MC2398

POOR DOCUMENT

WHEN THE HAIR

Shows signs of falling, begin at once the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. This preparation strengthens the scalp, promotes the growth of new hair, restores the natural color to gray and faded hair, and renders it soft, pliant, and glossy.

"We have no hesitation in pronouncing Ayer's Hair Vigor unequaled for dressing the hair, and we do this after long experience in its use. This preparation preserves the hair, cures dandruff and all diseases of the scalp, makes rough and brittle hair soft and pliant, and prevents baldness. While it is not a dye, those who have used the Vigor say it will stimulate the roots and color-glands of faded, gray, light, and red hair, changing the color to

A Rich Brown

or even black. It will not soil the pillow-case nor a pocket-handkerchief, and is always agreeable. All the dirty, gummy hair preparations should be displaced at once by Ayer's Hair Vigor, and thousands who go around with heads looking like 'the fretful porcupine' should hurry to the nearest drug store and purchase a bottle of the Vigor."—*The Sunny South*, Atlanta, Ga.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor is excellent for the hair. It stimulates the growth, cures baldness, restores the natural color, cleanses the scalp, prevents dandruff, and is a good dressing. We know that Ayer's Hair Vigor differs from most hair tonics and similar preparations, it being perfectly harmless."—From *Economical Housekeeping*, by Eliza R. Parker.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

THE EVENING GAZETTE

is published every evening (Sunday excepted) at No. 21 Canterbury street, by
JOHN A. HOWES.
for the GAZETTE PUBLISHING CO. (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

ONE MONTH	35 Cents
THREE MONTHS	$1.00
SIX MONTHS	2.00
ONE YEAR	4.00

The Subscription to THE GAZETTE is payable ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING.

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

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., THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1891.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

When Lord Salisbury was requested by the representatives of the Imperial Federation League to call a meeting of the representatives of the colonies to discuss the subject, he asked that a definite plan be first formulated. Sir Charles Tupper, in response to this demand, has submitted to the council of the League a series of definite proposals. A despatch to the Montreal Star states that these proposals embrace the admission of the high commissioners of Canada, Australasia and South Africa to the imperial privy council and the imperial cabinet, while holding positions in the federal cabinets of the respective colonies; also the establishment of a small preferential duty within the empire against foreign goods. Sir Charles Tupper believes that this would give the colonies a needed voice in imperial affairs and at the same time make the unity of the empire a matter of mutual interest. He contends that it is neither prudent nor right to expect the colonies to contribute to an imperial defence fund in view of what they have done or are doing to strengthen the position of the empire. Sir Charles instances Canada's immense outlay to strengthen British interests in North America and the east, in connection with the Canadian Pacific railway and the St. Lawrence canals. The imperial federation league will take these proposals into consideration and prepare a definite scheme. The GAZETTE is glad to see that Sir Charles Tupper's plan is so simple and so easily understood. For the present it should be the aim of the friends of imperial unity to imbue all British people with the idea that the empire must be maintained in its integrity and this can be done under a plan like that of Sir Charles Tupper, quite as effectually and with much less risk than under a more complex arrangement.

THE CARLOW ELECTION.

The result of the Carlow election is a severe blow to Mr. Parnell. It was a fair fight between the followers of Parnell and the McCarthyites and the latter won with ridiculous ease. The total numbers of votes polled was, 5,294 of which the McCarthyite received 3,755 and the Parnellite 1,539. There was no contest in 1886 in Carlow, but in 1885 E. D. Gray, the Nationalist candidate, received 4,861 votes against 751 for Sir Thomas P. Butler, the Conservative candidate. The total poll in 1885 was within 258 of the vote yesterday, so that we may assume every available vote was cast. The conservatives generally appear to have voted for Parnell. The spirit in which the election was conducted may be gathered from the following extract from a cable despatch:—

During the course of the day an exciting scene took place in a polling booth at Bagnalstown. Canon O'Neill, a supporter or Mr. Parnell, entered the booth and voted, but the canon was astonished to see his own curate instructing anti-Parnellites how to vote. The canon vehemently protested against his curate's actions, claiming that it was an attempt to intimidate people. The people outside the booth, composed of anti-Parnellites and Parnellites, hearing the discussion going on inside, ranged themselves on each side of the polling place and prepared for a desperate scrimmage. The police, however, soon gathered in force on the spot, and with difficulty prevented a free fight. In the midst of the disturbance a man tried to strike Mr. Parnell, but he was prevented from so doing by a number of bystanders.

Parnell considered Carlow to be one of his strongholds so that his disappointment at the result is extreme. His marriage with Mrs. O'Shea does not seem to have helped him any in his political aspirations.

THE POLICE FORCE.

THE GAZETTE has pointed out very clearly that the present incumbent of the office of chief of police has one law for one portion of the force and another for the remainder. This would indicate that the chief has greater confidence in some of his men than others. This is natural and perhaps right. But who are the men who have the confidence of the chief? Are they the honest, hard working members of the force or are they the schemers and backbiters? A man who would desire an efficient force, a force of which the city would be proud, would select the former but in the case of W. Walker Clark it is altogether different—he chooses the latter whether from natural affinity or outside influence is a debatable point but both have probably had their weight.

One of his pets or rulers is a man who has been charged with numerous serious offences and who escaped punishment because of the production in court of doctored records. This man's unsupported word has brought about the dismissal of one or two men and the reprimanding of many others. So bold has this schemer become that he makes a charge without the slightest foundation but fortunately outside testimony is produced and the charge proved a lie. But it is of no account to the chief that this man should lie to secure the dismissal of another officer. It would rather seem to be an additional qualification for the position he holds.

What does Attorney-General Blair think of the fitness of a man for chief of police who would condone such an offence in a subordinate? What is the view of Solicitor General Pugsley on this matter? These gentlemen, with the other members of the executive, are responsible for the conduct of W. Walker Clark, and the GAZETTE cannot see how they can escape ordering an enquiry into the management of the police force at their meeting next week. Something will have to be done or the St. John police force will be the laughing stock of citizens generally.

AN ARISTOCRACY OF MIND.

The scriptures tell us, and we are told by secular writers of every age, how often philosophers, gray haired and dim eyed, have been confounded by the wisdom of little children, who of life and its obligations and duties had no knowledge except that which was born with them. While their heads reached only to the knees of their teachers they perplexed them with questions which they were unable to answer, either to the satisfaction of the questioners or themselves. We wander in a strange maze, and study and thought has no effect in too many instances, but to add to our mistification. As "the prayer of Ajax was for light," so is the prayer of the most earnest and the most studious and the most persistent seekers after truth in these, the dying years of the nineteenth century. We think that by intuition the children have many glorious perceptions that are dulled and in most cases obliterated by the lapse of years. They are never restored by study, thought or philosophy. They go away from us, as it were, for burial in the great grave yard of the lost arts. Until about thirty years ago the Africans of the south were, in one sense, the children of their masters. To teach them to read or write was a crime of no small magnitude; they could own no property for they were property; they were children, without responsibility, generally accepting their fate, which materially, was not wholly bad, without a murmur of complaint. During the period of about thirty years that has passed since their emancipation, marvellous changes have been witnessed in their condition. Struggling against fearful odds, the outcome of centuries of ignorance and prejudice, some of them are among the millionaires of the country and their schools and colleges are in many instances none inferior to those in which the children of their former masters are instructed. It is curious that the colored race of America, in the infancy of its freedom, should be the first to recognize the inferior position of wealth when compared with mind as is shown by the following extract from the Louisville Courier-Journal to be the case. That paper, speaking anent social distinction as it is observed by the negro race, says: "The most educated among them (the aristocracy) have drifted into one set and formed an exclusive circle of their own. Of the most influential of them are probably the professors in the various colored schools and colleges. It is almost impossible for one who is not of that set to obtain invitations to its entertainments or gain admittance to its clubs. Character is indispensable, money has very little weight, and education is the chief requisite. This is a splendid advancement upon the theories of Ward McAllister for building up an aristocracy. And by the way, just at the time when a certain class of newly rich Americans calling themselves "the 400," who, however, can never be mistaken for the representative men and women of the republic, are in the way of learning something from the progressive negro race, that race is in danger of being bundled back to Africa bag and baggage."

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Republic of Mexico has recently been teaching the people of the United States a lesson in liberality by pointing out to them the clause in the constitution of that country which prevents any laws being exacted to exclude people of any nationality.

Mr. Perley will no doubt make a satisfactory explanation of Mr. Owen Murphy's charge against him when he gets on the witness stand. At the same time it would have been no harm for him to have taken the newspapers so far into his confidence as to indicate his defence in advance.

We observe that the Bangor Commercial, and several other of our American exchanges, are speaking good words for our approaching Industrial Exhibition, which will be appreciated by the management and our citizens generally. It is evident that Mr. Cornwall and his co-workers, if untiring energy will avail, will make the exhibition the great event of the year.

In Maine.

[Bar sor Commercial.]

A little Eastport girl who in reply to the teacher's question "Where is the Golden Gate?" wrote "In Heaven," was both surprised and grieved to find it marked as wrong.

The way they are inforcing the Prohibitory law in Portland is a caution. Only 38 drunks were arrested there Saturday and Sunday. Bangor makes no pretension to being good but it would take us a long time to equal that record.

Up in Easton a deer which visits the outskirts is so tame that he will allow people to walk up to him and pat him. The animal was probably somebody's pet in his youthful days, as his ears appear to be marked.

A Maine farmer recently sent a tencent stamp to a man who advertised to send for that amount the way to run a farm without being troubled with potato bugs. The answer received was as follows: "Plant fruit trees instead of potatoes."

A Portland expressman upon whose premises liquor was seized by the police testified in court that he had the whiskey for "bathing" purposes, as a cure for rheumatism, and that he used a gallon a day for that purpose. His story was doubtless sincere, but it recalled the old one about the Irishman, the roots of whose tongue sadly needed a bath. But a gallon a day would, in ordinary cases, be too much for that kind of bath.

WOES OF WORKING WOMEN

IN BENEVOLENT AND BEAUTIFUL BOSTON.

Rev. L. E. Banks of St. John's M. E. Church Tells Their Pitiful Story.

(British American Citizen.)

When the hired advocate of one of the parties, previous to the last presidental election, went to the poorest of England and selected some of the poorest people of the poorest trade in that country, as examples of the fiscal policy of Great Britain, the Citizen proclaimed it hypocrisy, and fraud. It was unfair—he should have taken an average workman of an average business, and then no fault could have been found.

And even so would we declare it to be a fraud were a politician from England to visit some parts of Boston, and picking out examples from the all-too-numerous instances of wretchedly-paid labor, go back to his country and show what a terrible effect the system of protection has on the working classes.

In both cases it would be gross injustice.

A few weeks ago The Citizen gave some instances of the most wretched poverty discovered by the editor of the Arena of this city,—men and women working for some of our largest houses for starvation wages.

Last Sunday Rev. L. A. Banks, of St. John's M. E. Church, South Boston, related a number of cases which came under his own observation—right in our own prosperous city of Boston. The gentleman deserves the warmest commendation for this practical work, for he goes not as a politician, but as a man having the interests of the poor at heart.

Mr. Banks said:—

"It is my purpose at this time to take you with me on a tour of observation tell as plainly and simply as I can, the story of what I have seen and heard and smelled in the white slavery quarters which are a disgrace to our fair city.

"I shall confine myself at this time entirely to the work of women and children in their own homes. Most of this work is parcelled out to them by middle men who are known as "sweaters."

"The sweater takes large contracts, and divide them out among the very poor, reducing the price to starvation limits, and reserving the profits for himself.

"Let us begin near at home with a South Boston case. It is a widow with one child, a little boy scarcely three years old, just recovering from a troublesome sickness.

"The woman has been sewing for a good while for one of the largest and most respectable dry-goods houses on Washington street, a firm whose name is a household word throughout New England. For some time she has been making white aprons, which are hemmed across the bottom and on both sides. The band or "apron string," is hemmed on both sides, and then sewed on to the apron, making six long seams.

"For these she is paid fifteen cents a dozen. And besides that, this great, rich firm charges this poor widow fifteen cents expressage on her package of ten dozen aprons, so that for making 120 aprons such as I have described, she receives net, $1.35.

"If she works from seven o'clock in the morning until eleven o'clock at night she is unable to average more than three dozen, for which, after the expressage is taken out, she receives forty cents a day for the support of herself and child.

"Her rent for one little room is one dollar a week. It is idle to say that this firm is compelled to do this by competition, for the material and making of these aprons cost less than ten cents, and the firm retails them ordinarily at twenty-five cents apiece.

"Now come with me a little farther around the harbor to a little attic suite of two rooms, so low that with my length of anatomy I have to keep well to the middle of the room in order to stand upright.

"Here lives a Portuguese mother and five children, the eldest thirteen, the youngest not yet three, a poor, deformed little thing, that has consumption of the bowels, brought on by poor and irregular food.

"I ask the mother how she earns her living, and she points to a package that has just come in. Picking it up and untying the strings, I find there six pairs of pants cut out and basted ready for making.

Looking at the card we are astonished to find that it bears the name of one of the largest firms in the City of Boston, known especially through its boasting advertisements that all its clothing is made in well-ventilated rooms by well paid labor.

This woman and her little children must finish these pants by the same hour to-morrow, when the messenger from the store will bring a new lot and take these away. She receives ten cents a pair—three pairs being custom made pants!

"In order to finish the six pairs in the twenty-four hours, she must get to work at six o'clock in the morning and improve every available moment until eleven or twelve in the evening.

"Her wages for this tremendous strain that is wearing her very life away is sixty cents! Her rent for these two little attic pockets is $1.50 per week. She has only one bed for herself and five children.

"Let me give you the record of six families found in the same tenement.

Family No. 1 are Italians. The wife and mother is finishing cheap overcoats at four cents a piece. She has two finer coats, lined with handsome satin. Of these she can only complete five a day, and receives eight cents a piece. There are three in the family, and they pay $1.50 per week for their one room. I asked about the husband and a neighbor woman remarked contemptuously, 'he is no good.'

No. 2. These are Poles. The woman makes knee pants of grammer school boy size, and receives sixteen cents a dozen pairs. Two dozen is as many as she ever gets done in a day.

"No. 3. They are Italians here, and are at work on knee pants. This woman receives sixteen cents a dozen pairs for most of them, but for some extra nice ones she gets eighteen cents a dozen. She has two dozen brought to her from the sweater's shop every day about two o'clock. She works from two o'clock in the afternoon until ten at night, and from six in the morning until noon the next day to complete her allowance, for which she receives from thirty-two to thirty-six cents. The rent is $1.75 per week. She has two children.

"No. 4. This woman makes men's pant's at twelve cents a pair. Formerly, when she was stronger, she could drive herself through six pairs a day, but now with a little babe to look after, she can only get four pairs done. The room is intolerably dirty, but how can you have the heart to blame her.

"No. 5. Polish Jews. The woman makes knee pants, working from seven in the morning until ten at night, and nets from twenty-seven to forty-four cents a day.

"No 6 are Italians. This woman is an expert seamstress. She is finishing men's coats at six cents apiece, and with nothing to bother her, working sixteen hours a day, she makes fifty-four cents. The rent for the narrow little back room is $1.35 per week.

Crowded quarters, poisonous air and filthy clothing make sickness a common guest in such places.

There has been quite a controversy recently as to where the new United States postal uniforms for the Boston carriers were made. I settled this question to my own satisfaction during the past week, when in company with Dr. Luther T. Townsend, of the Boston University, and two other gentlemen, one of them being an Italian interpreter, I climbed the rickety stairs of an old North End tenement house, and found the pants of these same uniforms being made by Italian women at nine and a half cents a pair! They received them from a Jewish sweater.

One of these woman says that by beginning at 4 o'clock in the morning and frequently working until twelve o'clock at night, she can make 6 pairs of these pants a day. She has 5 children, the rent is two dollars per week.

I have my notebooks full of many other cases of the same general character as those already related, but the same wicked scale of prices runs through the making of other clothing."

Some of the men for whom this shoddy clothing is made in these terrible places are very prominent politicians, and usually head the list when a subscription is made for the purpose of relieving the distress in Ireland caused by heartless landlords.

IN PARLIAMENT.

The Sawdust Law Warmly Discussed—The Exemption of the La Have From its Operation Asked for.

OTTAWA, July 8.—In the commons, today, Mr. Tarte moved for tenders in connexion with the British Columbia graving dock.

Mr. Kaulbach moved for correspondence in relation to the throwing of sawdust into La Have river, and made a speech declaring that the lumber industry along that river would be ruined unless the operation of sawdust law was suspended so far as it affected that river.

Mr. Mills of Annapolis also urged that La Have river be specially exempted from the operation of the sawdust law.

Mr. Flint moved to add to the motion a request for a list of streams exempted in the manner proposed with respect to La Have. He argued that evil effects of sawdust in rivers were very slight, the same might not be said of slabs and other refuse. Many experts contended that sawdust was not injurious to fish life. Medway and La Have rivers were still great fishing streams, although lumber mills had been throwing sawdust into them for years. Why exempt Ottawa river from the sawdust act and enforce the act on other streams? He thought the fishing interest of the rivers mentioned less important than the lumbering interest, though he did not think those interests would conflict. The navigation of La Have river had not been injured by sawdust.

Hon. Mr. Tupper said that the fishing interests required that the river be kept free from pollution. Fish would not ascend streams which were filled with sawdust and if breeding fish were driven out of the streams they would leave the coasts and larger fish which followed them would disappear also. He admitted that the sawdust law was unpopular, but denied showing partiality in enforcing it. The Davisons owned mills on the Medway and the law was not enforced there. He was enforcing the law in Kings county against the protests of his political friends. He denied that the mill owners on La Have had been subjected to any injustice. Commander Gordon had studied the fisheries question fully and shown that the navigation of the La Have was injured by sawdust. The report by Mr. Kinney in favor of exempting the river contained no argument.

The house went into committee on Mr. Burdett's bill to prevent frauds in connexion with the sale of grain.

Speaker White protested against the provisions of the bill making it a crime to charge excessive prices for seed.

The bill was supported by Messrs. Barron, Bergin, Masson and Campbell, and opposed by Messrs. Tisdale and others.

Sir John Thompson asked that the bill be postponed until time had been given for consideration of amendments.

This was agreed to.

The debate on Mr. Allan's motion about the interference of officials in politics was resumed by Mr. Devlin, who stated that in the last election at Algoma, the principal speaker was Chapleau's private secretary, who draws $1,800 a year as a civil servant.

The motion passed and the house adjourned.

IN A GLASS CASE at Bowdoin College Prof. Geo. T. Little keeps the copy of Horace that was used by Longfellow when a student at Bowdoin sixty-eight years ago. It has the poet's signature on the first leaf, and opposite is the fading autograph of Prof. Calvin E. Stowe, '24, the husband of the writer of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The old volume is described as bearing evidence of much usage. Other autographs show that Longfellow bought it of a college mate. Certain marks on the margins show that either the poet or some other owner of the volume went into the class room with something to assist him in his translations.

Dyspepsia

Intense Suffering for 8 years—Restored to Perfect Health.

Few people have suffered more severely with dyspepsia than Mr. R. A. McMahon, a well known grocer of Staunton, Va. He says: "Before 1878 I was in excellent health, weighing over 200 pounds. In that year an ailment developed into acute dyspepsia, and soon I was reduced to 162 pounds, suffering burning sensations in the stomach, palpitation of the heart, nausea, and indigestion. I could not sleep, lost all heart in my work, had fits of melancholia, and for days at a time I would have welcomed death. I became morose, sullen and irritable, and for eight years life was a burden. I tried many physicians and many remedies. One day a workman employed by me suggested that I take Hood's Sarsaparilla, as it had cured his wife of dyspepsia. I did so, and before taking the whole of a bottle I began to feel like a new man. The terrible pains to which I had been subjected, ceased, the palpitation of the heart subsided, my stomach became easier, nausea disappeared, and my entire system began to tone up. With returning strength came activity of mind and body. Before the fifth bottle was taken I had regained my former weight and natural condition. I am today well and I ascribe it to taking Hood's Sarsaparilla."

Intense Suffering 8 Years

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Provincial Points.

On Saturday, Mr. James K. Rose showed us a sample stalk from a field of Summer rye on his farm at Overton. It stands 6 feet 5 inches high, is from seed obtained from Kings county, and this growth has been attained in just sixty days.—Yarmouth Times.

Says the Hawkesbury, N. S., Bulletin: Mr. W. D. Ainslie, of Kentucky, who was down here on business in connection with the Ternitas City enterprise, passed quietly to his reward on Wednesday, from an attack of la grippe. His remains were interred at Port Mulgrave.

A syndicate composed of Americans and Haligonians purchased to-day 35 acres at Belmont from Thomas Ritchie, for $18,000, and the property at the Arm known as Maplewood, for $19,000. The company intend extending Oxford street through the properties.—Halifax Mail.

The Inch Arran is open and is crowded with guests from all parts of the world. Mr. Hale, who is the only manager who ever had the second term at Inch Arran, has made great improvements in this celebrated hotel. He is a genial American and is the right man in the right place.

On July 1st two young school girls, of Tusket, Miss Flossie Harding and Miss Jamesine Bond, went around with a subscription paper to see how much money could be raised towards getting a flag-staff and color for the school ground. Their bright faces and earnest manner won for them many a hoarded coin, and before night they had over $15.00 for their flag.—Yarmouth Light.

We are informed that Alexander Anderson, Esq., has some sheep which stand a head of those of Mr. Stewart Burns referred to by us lately. One yearling had locks of wool 17 inches long and whose fleece weighed 13 lbs., 5oz. Six of them including this one had fleeces the combined weight of which was 56 lbs. These sheep are a pure cross between the Leicester and Shropshires.—Summerside Pioneer.

The shocking death of Mr. and Mrs. Patch of Campobello, who jumped from the upper windows of their dwelling, supposed to have been set on fire by lightning, is to become the subject of judicial investigation. A daughter of the aged couple, who resides at Fall River, believes the house was set on fire with murderous intent by a person or persons who wished to obtain possession of their property.

TIRED

How often we hear people say, "I'm tired," and when they have really not done any thing to make them feel so. It is not that they have been working hard, but that

TIRED

feeling that they experience is caused by the system being run down, and they require a good bracing medicine to build them up—to bring about the desired result, they should take Estey's Iron Tonic—then that

TIRED

feeling will soon pass away. It builds up the system; strengthens the muscles; tones the appetite, and makes you feel like a new person. Sold by all dealers.

CLEAN, WHITE, BRIGHT.

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

MAKE YOUR 'WANTS' KNOWN.

Do you want Agents?
Do you want a Situation?
Do you want to Buy Anything?
Do you want Boarders or Lodgers?
Have you Lost or Found Anything?
Do you want any "Help," Male or Female?
Do you want Pupils? Do you want a Partner?
Do you want Servants, Clerks, or Mechanics?
Do you want to Rent a Room, House or Store?
Do you want to Buy or Sell a Horse, Wagon or any Kind of a Vehicle?
Do you want to Rent or Sell your House, Office, Store, Lot or Farm?
Do you want to Sell your Good-will and Fixtures?
Have you Second-hand Goods of any Kind that you wish to Sell or Exchange?

If You Want Anything,
ADVERTISE IN
THE EVENING GAZETTE.

Largest City Circulation
Lowest Rates.

10 CENTS A DAY,
50 CENTS A WEEK.

It will pay you to Advertise in the GAZETTE, everybody will see it.

CHEAP DINNER .·. SETTS.

Just received a lot of DINNER SETTS, At Very Low Prices.

FRED BLACKADAR, - - Union Street.

COAL.

HARD COALS.

Now landing ex Alice Maud, a cargo of Egg, Nut and Chestnut sizes HARD COALS.
To arrive, and now due ex Eva Maud, 400 TONS ACADIA PICTOU COAL.
—FOR SALE LOW BY—
R. P. McGIVERN, No. 9. North Wharf. sun

COAL.

To arrive from New York per "TAY."
'BEAVER MEADOW LEHIGH'
In Stove and Chestnut Sizes. Quality most excellent. Price very low, to arrive.
IN YARDS:
HARD COAL, all sizes.
OLD MINE SYDNEY,
Screened and delivered free from slack.
R. B. HUMPHREY,
29 Smythe Street.
Telephone 250. tel sun

Coal Landing
Philadelphia and Reading,
—AND—
Honey Brook Anthracite
in Broken, Egg and Nut Sizes.
TO ARRIVE:
Spring Hill Round, Victoria, Old Mines Sydney.
R. P. & W. F. STARR.
TELEPHONE 114. COAL. TELEPHONE 114.

Soft Coal Landing.
ex "Pioneer" at Lovett's Slip.
160 Tons GOWRIE COAL.
For sale at lowest rates by
W. L. BUSBY,
81, 83 and 85 Water St.
500 TONS HARD COAL hourly expected to arrive, in all sizes.

LIGHT
Summer Suits
Something like this at our store. Tweeds and Worsteds make good business Suits, and are dressy too. You'd look well with one on.

Scovil, Fraser & Co.,
Cor. King and Germain Sts.

SOMETHING NEW.

OUR SEAMLESS WATER-PROOF CLOTH HATS to match our Tweed Clothing. Call and see them, as they are the correct thing for wet weather, At the same time look at our New Goods and Rubber and Tweed Garments in our Retail Department at especially low prices.

ESTEY & CO,
Mill Supplies and Rubber Goods.
68 Prince Wm. street.

OYSTERS.

Choice Prince Edward Island Oysters, fresh raked to-day.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
19 to 23 N. S. King Square,
J. D. TURNER.

MENDELSSOHN & EVANS BROS.
PIANOS, ORGANS
UNSURPASSED IN Tone, Touch and Durability.
A large Stock to select from.
PRICES LOW.
GOOD BARGAINS FOR CASH.
A. T. BUSTIN,
38 Dock Street.

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

GROCERS, ETC.

CIENFUEGOS.

517 CASKS,
50 TIERCES.
CHOICE QUALITY. NEW CROP.
CIENFUEGOS MOLASSES landing ex sch. "M. L. BONNELL."
WHOLESALE BY
GEO. S. deFOREST & SONS

Strawberries, Sweet Cream, Green Peas, New Tomatoes,
CHEAP SUGARS.
J. S. ARMSTRONG & BRO.,
32 CHARLOTTE STREET.

FRESH CREAM EVERY DAY.
—AT—
CHARLES A. CLARK'S,
3 KING SQUARE.
Orders taken for Milk and Cream for Picnics, &c., at reduced rates.

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

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

HATS.

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

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

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

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

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

HOWE'S
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
MARKET BUILDING, GERMAIN STREET.
We are now showing for Spring Sales a Splendid Line of
BEDROOM SUITES in Walnut, Oak, Ash and Hardwoods;
HALL STANDS, SIDEBOARDS and WARDROBES;
EXTENSION TABLES and LIBRARY TABLES in Walnut, Oak and Stained Woods;
DINING CHAIRS, CANESEAT CHAIRS and ROCKING CHAIRS;
OFFICE DESKS and CHAIRS, and a large stock of Low Priced BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, TABLES, Etc., Etc.
J. & J. D. HOWE.

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

F. W. WISDOM,
Mill, Steamboat and Railroad Supplies, 41 Dock St., St. John, N. B
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN Rubber and Leather Belting, Rubber and Linen Hose Gas Leather and Oak Lacing, Cotton Waste and Steam Packing, Lubricating Oils, Mill Files, Emery Wheels, Emery Cloth and Emery, Wrought Iron Pipe, Cast Iron Water Pipe; Steam, Gas and Water Fittings, Steam Pumps, Steam Gauges, Injectors, Bolts, Nuts and Washers, Babbit Metal and Antimony, Steam and Hot Water Heating Supplies.
Lowest Quotations Given on Special Supplies.

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. 1 Jardine's Building, Prince Wm. St., Saint John, N. B.

Livery and Boarding Stables,
Sydney Street, St. John, N. B.
DAVID CONNELL.
Horses Boarded on Reasonable Terms.
Horses and Carriages on Hire. Fine Fit-outs at Short Notice.

SIMEON JONES,
BREWER.
BOTTLED ALE and PORTER.

NOW FOR BUSINESS!
Spring and Summer, 1891.
JAS. S. MAY & SON,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
(Domville Building,)
Prince William Street.
Beg to announce that they are receiving their new sprin stock, consisting of
West of England and Scotch Suitings, Diagonals, Pant Goods and Overcoatings.
These goods are from the best markets, and we are prepared to offer our customers and the public generally good value for their money. Prices subject to 10 per cent. for net cash. Samples sent by mail.

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

JUST RECEIVED
Vaseline Atomizers,
Barbers Hair Brushes,
Fountain Syringes,
Parker's Hair Balsam,
Cuticura Remedies,
—AT—
PARKER BROTHERS,
MARKET SQUARE.

BOSTON BAKED BEANS.
Ladies send in your orders and have a crock of our celebrated BOSTON BAKED BEANS delivered to your address fresh every Saturday evening.
MITCHELL & LIPSETT,
15 KING SQUARE, North Side.

MANUFACTURERS.

S. R. FOSTER & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WIRE, STEEL and IRON-CUT NAILS
And SPIKES, TACKS, BRADS, SHOE NAILS, HUNGARIAN NAILS &c.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

1828 Established 1828
J. HARRIS & CO.
(Formerly Harris & Allen).
Paradise Row, Portland, St. John.

NEW BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY
—AND—
Railway Car Works,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Railway Cars of Every Description,
"PEARLESS" STEEL TYRES,
CHILLED CAR WHEELS.
—ALSO—
Steam Engines and Mill Machinery
The Improved Lowell Turbine Water Wheel, Ship Castings, Pumps, Bridge and Fence Castings, etc., etc
Portland Rolling Mill,
STRAIT SHORE, PORTLAND.
Tapered and Parallel Bars for Ships' Knees Nail Plate, Hammered Railway Car Axles, Shafting, and shapes of all kinds.
DOORS, SASHES, BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, &c.
A. CHRISTIE W. W. CO.,
City Road.

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Eagle Foundry and Machine Shop,
MANUFACTURE
Steam Engines,
High, Low or Compound, (for marine and land purposes), high or low speed.
CASTINGS of any size made.
BOILERS MADE and REPAIRED.
—ALSO—
MILL and SHIP WORK.
All Sizes of WINDLASSES and PUMPS.
PIPES, STOVES and PLOWS.
PLANING and TURNING done to order.
All work done here to order in a thorough workmanlike manner.
Jack Screws for sale or hire on easy terms. All kinds of Blacksmith Work done.
PROPELLERS MADE.
JOHN SMITH,
Practical Engineer and Mill Wright
St. Davids St., St. John, N. B.

JAMES ROBERTSON,
Iron, Steel and General Metal Merchant and Manufacturer.
MARITME SAW WORKS. Circular, Shingle, Mill Gang, Jubilee Chisel Tooth, Draz, Crosscut and Billet Web Saws.
MARITIME LEAD WORKS. Robertson's Chemically Pure White Lead Genuine and No. 1. Liquid Paints, Fine Colors and Colored Paints and Putty.
MARITIME VARNISH WORKS. All Kinds of Varnishes and Japans.
Try my Crown Liquid and Pastt Stove Polish; Maritime Stove Pipe Varnish, the best in use.
All my Goods guaranteed equal to any made.
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FACTORY: Cor. Charlotte and Sheffield Streets,
SAINT JOHN N. B.
WILLIAM GREIG, Manager.