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POOR DOCUMENT

THE EVENING GAZETTE

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

JOHN A. BOWES, Editor and Publisher

THE EVENING GAZETTE will be delivered at any house in the cities of St. John and Portland for a month for thirty-five cents. The subscription may be paid at the office, or to any news agent who sells the GAZETTE.

ST. JOHN, N. B. WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1889

Owing to the large increase in our subscribers within the past few months we have been obliged to add new carriers, and to alter the boundaries of the carriers districts. Subscribers failing to receive their papers regularly will please give notice at this office at once, so that the mistake may be remedied.

IT WOULD BE A DISMISSAL.

The Telegraph takes up three quarters of a column of its editorial space this morning in an attempt to show that the removal of Mr. Peters from the position of Police Magistrate, and the appointment of Mr. Ritchie to that office, would not be a dismissal. The process by which our dis-esteemed contemporary reaches this singular conclusion is peculiar. It first quotes the section of the union act, as drafted by Mr. Peters, in which the lieutenant governor in council is "authorized to appoint a fit and proper person, resident in the city of St. John, to be police magistrate." Then the Telegraph quotes the following clause of the Act which was not in the original draft of the bill, but was introduced by the select committee to whom the bill was referred:—

The Police magistrate of the city of St. John holding office at the time when this act comes into force, shall be the police magistrate of the city of St. John under this act, and shall preside over the police court and the city court for the trial of civil causes under this act, until another person is duly appointed and sworn in his stead.

The comment of the Telegraph on these sections is as follows:—

The essence of these sections is that the government is authorised to appoint a police magistrate for St. John, and that Mr. Peters shall hold the office until another is appointed in his stead. The most casual reading of these sections will show that the intention of the legislature was that an appointment should be made to this office.

But to remove the possibility of doubt let us go behind the act for a moment to the scheme of union as voted upon and agreed to by the majority of the people of the two cities. There we find it tersely expressed in the words following:—

"The police magistrate and the chief of police shall be appointed by the governor in council."

Here there is no room for doubt. The language is plain, clear and mandatory. The police magistrate shall be appointed by the governor in council. He shall not be merely continued in office or legislated into office, or allowed to obtain an office, or procure an office in any other way than by direct appointment of the governor in council. So said the majority of the cities of St. John and Portland by their votes. Shall their mandate be respected, or shall private or personal interest prevail against the expressed wishes of the majority?

We beg pardon of our readers for introducing so long a quotation from the Telegraph, but such a course seems to be necessary in order to disclose its absurdity. The clause in the scheme of union on which so much stress is laid, whether mandatory or not is no part of the Act, and cannot be read with it. As to its intention every person in St. John knows that its object was to place the appointment of magistrate in the government and not in the Common Council, and this object was carried out, and this part of the scheme of union complied with in the enactment of the section which authorizes the Lieutenant Governor in council to appoint a fit and proper person to be police-magistrate. Had this section stood without amendment it would have been necessary for the government to appoint a police magistrate the moment the act came in force, but the words added in the committee providing that the police magistrate of the city of St. John should be police magistrate of the new city completely changed the aspect of affairs. Mr. Peters has been legislated into office as police magistrate and can hold the office until the day of his death without anything further being done by the government. Will any sane man pretend to say that an appointment by an act of the legislature, is not in all respects as good and valid as if made by the governor in council? Are the nine men who form the executive of this province stronger than the forty-one members of the house of assembly with the Legislative Council and lieutenant governor added? On the 18th of May, B. L. Peters will become Magistrate of this city by act of the legislature, and if the government exercise their undoubted power of removal and appoint Mr. Ritchie in his room no man, whether he be a lawyer or a layman, whether he has been accustomed to construe statutes in a legal sense or not, will treat the removal of Mr. Peters otherwise than as a dismissal.

We do not wish to say anything harsh in regard to the editor of the Telegraph, but what are we to think of the mental caliber of a man who will argue, as he does, that Mr. Peters, under the act, cannot be police magistrate of the new city without a new appointment? What are we to think of a man who will contend as he does that this office stands in the same position as that of the Mayor of the new city, who is continued in office until an election takes place? In the one case, while the governor and council have the power of dismissal and reappointment there is no time specified when it must be exercised, and, in point of fact, it need never be exercised, while in the case of the Mayor it is specially provided that an election shall be held at a certain date. Yet the wise editor of the Telegraph can see no difference in the two cases. It is well known that the clause continuing the Police Magistrate and Chief of Police in office was introduced to enable the government to avoid the difficulty of removing Mr. Marshall and thereby offending the Methodists. Mr. Peters being a churchman, if he is to be removed, it would seem that the government feel themselves strong enough to defy the resentment of that respectable and wealthy body of Christians.

PROHIBITION IN MAINE.

Mr. W. H. Rogers, fishery inspector for Nova Scotia, having reduced the Amherst papers to a moribund condition by his long-winded letters in their columns, is now turning his attention to the St. John press, and appears desirous of making the Sun a victim of his desire to figure in print. Mr. Rogers's last, which appeared in the Sun of yesterday, is an attempt to show that prohibition is not a failure in Maine but a conspicuous success. This statement he seeks to prove by four separate propositions which we give below:—

1. Maine has for many years had a much larger percentage of her children attending school than any license state in the union, and consequently has less illiteracy.

2. She has less criminals according to population than any other state. The same is true of her poor.

3. While a liquor license state such as Ohio, with a population of 4,500,000, has but $14,000,000 in her savings banks, Maine with but 660,000 people has $41,000,000 in her saving banks.

4. In Maine, during twenty years of prohibition, the mortgages on her farms have been reduced from 19 in 20 to 1 in 20.

The only proper answer to the first proposition is that it is not true. The school population of Maine last year was 212,574, the number of scholars enrolled 145,530, and the average attendance 102,513. The scholars enrolled were 68 per cent of those of school age, and the average attendance was only 48 per cent. The State of California did better than this for of its 272,448 children of school age 196,907 or 72 per cent were enrolled in public schools, and 129,397 was the average daily attendance. Maine in fact makes no better showing in regard to schools than a dozen other states, and if it did, there is no proof that prohibition has anything to do with the result. The small number of illiterates in Maine is due to the fact that there are no European immigrants going to that state.

It is not true that there are fewer criminals and fewer paupers in Maine according to population than any other state. The census of 1880 showed that Maine with a population of 649,936 had 2,211 paupers while California with 864,694 inhabitants had only 1,671, and Illinois with 3,007,871 people had only 4,275 paupers. What then becomes of this second point?

If Ohio with a population of 4,500,000 has but $14,000,000 in her savings banks, and Maine with 660,000 people has $41,000,000 in her savings banks who can say this is due to prohibition? Is Maine a richer state than Ohio, which with six times the population of Maine has only about twice as many paupers? New Jersey is not a prohibition state; its population is double that of Maine, yet it had only 3,461 insane and idiotic persons in 1880 while Maine with only half its population had 2,867 of the same classes. It would be as easy to show that this greater proportion of lunatics in Maine was due to prohibition, as it is to believe that the money in the Maine savings banks is due to that cause.

As to the reduction in the number of mortgages in Maine we shall require some better authority than that of Mr. Rogers to show that the figures are correct; but even if they are they prove nothing. No sane man would loan money on a Maine farm at the present time, so that the reduction in the number of mortgages may be easily accounted for; all these in existence years ago having been foreclosed and no new ones made. The fact that a farm has a mortgage on it implies that a capitalist regards it as of some value, but a Maine farm is no longer of any value in the eyes of moneyed men.

The fact is that prohibition has been a failure in Maine, and it is a significant fact that Maine and Vermont, the two States that have tried prohibition for more than thirty years, are the most unprogressive in the union. In both States the growth of population has practically ceased. We do not say that prohibition has caused this, but it would be quite as reasonable to assert that it has as to credit the amount of money in the Maine savings banks or the fewness of the Maine farm mortgages to that cause.

There has been a large increase in the street sales of THE GAZETTE during the past few days. The independent and honest course of THE GAZETTE in connection with important questions, has made THE GAZETTE the most popular newspaper in St. John and has caused a boom in both circulation and advertising. A daily increase of 100 copies, in street sales is something that no other St. John newspaper can boast of.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

The Telegraph informs its readers this morning that Mr. Peters is to be dismissed from the police magistracy, and Mr. Ritchie is to be appointed, on political grounds, or because he is a friend and supporter of the government. It is well to have the case thus plainly stated by the organ of the government in St. John, the newspaper which received $2,599.55, from the local government for public printing, last year. If such are the views of the government in regard to the tenure of this important judicial office, it is proper that they should be known. If in defiance of the wishes of three fourths of the people of St. John, Mr. Peters is removed and Mr. Ritchie appointed on political grounds, at the first change of government it will be proper to remove Mr. Ritchie and appoint some supporter of the new government in his place on political grounds. We consider that the introduction of such a system would be a monstrous evil, but those who have been guilty of bringing it into fashion must take the responsibility. We warn the government against the application of the spoils system to the civic appointments, under their control in St. John. We assure them that if they appoint Mr. Ritchie to the Police Magistracy of this city, they will lose the support of the best elements of their own party, and will be responsible for the commencement of an agitation which will never cease until Mr. Ritchie is removed from office. The spoils system is a two edged sword which will destroy those who use it to promote their own selfish ends.

The upper province journals generally admit that St. John must be the principal winter port of Canada. This is the common sense view of the situation which is taken by all who look at the matter without prejudice.

OUR SPECIAL NUMBER.

On Saturday, May 18, THE GAZETTE will recognize the amalgamation of the cities of St. John and Portland by the publication of a double number dealing with the past history and future development of St. John. Among the subjects that will be treated are:

THE FRENCH DISCOVERY and SETTLEMENT; its romance and hardships.

THE SETTLEMENT by the ENGLISH including the founding of St. John by the Loyalists.

THE GROWTH of PORTLAND from its earliest settlement to the present time.

THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT of Saint John and Portland.

INDUSTRIES THAT HAVE PASSED AWAY and been forgotten.

THE COMMERCE OF ST. JOHN. Its past present and future.

SOCIAL LIFE IN ST. JOHN. How and where our people spend their leisure hours.

ST. JOHN A CENTURY HENCE. What the city will be like and the territory it will embrace.

This bill of fare is certain to make attractive reading for the people of the city.

A limited space has been reserved for advertising and as this special issue of THE GAZETTE will possess more than ordinary historical value the advertising will be more than usually valuable.

The blizzards in Dakota continue to "bliz" at a lively rate, and it looks as if the major part of that territory might be blown away before it becomes a state or two states, as contemplated by the recent legislation of congress. The latest Dakota storm appeared at Fargo yesterday, unroofing buildings, and demoralizing telephone and electric light wires. The storm moved from south to north and was preceded by a blinding sand storm and the usual roaring sounds.

The Globe is as dumb as an oyster in regard to the police magistracy. On Saturday it attempted a grand straddle on the subject, and made a brilliant effort to be on both side of the question at once, but it has not had a word to say since in regard to it. If the Globe of this evening does not say something on a matter which every man in St. John is talking about, the just conclusion of the people will be that it is afraid to speak.

Eleven of the bodies of the victims of the recent Grand Trunk railroad accident have not been identified and were buried yesterday in one grave. This is the climax of this dreadful affair. Their names perhaps will never be known until the great day when all secrets shall be revealed.

Little Rastus Wiman, who is preaching commercial union through Canada, seems to have been severely sat upon at Brantford the other night. That is the proper way to treat the little lord of Staten Island, who ought to be taught to mind his own business.

Town Tattle.

There are those who are continually harping on the world's lawlessness and immorality. It is lamentable, but it is useless to shut our eyes to the fact that the human heart is peculiarly sensitive to the insinuating advances of evil. Still I question if among a given number of the men and women of today there is less of virtue or patience than there was in the same number of those who lived in the days of the patriarchs. We can therefore take courage from the thought that even though goodness makes little or no headway, she is able to hold her own.

Whoever disobeys the laws of a city or a state proclaims himself the enemy of the city or state and owns himself ready to try conclusions with the laws by which his fellows have agreed to be governed. For this reason it appears to me that whatever is offensive to the law should be dealt with by the law and not by the newspaper, the pulpit or the platform. If evil is so seductive as it is supposed to be, why should it be allowed to obtrude itself upon the world through these channels?

* * *

A spirit of perversity dwells within us, every one. They tell me of an old gentleman who many years ago lived almost under the shadow of the jail. The old gentleman was feeble and it was rare that his walks exceeded a few rods from his own door. Misfortune came upon him and he was placed upon the then limited limits of the jail. Then a great longing came upon him for freedom to go where he would. The sun shone brighter beyond the line which he could not pass. At last he was able to restrain himself no longer, and whenever he could do so unobserved he treated himself to a few steps on the soil of liberty.

* * *

That familiarity with evil which is the fruit of "many words" is not promotive of morality. I don't know how it is but if you placard your garden wall with the legend "PAINT" every passer by will try it with his finger to satisfy himself whether it is *fresh* paint or not. Swing a danger signal over an excavation in the street and every body in the neighborhood will rush out to see whether it is really dangerous or not. Just so with many of the improprieties of life. When we hear of them we want to learn experimentally whether they are actually improper or not. It is the old story of Adam and Eve that has been repeated over and over since the days of the garden.

* * *

If I were the head of a family I would keep my boys and girls in ignorance of the snares and pitfalls of the world, of the degradation to which humanity sometimes falls, until their own maturing reason would be their sufficient safeguard. They should understand that the peculiar evils which foster in large cities, if unfortunately, they heard of them at all, were too hideous to be discussed. Such families I believe exist and such I believe are the salt of the earth.

* * *

A line in an old skating song, says "There is fun upon the ice," but while admitting that fact for the season when the bears do den, there is fun in many other seasons as well. "From grave to gay" is often used as a descriptive expression as also "from lively to severe." The readers of the GAZETTE know there are some persons, too, who can be lively in a graveyard, Veritable Mark Tapley's. There is a funny side to almost everything however; just as one happens to be constituted or is able to regard the subject.

Any large gathering of people contains a pronounced element of comicality. there are lots of funny pictures to be seen in a crowd if one but looks out for them, and there are numberless studies of human nature offered at the same time. Take for instance the crowd that gathers round the doors and in front of the ticket office of the Mechanics institute on any occasion of more than ordinary interest the uncultivated and the refined, the rude and the polite, the patrician and the plebian, the pharisee and the publican are all represented there and the prominent characteristics of each are distinctly preceptible as they are impelled by a common desire to procure the piece of pasteboard that gives admission to the hall.

Let one enter the Hall before the house is full and leisurely make a mental note of the funny incidents that present themselves as the patrons arrive, and there is such a fund of entertainment offered as well establishes the truth of dear old Will Shakespeares remark 'All the world's a stage". Style, fashion, facial beauty and physical beauty, manner, deportment, refinement, ignorance, education, coarseness, selfishness and unselfishness alike contribute to the quiet fun of the observer. Then there are also to be seen specimens of the article known in modern life as the "dude" and there is also the "dudeen;" there is also the "masher," the heavy card of city life and the rustic youth who probably has taken advantage of the favorable rates of Merchants week to visit the city with his best girl, and who takes her to "the show," regardless of the cost so long as she has enjoyment. His devotion is undoubted even if they fail to follow the polite usher and locate, in the wrong seat. An instance of this kind occured at the theatre the other evening when a young man whose countenance radiated the happiness he was experiencing, accompanied by an equally happy looking young woman came in, preceeded by the usher and ignoring at the moment the dumb language of the usher, occupied two seats in the rear of "the swamp." The ushers face was a study at this moment as, standing in front of the seats purchased by the Swain, he gracefully beckoned him to the right place. The youth caught the usher's sign, and quickly proceeded to his proper seat, in his excitement utterly forgetting for the moment, the very existence of his "dickie." He at length realized she was left behind and he stood and beckoned with his fore finger for her to come too, just as though he was playing "pass in the corner" with her as they had doubtless often done before at home. She came to him and, it is beyond doubt, they were the happiest couple in the house when "David Garrick" was played.

A convict named Lahaise, who was under a three years sentence for larceny hung himself in the St. Vincent de Paul prison. He fastened his handkerchief to the bars of his cell.

Roofing Slate,
Portland Cement,
American Cement,
Calcined Plaster,
Sheathing Paper,
Roofing Pitch,
Coal Tar,
Plate Glass,
Alabastine for Walls and Ceilings.

W. H. THORNE & Co.
Market Square.

DR LOW'S WORM SYRUP
DESTROYS AND REMOVES WORMS OF ALL KINDS IN CHILDREN OR ADULTS SWEET AS SYRUP AND CANNOT HARM THE MOST DELICATE CHILD

FISHING TACKLE.

RODS, REELS, LINES, BASKETS, FLIES, &C.,
At Low Prices.
83 Germain street.
O'SHAUGHNESSY & CO.

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

HAMS,
BACON,
DRIED BEEF, ETC.
SCOTT BROTHERS,
Waterloo Street, near cor. Union.

NEW STORE EAST END CITY.
T. PATTON & CO.,
Waterloo, near Union,
Are now showing
House Furnishing Goods in every variety;
Dress Goods in all the leading shades;
Wool Henrietttas, Cashmeres, Merinos, Serges, Grenedines, Fancys &c.
May 3.

HARD COAL.
Now Landing at Lloyd's Wharf, a small cargo of Stove or Nut, Egg and Chestnut sizes Hard Coal. Price low.
ALSO TO ARRIVE,
A small cargo of Acadia Mine Pictou Coal.
For sale by
R. P. McGIVERN,
No. 2 Nelson street.
Sun, globe May 6.

PLANING MILL.
A. CHRISTIE WOOD WORKING COMPANY,
City Road.

The Old Doctors
Drew blood, modern doctors cleanse it; hence the increased demand for Alteratives. It is now well known that most diseases are due, not to over-abundance, but to impurity, of the Blood; and it is equally well attested that no blood medicine is so efficacious as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"One of my children had a large sore break out on the leg. We applied simple remedies, for a while, thinking the sore would shortly heal. But it grew worse. We sought medical advice, and were told that an alterative medicine was necessary. Ayer's Sarsaparilla being

Recommended
above all others, we used it with marvelous results. The sore healed and health and strength rapidly returned." —J. J. Armstrong, Weimar, Texas.

"I find Ayer's Sarsaparilla to be an admirable remedy for the cure of blood diseases. I prescribe it, and it does the work every time." — E. L. Pater, M. D., Manhattan, Kansas.

"We have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla here for over thirty years and always recommend it when asked to name the best blood-purifier." — W. T. McLean, Druggist, Augusta, Ohio.

"Ayer's medicines continue to be the standard remedies in spite of all competition." — T. W. Richmond, Bear Lake, Mich.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

GROCERIES &C.
100 Boxes Layer Valencias,
10 Barrels Currants,
2 Cases Figs (in small boxes),
1 do Citron Peel,
50 do Lard in tins,
50 do C. C. Beef,
20 do Standard Oysters,
20 do Corn,
65 Pkgs Pickles and Sauces,
10 Gross Essences,
150 Boxes Ground Spices,
1 Car Oatmeal, Peas and Barley.
TO ARRIVE.
1 Car Cheap Feeding Flour.
GEO. S. deFOREST & SONS
13 South Wharf.

FOR PARLOR AND GARDEN.

MR. CRUIKSHANK, at his Greenhouses, Old Burying Ground and foot of Golding street, offers for sale, in splendid condition, all the leading varieties of flowers, with several new varieties of recent importation.

Pansies, Stocks, Asters, Verbenas, Daisies, Everlastings, Calendulas, Saponarias, Carnations, Sweet Williams, Auriculas,

ROSES OF ALL THE OLD AND NEW VARIETIES.

Primulas, Begonias in great variety, Fuschias, Geraniums, Pelargoniums, Heliotropes, Gloxinias, Callas, Hyderingas, Coleus, Rex Begonias; all healthy and vigorous plants. Inspection invited.

Bay of Fundy Steamship Co.
(LIMITED).
THE Stockholders of the above Company are requested to meet at the office of Messrs. C. E. Fox, St. John, N. B., on MONDAY, 20th May, at 3 p. m., for the purpose of organizing, as required by Dominion Act of incorporation, electing Directors, etc.
H. D. TROOP,
Provisional Manager.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.
JUST RECEIVED
A choice assortment of
READY-MADE SUITS AND SPRING OVERCOATS
For Men, Youths and Boys. Also a full line of
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.,
Which we are prepared to sell cheaper than any other house in the trade.
—ALSO—
A great variety of CLOTHS, including all the fashionable shades in Spring overcoatings.
Diagonals, Corkscrews, English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds,
Bought personally from the manufacturers, which we are prepared to make up in the best styles at the lowest possible prices.
T. YOUNGCLAUS,
City Market Clothing Hall,
51 Charlotte st.,
St. John, N. B.

Notice of Removal,
ON and after the first of May my place of business will be at the
Head of Long Wharf, Portland,
where I will be pleased to meet with all who may favor me with their patronage.
RICHARD FARMER,
Lumber Dealer, Long Wharf, Portland

KEENAN & RATCHFORD,
Ranges, Stoves, Kitchen Furnishing Goods, etc.
GENERAL JOBBING.
8 and 10 Waterloo Street, near Union St.
With a large experience and work that cannot be excelled, we solicit the patronage of the public.

QUEEN HOTEL,
109, 111 and 113 Princess st.,
St. John, N. B.
THIS hotel was recently known as the "Clarendon." It has been renovated, and refurnished and is now open for the reception of guests.
JOHN C. DICKIE,
Proprietor.

C. H. S. JOHNSTON,
House and Sign Painter;
Paper Hanger etc,
22 North Market street.
All orders promptly attended to.

CAUSEY & MAXWELL,
Masons and Builders.
Mason Work in all its Branches.
Slating and Cement Work a specialty
Boilers, Ranges, Mantels and Grates Set, of the most approved patterns.
JOBBING EXECUTED NEATLY AND PROMPTLY
Order Slate at A. G. Bowes & Co., Canterbury Street.
W. CAUSEY, Mecklenburg St. ROBT. MAXWELL, Saint David St.

STEP LADDERS.
The Strongest, Lightest and Cheapest.
Three Steps 60c,
Four Steps 80c,
Five Steps $1.00,
Six Steps $1.25,
Seven Steps $1.50.
A liberal discount to dealers.

J. & J. D. HOWE,
Market Building.
Germain street.

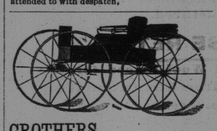
REMOVAL.
THE BELL CIGAR FACTORY
WILL REMOVE TO
217 and 219 Union Street,
THIS MONTH.

S. R. FOSTER & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cut Nails & Cut Spikes, Tacks, Brads,
FINISHING NAILS.
Shoe and Hungarian Nails, &c.
Office, Warehouse and Manufactory:
GEORGES STREET, - - ST. JOHN, N. B.

FOR AMUSEMENT GO TO
"THE NATIONAL,"
22 Charlotte Street.
First Class Shooting Gallery,
Billiard and Pool Tables,
Choice Lunches, Cigars, etc.
Rifle Competitions Nightly.

ROOM PAPER.
Large and varied assortment. All prices and grades from five cents a roll upwards.
Inspection invited.
McARTHUR'S
BOOK STORE,
Opp Bell Tower, Portland.

ESTABLISHED 1846.
M. N. POWERS.
Coffin and Casket Warerooms,
OLD STAND 77 AND 79 PRINCESS STREET,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
Coffin and Casket Material of all kinds, for Sale at Lowest Prices. Orders in the City and County attended to with despatch.

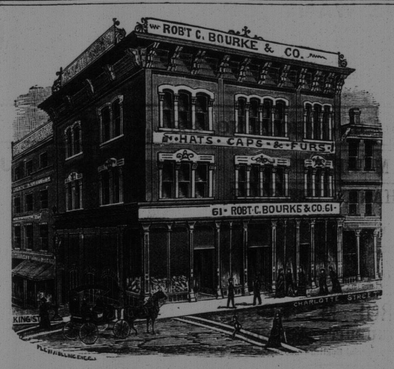


CROTHERS, HENDERSON & WILSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fine Carriages, Sleighs, Track Sulkies, etc., etc.
Repairing in all its branches promptly done.
Office and Show rooms, 43 and 45, North Side, and Factory, 42 and 44, South Side,
Waterloo St., St. John, N. B.

Spring Outfits.
White Dress Shirts made to order
$1.50.
A Perfect Fit guaranteed at
TENNANT'S
"THE SHIRT MAKER,"
63 Charlotte St., St. John, N. B.

REMOVAL.
J. HARVEY BROWN,
Tea Merchant and Broker,
Has removed to
No. 55 Dock street,
Where a large stock of finest Tea will always be kept on hand.
N. B. Orders received for 50 half chests and upwards for direct importation from London.

N. W. BRENAN,
UNDERTAKER.
Warerooms in brick building No. 555, foot of Main Street, Portland.
BRANCH,
88 Charlotte Street.
St. John, N. B.
Telephones 222 Portland, 222c City.



HATS AND CAPS.
We are now complete in all Spring Styles.
Robert C. Bourke & Co.,
61 Charlotte st., St. John, N. B.

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.

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS
Selections from the Poets.
SIR WALTER SCOTT.
Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said:—
"Why doth my wife so fret and frown;
I'll make her smile on me once more;
I'll hie me to Montgomery's store
And buy the dame a brand new gown."
If such there be go mark him well,
In him no dry goods rapture swell,
High though collar, tall his tile,
Boundless his wealth, severe his smile,
Unless he come to number nine
He is no customer of mine,
Despite his collar, hat and pelf
The wretch concentrate all in self.
Living shall forfeit fair renown,
And doubly dying shall go down,
To the vile dust from whence he sprung
Unwept, unhonored, and unsung.
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