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1 Case New SCARFS and BOWS;
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All Wool Twilled Flannels and Tweeds!
ALL AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!!
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We have received a large arrortment of

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A CAPITAL DWELLING HOUSE, containing fourteen rooms, in excellent order, and with modern conveniences. Central and agreeable locality. Desirable family residence.

A LARGE HALL, well lighted, corner of King and Charlotte streets in every way suitable for a Billiard Room. Will be rented for a term of years.

TWO LARGE ROOMS in the St. John Hotel, corner of King and Charlotte sts., suitable for a Hair Dressing Establishment. Will be rented for a term of years.

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Rent moderate to a good tenant.

A LARGE HOUSE, containing fourteen rooms, situate within a few minutes' walk of Reed's Point. Water, etc., on the premises. In every way suitable for a boarding house. Will be rented for a term of years, at a reasonable rent.

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TWO LARGE FLATS on Main Street, Portland, containing a large number of rooms, suitable for a boarding house. Will be rented for three years if required.

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A LARGE DWELLING, containing ten rooms, situate near the residence of Thos. E. Millidge, Esq. The house is furnished with every modern improvement.

A LARGE SHOP, adjoining Barnes' Hotel, Prince Wm. street, in every way suited for a first class Brrber Shop. Will only be rented to a Barber. Rent moderate to a good tenent.

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WANTED to purchase—a small Freehold with Cottage or half a double House in a good locality. A Leasehold with a small ground rent would suit.

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FREEHOLD PREMISES on Hazen st., a lot 40x100, with house lot, at a modera'e rental.

A VALUABLE FREEHOLD on Germain street, with first class Dwelling House, containing fourteen rooms in excellent order and condition, is furnished with modern conveniences. A desirable residence for a genteel family.

A LEASEHOLD 50x100, Guilford street, Carleton; a good Two Story Dwelling covers half the front of Lot, and is well finished inside. The situation and surroundings are excellent. Room for another building or a garden. Price reasonable.

A VALUABLE FREEHOLD on the City Road, near the Skating Rink. The lot is 40x100, and the large two story Building thereon is well finished, and yields a rental of $340.00 p. a. Terms easy.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE—Bordering on a beautiful lake, situate on the line of railway. There are attached 150 acres, half of which is plough. Plenty of good fire wood on the place The dwelling is a moderately finished two story house. House capable of holding two families. Barns, coach-house, piggeries, etc., in good order. Owner will exchange for city property.

A LARGE FREEHOLD close to the Queen Square. The house is two stories, and rents for $340. Terms easy. Possession can be had on the 1st May next.

For full particulars, prices, terms, etc., see our Register of "For Sale," which is always open for public inspection.

P. BESNARD, JR., & CO.,
feb3 23 Princess street.

By Order of the Common Council.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a Bill will be presented to the Local Legislature, for enactment to provide that in case of the destruction by fire of buildings on the Westside of Smyth street to the Northward of Union street, the City Corporation of Saint John may widen Smyth street, from Union street to Mill street.

The value of the property taken to widen said street to be assessed, *one third* of such value on the property owners benefitted, and *two thirds* on the City generally. mar6—1w 1 ea w

BRUSHES. BRUSHES.

25 DOZ Brushes—Scrub and B. Lead. For sale low.
febi nws gb ANDREW J. ARMSTRONG, 40 Charlotte Street.

The Daily Tribune.

J. L. STEWART, ... EDITOR.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 8.

Mr. Elder's Triumph.

Mr. Tuck, Mr. Boyd, Mr. King, Mr. Finlay, and other effective canvassers, secured votes enough on Saturday to elect Mr. Elder to the House of Assembly. The votes were given for Mr. Tuck and his co-laborers, although the ballots bore the name of Elder. The theory that the more respectable Protestant vote would be given for Mr. Elder was proved false at the polls. Merchants, manufacturers and professional gentlemen were two to one for Clark. Everybody seemed astounded at the fact. Men who were deemed sure for Elder were found against him. Most of them, too, had never seen Clark, and had never been approached in his interest. Mr. Elder's chief support came from a lower order of intelligence—from the class capable of being influenced by the solicitation of canvassers and by the absurd cry that the election of Clark would endanger the Common Schools Act. If the prominent gentlemen who voted for Clark had worked for him also, as did those who were for Elder, the result would have been different. As it was Mr. Elder was beaten one hundred votes in the City, and owes his election entirely to Portland and the rural districts.

Now that Mr. Elder has been returned by one-third of the electors—a very respectable vote—we hope there will be no effort made to deprive him of his seat on the ground of his ineligibility as a clergyman. The people have elected him and he should be allowed to take the seat.

Mr. Elder, we see by the *Telegraph* of this morning, is not in a very good humor after the contest. He insults every Free School elector who voted for Mr. Clark by representing him as hostile to Free Schools or the tool of the Sectarian party, and talks about "the low misrepresentations of a few scurrilous and degraded newspapers." This is impolitic and low, to say the least. Hon. Mr. Willis did not announce his success in so undignified a manner. Mr. Elder owes very much to the newspaper opponent who frightened impressible Protestants by announcing that "the Catholics held the balance of power," and he should not be so ungrateful. Some of the best workers in Mr. Elder's interest apologized for their position by declaring that they "worked for Elder only because John V. Ellis worked against him," and yet Mr. Elder has nothing but very questionable epithets to give in exchange for this support. He was ungrateful, even before the contest closed, for our efforts in his behalf, and he is ungrateful still.

The continued assertion that Mr. Elder, as opposed to Mr. Clark, was in any sense the particular candidate of the Free School Party, is the continued assertion of a false statement. According to this the Free School Party has decreased very rapidly since the last election, and we protest against its being degraded and diminished to the Elder standard.

The Price of Money.

Interest and usury are subjects of frequent legislation, the object aimed at being the making of money cheap. Long experience, however, has taught that legislative bodies might just as well try to fix the price of bread as the price of money, as the law of supply and demand is inexorable. Money will be dear when it is scarce, and when the security is poor, no matter what the legal rate may be. Restrictive legislation, making usury a crime, will increase the rates of usury by increasing the risk of lending to those who have no security to give.

In the House of Commons Mr. Palmer has introduced a Bill relating to interest and usury in the Province of New Brunswick. He explained that the object of the Bill was to assimilate the law of New Brunswick on the subject of usury as nearly as possible to the law of Ontario and Quebec. In Nova Scotia the law was also different from that o New Brunswick, the legal rate being seven per cent., while in New Brunswick it was only six. The result was that persons in New Brunswick having money to lend when it was dear, would withdraw it in New Brunswick and send to Nova Scotia, where it could be permanently invested at seven per cent. He did not propose by this bill to alter the law with reference to banks and corporations, nor did he propose that it should apply to the past. The only object he had in view was to assimilate the law in New Brunswick to that of the other Provinces.

There ought to be free trade in money as in other commodities. Legislation has never really decreased the rate of interest. The trade of any country—the profits arising therefrom—will always determine the interest to be paid for money with which to carry on business. If there is more money than can be profitably employed at six per cent the rate will fall to a lower figure. If there is less money than can be profitably employed at six per cent, seven or more will be paid.

The Constitution of the Senate.

Mills's resolution on the Senate question was carried by a majority of three, but this does not commit the House to carry his scheme. Of the New Brunswick members, Palmer, Domville, Mitchell, Isaac Burpee, Chas. Burpee, Appleby, Costigan, Ferris, Gillmor, McLeod, Moffat and Pickard, voted against it, and none voted for it. We have already expressed our views on the incompatibility of having the American system of two Chambers of equal authority with the British system of Ministerial responsibility: the two principles cannot exist together. What would President Grant do for a Cabinet if his Ministers depended on Congressional endorsement? One House is Republican, and the other Democratic: both are representatives of the people and equal in authority: to which would the Ministry look for a vote of confidence? Increase the authority of the Upper House, by making it elective, and the chances of legislative deadlocks are greatly increased.

The answer to all the talk about the danger of the Senate setting up its authority, at some future time, in opposition to the people and the crown, and refusing to act in harmony with them on some vital question, is the fact that the Legislative Councils, the prototypes of the Senate, have always been found ready to comply with the well understood wishes of the people. A Chamber like the House of Commons, and an inferior chamber like the Senate, have been shown by experience to work well; one Chamber would, perhaps, work equally well; but two Chambers of equal authority,—and making them both elective would make them of equal authority,—cannot be made to work with Ministerial responsibility.

Mills' and Palmer's Speeches in the House of Commons on the Proposed Change in the Constitution of the Senate.

(*Continued from 1st Page.*)

can get a second chamber of real importance; the one is direct election by the people, which, in my opinion, would make it a rival of this House; and the second is by making it a representative body of the sovereignty of the Provinces of the Dominion, which purpose it does not serve now, although it is said to be a body representing the Provinces of the Dominion, which purpose it does not serve now, although it is said to be a body representing the Provinces, and is so designed in our constitution. I do not think we are bound to imitate the English system of Government in any particular where our circumstances are so totally different from theirs that what is admirably adapted to the English people is in no way suited to us. It is not necessary that we should copy a dead limb of the British constitution in order to show our attachment to that which is green and vigorous, any more than it is necessary for us to shave our heads to show our paternal affection simply because our grandfathers may be bald. We have no, sir, followed the English system of Parliamentary representation. We have adopted the system of representation by population, which is essentially American in its origin. We find that the average political life of a Senator is fifteen years, while that of a representative of the people is but six years. Is it possible that such a body as the Senate can be fairly said in any measure to represent the people of this country, that they can be guardians of any public interest in this country, that they can serve any useful purpose as a legislative body, other than that of taking away the idea of absolute power being possessed by this House? Who are you likely to find composing the Second Chamber? Is it the artisan, the agriculturalist, the lawyer of good standing? No! You get none of these. You find a few wealthy merchants and retired bankers and defeated politicians, and when you go behind this list you get nothing. Well, Sir, we have been told by eminently practical politicians that this second Chamber is to be a check on hasty legislation. It has been tried in this country for a great many years. Has it ever served that purpose? Who does not know that during the closing days of the session as many as fifty bills have been passed through that House at a single session. Is that acting as a check on hasty legislation? Then we are told that it is to serve as a check against encroachments on the rights and functions of the Local Legislatures. If a second Chamber is to serve that purpose it must derive its authority from the Local Legislatures. Then we are told that the second Chamber is to serve as a Court of Review. When did it ever serve that purpose? What Bill possessing serious defects, improperly and ungrammatically drawn which has ever passed this House, has ever been properly corrected by the other Chamber? I have never seen such a Bill. There was an objection taken by the hon. member for St. John last year which I think it will be well to notice—viz.: that Parliament had no right to alter the constitution without the consent of the Local Legislatures. Now, sir, I think we are not to forget that we have in our British North America Act two sets of constitutions. We have the constitution of the Federal Government and the constitutions of the various Local Legislatures. I do not think it would be a proper thing for this House to amend the constitution of any of the Provinces. I think these constitutions are under the purview of the several Local Governments, but at the same time we are the best judges of our constitution here. I think so long as we do not diminish the powers of the Local Legislatures we may, without consulting them, undertake to change the instrument under which we are here legislating. I ask the support of the House to this proposition with a view to removing a useless and rotten institution from our system, and with a view to establishing one more in harmony with the genius of our constitution and in keeping with the spirit of the age.

MR. PALMER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Palmer desired to state certain preliminary objections to this resolution, which he thought should first be settled before adopting or rejecting the resolution. He did not think it expedient to condemn a portion of this legislature until a mode was discovered for effecting what was desired. This resolution proposed to ask the Imperial Parliament to pass an Act to wipe out the Senate and in lieu of that, to make the Senate elective by the Local Legislatures. As a member representing a county in one of the smaller Provinces, he objected to this proposition. It would introduce a principle so dangerous and so subversive of the independence of his Province, that he could not consent to its adoption. Previous to the adoption of our constitution, every colony of the British Empire—on this continent at all events—had responsible Government, the effect of which was that no Imperial legislation could be passed without their assent. From the beginning he (Mr. Palmer) was in favor of a legislative union. He was for it still and he was prepared to support it now if any one would take the proper way to have the present system abolished and a legislative union adopted. Under that system the small Provinces would have equal rights with the large ones, and until its adoption the smaller Provinces would suffer. His preliminary objection to the resolution before the House were; 1st, in point of law it was unconstitutional. It would be a violation of the agreement made with the several Provinces if that were allowed to be done; 2nd, we had not had that experience with reference to the working of the constitution that would be necessary before passing so solemn a judgment with regard to it. The statement that the Senate had done nothing was incorrect. He could point out bills which had passed this House and were checked by the Upper House. This was done with reference to the Bill to change the ridings of Huron. Whether this was right or wrong, the Senate could not be said to have done nothing. Would the hon. member for Bothwell contend in this House that the Imperial Parliament would have a constitutional right to pass the British North America Act at all without the consent of the various Provinces interested therein. He (Mr. Palmer) insisted they would not. And, having passed that Act with the consent of the Provinces, could it be altered by the Imperial Parliament without the same consent? It would not only be a violation of the constitution, but also of the distinctive agreement between the Provinces. If the hon. gentleman admitted these two propositions, he would have to admit that this proposition involved the commission of an unconstitutional act of this House. If our unconstitution could be altered in one point, none of its provisions were safe. If this House had a right to ask the Imperial Parliament to amend our constitution, the Local Legislatures had a similar right. He was surprised at the proposition of his hon. friend, to the effect that the constitution was incomplete. He (Mr. Palmer) was always under the impression that it was complete in all its parts. It was impossible that we could have two constitutions, although the proposition of his hon. friend asserted as much. It was true that the Provinces might have each a mode of government peculiar to itself, and the Federation had a mode of government peculiar to itself; but the whole taken together went to form our constitution, and each portion ought to work in harmony with the others, neither of them endeavoring or desiring to entrench on the powers of the others. Without this spirit prevailing, it was impossible to carry on our system of government satisfactorily. The hon. gentleman has spoken as though this Government were worked upon the same principle as the American Constitution, but if he looked at the Constitutional Act, he would find that the consent of the people of this country to confederation was based upon the consideration that our Constitution would be framed after the principle of the British Constitution, thus distinctly excluding that of the United States. If his hon. friend succeeded in eliminating the Senate from our system of government, he would destroy the great underlying principle which distinguished our Constitution from that of the republic to the south of us. The federal principle, in his (Mr. Palmer's) opinion, was simply an agreement between two Powers or States to unite in governing themselves by conferring upon each other certain powers. This, at least, was how the people of this country understood it when they made their agreement at Confederation. However much he might sympathise with his hon. friend from Bothwell in many of the views he expressed, yet he was forced to oppose him in this motion until the people had agreed to it. The hon. gentleman proposed to alter our constitution so as to assimilate the Senate in its powers and composition to the Federal principle, and yet the very essence of that principle was the fact that nothing of the kind could be done without the agreement of the people. He (Mr. Palmer) had not the slightest objection to this or any other question being brought forward, provided it were done in the proper way, and the proper way in this case was to have a joint convention of the Provinces, afterwards initiating any measure on the subject in the Local Legislatures, and afterwards passing it through the Dominion Parliament. Then, and not till then, would the British Government be likely to accede to an alteration of our Constitution.

Mr. Mills—What about the Act of 1871?

Mr. Palmer said he was bound to confess he did not know exactly to what Act his hon. friend referred. If it were to the increase of subsidy to Nova Scotia, he believed his hon. friend objected to it, because it was not provided for in the Constitutional Act. The Government of that time defended themselves on the ground that the finances of the country could be dealt with independently of the Imperial authorities. Whatever might be his opinion of the subject from an equitable point of view, he certainly agreed with his hon. friend on the unconstitutionality of the Act. The hon. gentleman's own argument in that case was good against the position he took in regard to this. If all the hon. gentleman alleged against the Senate as at present constituted, was correct, he was not surprised that he should bring such a motion as this before the House, but there was no other ground upon which he could conceive of one who took such a deep interest in constitutional questions, and who had studied them from such a calm and philosophical point of view, proposing to interfere with our system of government in a manner so entirely opposed to the spirit of the constitution. The extent of the evil, however, did not to him (Mr. Palmer) appear to be a justification of the means, and he was afraid if we permitted ourselves to go out of the straight and narrow path in one instance, there would be no saying where we should stop. Unless this House had the right to ask for an alteration of the constitution without the consent of the whole of the Provinces, which he was not prepared to admit, he would feel bound upon that ground alone to oppose the motion.

"THE UNIVERSAL AYER."—On my journeys over the continent—through Turkey, India, China, Japan, Peru, Chili, Paraguay, Brazil and Mexico, and the United States—in them all to some extent and in some to a great extent, I have found the UNIVERSAL AYER represented by his family medicines, which are often held in fabulous esteem. Whether they win their marvelous reputation by their cures I know not, but I know they have it to such a degree that it frequently gave me a distinguished importance to have come from the same country.—*Field's letters from abroad.*

A few drops of Dr. FORSTER'S IMPROVED ENAMELLINE upon a wet tooth brush forms a rich, creamy, foam in the mouth, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath, and thoroughly cleansing the teeth from all impurities. Call at the Drug Stores and get a sample bottle free.

CATARRH IN THE AIR.—So it would almost seem by the hundreds who are suffering from its causes. Now don't do it any longer, but run to the nearest drug store and buy a box of Reader's German Snuff. It will only cost you 25 cents.

Different from a General Newspaper.—The *Maritime Trade Review* takes up subjects not handled by the Daily press Its articles and selections are always new, spicy, and not found elsewhere. Subscribe without loss of time.

LOCALS.

For advertisements of WANTED, LOST, FOUND, FOR SALE, REMOVED, or TO LET, see Auction column.

New Advertisements.

Advertisers must send in their favors before 12 o'clock, noon, in order to insure their appearance in this list.

Amusements—
Calvin Church Sociable— Wm Rankine
Gibbs' Zoological Exhibition— Dan Ducello

To Let (Second Page) P Besnard & Co
For Sale do do
Lecture— J A S Mott
Flour— Hall & Fairweather
Bird Seed— Hanington Bros
Clover Seed— J & W F Harrison

AUCTIONS.

Hats, etc— Hall & Hanington
Wharf to Let— Lockhart & Chipman
Bankrupt Stock— E H Lester

Brevities.

The Buoy has been replaced on the Round Reef.

Germain street Baptist church received three members, by immersion, yesterday, Mr. Boyd at the Institute to-night.

The store of Cumberland Bros., City Road, was broken into Saturday night, but nothing is missed.

The Anchor Line steamer Australian sailed Saturday from Liverpool for Halifax and St. John.

The Catholics of St. John and Portland are petitioning against the passage of the Reformatory Bill on the ground that its passage would exclude religious teaching from the Institution. They express themselves willing to build an Industrial School for Catholic children, provided a law is passed by which the Police have authority to send to such School vagrants of that denomination.

Call them Flynn for short. Tom had a vote and Pat had none. Saturday afternoon Tom's name was voted on in Clark's interest under the watchful eye of one of the sharpest of Elder's representatives. "You know Tom Flynn, don't you?" asked Clark's representative of Elder's. "I do," replied Fred. "Well, that's his brother Pat." There was a laugh at Fred's expense.

Chatham Debating Club has decided that the warrior has served his country better than the statesman.

A North Esk correspondent of the *Advance* cries for protection against the bears, which by his account have become so numerous that for-bear-ance has ceased to be a virtue. Here is a chance for city sportsmen.

To Advertisers.

As the first edition of the DAILY TRIBUNE is sent to press at 1.30 p. m., in order to catch the afternoon train for Fredericton, advertisers will oblige by sending in their copy as early in the morning as possible. Advertisements received after twelve, noon, will not appear until the 3 o'clock edition.

Shipping Notes.

The bark Sarah B. Cann, Eldridge, master, from Newcastle, E., for New York, before reported put into Scilly in distress and making considerable water, having encountered heavy gales, arrived at Plymouth on the 4th., where she will undergo repairs.

The ship Hudson, of Halifax, was being re-coppered and otherwise extensively repaired at Grimsby, E., on the 17th ult.

The crew of the schooner Gordon.—Advices from Buenos Ayres, dated the 14th Jan., report that the mate and a portion of the crew of the schooner Gordon, of Miramichi, from Glasgow for that port, (before reported abandoned) were landed there on the 9th, by the Dusty Miller, from Liverpool, having been taken from the ship Antioch for San Francisco, in which vessel the captain and one man proceeded.

We are much pleased to notice that Mr. F. A Bernard has been so much encouraged of late as to give up his intention of leaving St. John. He likewise gives lessons in the different branches of drawing, painting, &c. 1 mo

Robbing a Newspaper Office.

It is seldom that burglars have such faith in the profits of the press that they make a newspaper office the object of their efforts, but such a feat was attempted, last night, when the *Globe* office was entered and the cash box carried off. The discovery was not made until this morning, when it was found that one of the large plate glass windows had been broken at the front of the counter, and the drawer broken to pieces and the japanned box with about $20 in money stolen. The box, much battered and empty of its contents, was found in Sullivan's alley, a short distance from the office. The alarm till of the office was also wrenched open, but nothing of value was found there, and a quantity of cents, in rolls, were also left undisturbed. The money taken was in bills and silver. The aperture in the glass is only large enough to admit a small boy, and if the act was committed by persons of mature age they must have entered by the door and afterwards broken the glass to mislead the detectives. In whatever way the burglary was committed the act was a remarkably bold one. The office is situated on the most public street of the city and is immediately opposite Barnes' Hotel. In addition to this a street lamp is on the sidewalk directly in front of the door, and the spot is one supposed to be passed by the police many times in the night. Hopes are entertained that the robbers will be found, as there are several clues to their identity.

Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is not only the most reliable remedy for consumption, but is a specific also for Bronchitis and Asthma.

OYSTERS.—We would advise the readers of THE TRIBUNE, especially those who are fond of oysters, to call on George Sparrow, at the head of King street, and try those splendid oysters which he has on sale. They are certainly the finest oysters in the city, and we think the only place where you get Shediac or Prince Edward Island oysters in St. John.

READER'S GERMAN SNUFF cures Catarrh as if by magic.

Worthy of Support.—The contents of one number of the *Maritime Trade Review* are worth the subscription price for a year. Pay your subscription now if you wish it continued.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE and all the most popular Canadian, English and American newspapers and magazines can always be obtained at the bookstore of Mr. W. K. Crawford, King street. ai.g 8

TO LET.—Persons having houses to let or property for sale, or those wishing to secure dwellings should advertise in the DAILY TRIBUNE Special rates made to those wishing to advertise by the week or month. (tf)

EVERY FAMILY should have a copy of Dr. Holland's Library of Favorite Poetry and Song. A few copies yet for sale by M. McLeod, 51 Prince Wm. Street. tf

Parties wishing to rent their houses should place them on the "To Rent" register of P. Besnard & Co., 23 Princess street.

Maritime Trade Review.—A monthly epitome of commercial events. Has a large circulation of free copies each month, but is sent regularly only to those who subscribe.

HANINGTON'S

QUININE WINE

—AND—

IRON!

GIVES VITALITY

—TO—

Impoverished Blood!

Promotes Assimilation of the Food,

INCREASES THE APPETITE!

Dispels Languor and Depression and gives

TONE AND STRENGTH

—TO THE—

WEAKENED FRAME!

Price, 50 Cents per Bottle.

PREPARED BY.

HANINGTON BROTHERS,

Foster's Corner, St. John, N. B.

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J—P—H

COUGH MIXTURE!

An invaluable preparation for

Coughs,
Colds,
Influenza,
Asthma,
Whooping Cough,
Bronchitis,
Tickling Sensation in the Throat,
Etc.

Prepared by

HANINGTON BROTHERS,

CHEMISTS,

Foster's Corner, - St. John, N. B.

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ANNOUNCEMENT!

TO be sold at C ST for 40 days, the large and well selected stock of

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,

To make room for the

SPRING STOCK,

Which will Arrive about the Middle of April.

GREAT BARGAINS Will be Given!

—AT—

MARTIN'S CORNER,

G. H. MARTIN,
Cor. Coburg and Union streets,
mar4 St. John, N. B.

NEW

Hat and Cap Store!

94 UNION ST.,

(Graham's Building) 2 doors East Charlotte St.

THE subscribers would respectfully intimate to their friends and the public that they have leased the above store for the purpose of carrying on the HAT and CAP BUSINESS in ALL ITS BRANCHES. Being practical workmen they are in a position to warrant all goods in their line.

On hand—a large assortment of HATS, CAPS and FURS, suitable for the city and country Trade. Daily expected—a further supply of Goods, in all the latest styles.

Special attention paid to the Manufacture of SILK HATS. A perfect fit guaranteed, and quality of finish unsurpassed by any in the trade.

All orders attended to with despatch.

A. & R. MAGEE,
94 Union St.,
d Doors East Charlotte street.