so, and she enters and leaves the room alone. There is very little conversation at the table. Each guest is asked one question by the queen and can make one reply. The pauses between are dreadful, and the mechanical parceling out of questions and answers makes it seem as if the queen were putting a Bible class through its catechism. Each one waits for his turn to come next, and in the embarrassment the "answers" are often of the most stupid kind.

Steadfast Love.

Thomas Blackbull fell over head and ears in love wi' bonnie Jenny Wilson, the kindest and the bravest lass in a' the parish. They were in the habit o' walking o' nights in the plantation by the banks o' the Dye—a burn that winds its way through the hills o' Lammermoor. One evening, Will Smeaton, a tailor by occupation, was in the plantation and he overheard the following conversation:

"O, Jenny," quo' Tam, "I do luve ye steadfast, there's nae power on earth could knock your image out o' ma heart. It is rooted there in storm and sunshine, in wind and in rain."

"Hout," cried Jenny, "I'm no sae sure o' that; the love o' man is as changeable as the wind—it is even like the butterfly that flits frae ae flower to the ither. I wadna believe some men as far as I could fling them."

"What!" cried Tam, "for goodness sake, Jenny, dinna misdoot me. I'll luve ye, Jenny, my ain dear, as lang as there's fur on the back o' a rabbit or hair on the back o' a horse."—Exchange.

In the Caucasus.

Riding out one day, Mr. Wardrop passed a wine shop where three or four Georgians were making merry. They pressed him at once to join them; he declined; but as he returned from his excursion they came out, hat in hand, and presented him with a goblet, which he could not refuse. "When a Georgian is merry," he says, "everybody else must share his jollity or he is unhappy." He adds, by way of further illustration, "I have seen a squire unnecessarily leave a scene of revelry for a minute or two in order to heap up food in his horse's manger, so that the faithful beast might share the universal joy." Wine drinking, idleness, and what they call manliness have not been salutary, and perhaps the Nobles' bank, the literature and the journals may help to modify these excesses of virtue. In any case a little more attention is paid to crops, and it seems to be not impossible that, in time, Georgian wine and tobacco may furnish paying exports.—London Spectator.

Cracking Cuba.

The startling discovery has been made that Cuba is cracking. Numerous fissures have suddenly appeared in the earth near Matanzas. Some of them are 600 feet long, twenty-four feet wide and twenty feet deep. These disturbances are no doubt a continuation of those not long ago felt on the south Atlantic coast. Scientists find that the earth's crust thickens from the sea inland, and that therefore the inland pressure is towards the nearest coast line. The crust there and in the ocean beyond being thinner, is more sensitive to central disturbances than are other portions of the earth's surface. The cracking of the earth in Cuba, therefore, may be no more than a continuation of that sliding of the inner crust seaward which manifested itself so forcibly at Charleston several years ago.—Boston Budget.

That Christmas Money.

In the next few weeks people will talk Christmas more than all other subjects combined. And very many will count their pennies to see if they will go around. And some will realize for the countless things offered for sale, "that money talks." Yes, and many a poor tired clerk will wish that they could talk—back. To give unselfishly without thought of return is the true Christmas spirit. But how many times, oh human nature, will the thought occur this month "Now if I make so and so a Christmas present, wonder if he will get a return next year?" The growing Christmas present custom comes hard among certain classes, who do not always have plenty of ready money among farmers and people near towns, who keep poultry the egg supply is a great source of Christmas money, because prices are always high at this season. If the old hen will only shell out the eggs now, thinks many a mother, I can spare her the axe next year.

—L. A. Hubbard of Hatfield, Mass., says: "Last one year ago I sent $5.00 for six cans of Sheridan's Condition Powder to make hens lay and in January my 28 hens laid 60 dozen eggs. I have sent $5.00 this year for six more cans and the Farm Poultry monthly. Certainly that Christmas money came back in short order. Mrs. Warren, Delano, Hampden, Me., said recently to the manufacturers of this wonderful Powder, "I send $6.00 for Farm Poultry two years, and six large cans of Sheridan's Powder. It is the very thing needed. Last year my hens done so poorly I almost lost heart, but this year, 30 hens have cleared me $125.00. "All for a little courage and Sheridan's Powder, her hens paid her more than double the average usually allowed 'per hen,' so that her Christmas money returned manyfold. Husbands, a word to the wise is sufficient: Make your wives a Christmas present of six cans of Sheridan's Powder, and take no other. For 50 cents I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass., will send two 25 cent packs; five packs for $1.00, or for $1.20 one large 1½ pound can of Powder, postpaid; six cans for $5.00 express pre-paid. The best poultry paper—Farm Poultry one year, and a can of Powder for $1.50.

No wonder there is so much croaking about the dangers of travel when one considers the number of railroad frogs.

For dyspepsia and Liver Complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure.

SPENCER'S

Standard Dancing Academy.

New classes for beginners meet TUESDAY and FRIDAY evenings and TUESDAY and SATURDAY afternoons.

Young Ladies, Misses and Masters at 3.30 in the afternoon.

TERMS payable in advance. Make application at the Academy, Dunville Building, King street, for information and terms.

A. J. SPENCER, Teacher.

Private Lessons given day or evening.

Don't miss this opportunity if you wish to learn the accomplishment.

Fine Watch Repairing.

I HAVE engaged the services of a FIRST-CLASS Watch, French clock, and Chronometer repairer, and will guarantee satisfaction to those needing such articles put in thorough order.

All work promptly attended to at No. 81 KING STREET.

W. TREMAINE GARD, Goldsmith and Jeweller.

Under Victoria Hotel.

School Loan Debenture, No. 3.

THE Holder of School Loan Debenture, No. 3, for $500, issued under Act 44 Vic. Cap. 5, passed 19th March, 1881, is hereby notified that the same will be paid at the office of the County Treasurer, Barnhill's Building, on the 16th day of December next, ensuing. Interest on the same will cease on and after that date.

J. S. BOIRS DeVEBER, Co. Treas.

St. John, N. B., November 15th, 1889.

TRUSTEES' NOTICE.

JOHN BARRY and WILLIAM A. MACLAUCHLAN, doing business in the City of Saint John, under the name, style and firm of BARRY & MACLAUCHAN, have this day assigned their property and effects to H. LAWRANCE STURDEE of the said City, Barrister, and WILLIAM B. CARVILL of the same place, Merchant, in trust for the benefit of their creditors who shall execute the said assignment within three months from date. Dated 22nd October, A. D., 1889.

H. LAWRANCE STURDEE, WILLIAM B. CARVILL, } Trustees.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Kingston Work," will be received until Friday, the 5th day of December next, inclusively, for the construction of a Wharf at Kingston, Kent County, N. B., according to a plan and specification to be seen on application to William J. Bruit, Kingston, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of amount of tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract, or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

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

By order, A. GOBEIL, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 8th Nov., 1889.

GROCERS, ETC.

SOMETHING NEW.

INDIA OOLONG TEA.

The first ever brought to the city. Extra flavor and strength.

TAYLOR & DOCKRILL, 54 KING STREET.

LARD, HAMS, BACON.

Grocers should place their orders at once to secure their Christmas stock.

SLIPP & FLEWELLING, Pork Packers, 160 Main Street, St. John, N. B.

NOW LANDING.

500 Boxes, 50 Half Boxes, 20 Quarter } New Raisins.
10 Barrels New Currants;
5 Bags New S. S. Almonds;
4 Car Refined Sugar;
100 Puncs, 20 Hds } Choice Barbadoes Molasses;
20 Qtls. Mixed Codfish;
100 " Large
100 " Pollock;
2 Cas Cassa and Labrador Herring;
200 Boxes Assorted Spices;
25 Kegs Pearlins;
25 Packages Morton's Pickles;
3 Cases Nutmegs;
50 " Colman's Starch;
55 Boxes " Mustard.

TO ARRIVE—NOW DUE.

2 Cars Globe Flour;
1 " Manitoba D Flour;
1 " Oatmeal.

GEO. S. deFOREST & SONS, 13 South Wharf.

Nov. 12, 1889.

In Store and Landing.

1 Car Flour, Goderich,
1 " do Star,
1 " Oatmeal, Roller and Standard,
2 " Oats,
1 " Bran,
1 " Heavy Feed.

A. SINCLAIR & CO., 210 Union st.

COAL.

English Orrell Coal.

NOW LANDING at Robertson's Upper wharf, cargo very best

ENGLISH HOUSE COAL.

This coal is well known in St. John. Burns free, no clinkers, no dust, very little smoke, leaves small quantity of brown ash, economical in use and the only large imported here this year.

PRICE: $6.25 Per Chaldron while Landing.

BARTON GANDY, Cor. North Wharf and Nelson st. Telephone 1[illegible]

COALS.

IN YARD:—Lorne, Foxton, Old Mine Sydney, Glace Bay, Reserve and Pemboy Scott Coals. Also—Broken, Egg, Nut and Chestnut Hard Coals. For sale by

R. P. McGIVERN, 2 NELSON STREET.

COAL.

TO ARRIVE:

Old Mine Sydney, Acadia Pictou, Caledonia, Springhill, and all sizes, best quality

Honeybrook and free burning Anthracite

W. L. BUSBY. Tel. 8[illegible]

GILLING THREAD —FOR— Gaspereaux, Shad and Pickerel Nets. Lobster Marline. Manilla, Sisal and Cotton.

All sizes now in stock.

W. H. THORNE & CO., Market Square.

LOOK.

Watches and Jewelry of all kinds. Cash or Installments.

F. A. JONES 34 Dock St.

FACTS!

"ATHLETE" —AND— "DERBY" CIGARETTES

The Sweetest of the Sweet. The Purest of the Pure, The Finest of the Fine, The Cheapest—The Best.

PROFESSIONAL.

GERARD G. RUEL, (LL. B. Harvard, 1889.) Barrister, &c., 3 Pugsley's Buil'g, St. John, N. B.

MR. R. P. STRAND, ORGANIST OF TRINITY CHURCH. Receives Pupils for MUSICAL INSTRUCTION. For terms and references address 127 DUKE STREET, St. John N. B.

G. R. PUGSLEY, LL. B. Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, &c. OFFICES—Corner Prince William and Church streets, St. John, N. B.

DR. A. F. EMERY, —OFFICE— 50 WATERLOO STREET, Formerly Dr. A. Alward's Office.) SAINT JOHN, N. B.

C. A. McQUEEN, M. D. M. R. C. S., Eng. Office, - - 44 Coburg Street, St. John, N. B.

Thomas R. Jones, Ritchie's Building. GENERAL Commission and Financial Agent. Real estate, bought, sold, leased and exchanged. Mortgages negotiated, money loaned or borrowed on safe security, either real or personal. Bonds and stocks bought and sold.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE, East End City.

ANOTHER GREAT SALE!

T. PATTON & CO., Waterloo, near Union St. Oct. 12th, 1889.

NEW XMAS CARDS.

Photographic Opal Views of Saint John. —ALSO— Local Views of St. John in new styles. Christmas Cards, at

McArthur's Book Store 80 King Street.

PIANOS THE MENDELSSOHN PIANO ORGANS

Attractive in Appearance, Brilliant in Tone, Reasonable in Price, Fully Warranted.

A. T. BUSTIN, 38 Dock Street.

The Drugs and Medicines are of superior quality and of standard strength. None but Competent Persons allowed to Compound Medicine.

DISPENSING OF PRESCRIPTIONS & RECIPES A SPECIALTY.

Night Dispensing attended to. Prices low.

WILLIAM B. McVEY, Chemist, 185 Union st., St. John N. B.

BOOTS and SHOES.

A large stock of Ladies and Gentlemen's fashionable

BOOTS AND SHOES —AT— MRS. McCONNELL'S, King street.

"TOILET SOAPS."

Just received from the manufactory,
144 Boxes Fatherland,
96 " Baby's Own,
50 " Oatmeal,
48 " London Boquet,
1 Case Old Brown Windsor, Sea Foam, Prairie Boquet &c.

All of which I will sell at a small advance on cost, by the box.

CHAS. McGREGOR, Druggist, 137 Charlotte Street.

OAK HALL.

250 CHILDREN'S OVERCOATS, AGE 4 TO 10.

200 BOYS' OVERCOATS, AGE 10 TO 15.

If you want one of the above Overcoats don't buy till you see this Stock, as they have got to be sold.

SCOVIL, FRASER & CO., Cor. King and Germain Streets.

T. H. HALL, Bargains in Xmas Goods. COLONIAL BOOK-STORE and SHEFFIELD HOUSE

HATS

FURS! FURS!!

1889. SEASON 1889.

We are now Complete in Stock of every description of Furs, including

LADIES CAPES, —IN— Beaver, Otter, Black Marten, Australian Opossum, Mouffion, Bear, Baltic Seal, Greenland Seal, Black Lynx, Silver Hare, Fox, &c.

Bear Boas, Fox Boas, Sable Boas, Polar Bear Boas, Iceland Lamb Boas, &c.

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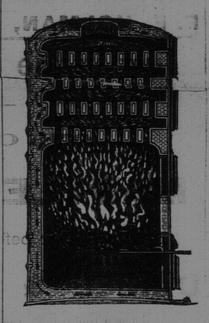

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