MC2398

POOR DOCUMENT

FOR DYSPEPSIA,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

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

FOR DEBILITY,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

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

FOR ERUPTIONS

And all disorders originating in impurity of the blood, such as boils, carbuncles, pimples, blotches, salt-rheum, scald-head, scrofulous sores, and the like, take only

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

THE EVENING GAZETTE

is published every evening (Sunday excepted) at No. 21 Canterbury street, by

JOHN A. BOWES,

for the GAZETTE PUBLISHING CO. (LIMITED),

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ADVERTISING.

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

General advertising $1 an inch for first insertion, and 25 cents an inch for continuations. Contracts by the year at Reasonable Rates.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1891.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

SCOLDING.

The chief business of the opposition leaders this session has been to scold about or at Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Hector Langevin, especially the former. We fail to see what good purpose Messrs Cartwright, Davies, Mills & Co serve by such exhibitions of bad temper and bad taste as have been displayed in Parliament recently. Sir Richard it is well known is a noted scold, so much so that when he was Mr. Mackenzie's finance minister he always saw him rise with fear and trembling lest his unruly tongue should compromise or destroy the government. Age has not brought him wisdom or moderation and some of his associates in the opposition seem to have been bitten by his madness.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The new party, which was formed under that name in Cincinnati the other day, is a western product, and like most of the political products of that region, rather exuberant and noisy, yet the managers of the old political parties may well view with some alarm the rise of an organization, which was created at a convention and numbers 1418 members representing 33 states and territories. It is quite true that some of the states were not very fully represented, but the great states of the west were there in force, Kansas having 411 delegates, and Ohio 317. The platform, which was adopted as that of the People's Party, is as follows:—

A. The right to make and issue money is a sovereign power to be maintained by the people for the common benefit, hence we demand the abolition of national banks as banks of issue, and as a substitute for national bank notes we demand that legal tender treasury notes be issued in sufficient volume to transact the business of the country on a cash basis, without damage or especial advantage to any class or calling, such notes to be legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private; and such notes when demanded by the people shall be loaned to them at not more than 2 per cent. per annum upon nonimperishable products as indicated in the sub-treasury plan, and also upon real estate with proper limitation upon the quantity of land and amount of money.

B. We demand the free unlimited coinage of silver.

C. We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land, and that Congress take prompt action to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by alien and foreign syndicates, and that all land held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as is actually used and needed by them be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

D. Believing the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privilege to none, we demand that taxation, national, state or municipal, shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another.

E. We demand that all revenues, national, state or county, shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered.

F. We demand a just and equitable system of graduated tax on income.

G. We demand the most rigid, honest and just national control and supervision of the means of public communication and transporation, and if this control and supervision does not remove the abuses now existing, we demand the government ownership of such means of communication and transporation.

H. We demand the election of President, Vice-President and the United States senators by a direct vote of the people.

There are some very crude ideas in this platform, and some that are entirely opposed to good policy, yet it is well calculated to catch votes, especially in the west. If the people's party put a presidential candidate in the field, as they say they will do next year, the republican candidate, whoever he may be, will not have the ghost of a chance of election.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Why does the Globe persist in falsifying the record and misrepresenting the plainest facts? Last evening it said that the Premier is weakened by knowledge of the fact that the two great provinces of the Dominion no longer support him. The province of Ontario, which is the greatest in the Dominion supported Sir John the other evening by a vote of 45 to 40 and if the vote had been a full one the figures would have been 48 to 43. As the speaker, a good Conservative, is an Ontario man that great province gives Sir John a majority of 6.

The malice of the Globe is its most prominent feature, with the exception perhaps of its meanness. What for instance could be more contemptible than its attempt to make political capital out of the sale at auction of a couple of damaged statuettes of Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper? The Globe gleefully informs its readers that these statuettes only brought $5.90 each. Who would give 90 cents, to say nothing of the other five dollars, for a statuette of the editor of the Globe?

The EVENING GAZETTE is two years and ten months old today and although the youngest of the St. John dailies, is already the most influential as well as the most prosperous. As a proof of the latter fact it may be stated that the circulation of the GAZETTE in this city is now larger than that of any St. John paper; its advertising patronage, as all can see is also larger and during the month of May up to date upwards of $500 worth of new advertising has been received and published in the GAZETTE.

London city, one seat for which is left vacant by the death of Sir Robert N. Fowler, is a very large constituency and very Conservative. At the general election of 1885 three Conservatives and one Liberal were in the field and the vote stood as follows:—

Sir Robert N. Fowler, Bt. C.	12,827
Rgt. Hon. J. G. Hubbard, C.	8,802
Stephen P. Law, L.	5,817
Ald. William J. R. Collin, C.	5,563

At the general election of 1886, Sir Robert Fowler and Mr. Hubbard were unopposed and on the latter being elevated to the peerage in 1887 another conservative, Mr. T. C. Baring, was returned without opposition. There are 32,000 voters in the constituency. The liberals will probably make a fight for it this time, although the prospects of success are poor.

THE QUEBEC SCANDAL DISCUSSED.

Mr. Langevin Hopes All the Papers will be Produced by Monday.

OTTAWA, May 22.—In the commons, to-day, Sir John Macdonald moved the appointment of Mr. Bergeron as deputy speaker.

Hon. Mr. Laurier said that personally he had no objection to the proposed appointment. Not long ago Mr. Bergeron was acting with him politically, and he supposed that his nomination for the deputy speakership was a confession that he was right and the government wrong.

The motion carried.

Sir Richard Cartwright directed attention to the correspondence in the auditor general's report, in which that official complained that his power to make promotions in his department had been impaired through a change in the law made when the statutes were revised.

Sir John Thompson said that the present law did not give the auditor general power to make promotions. He did not know whether the change in the law was made designedly or by accident.

On motion to go into supply Mr. Edgar asked Sir Hector Langevin why the papers asked for in connexion with Mr. Tarte's charges had not been produced, adding that there was no excuse for delay, and that the suspicion was growing that the minister was trying to suppress evidence against himself.

Sir Hector Langevin replied that the clerks in his department had been working deligently in procuring and copying papers during the five days since the papers were asked for. The correspondence asked for went back thirteen years and was scattered through a great mass of papers. When the house should see how large was the quantity of correspondence and how many documents there were, it would be understood that all possible expedition had been made. He had every day urged his officials to greater speed. He produced a letter from the chief clerk, explaining the state of affairs and expressing the hope that a large quantity of papers would be produced to-day, the balance on Saturday or Monday.

Mr. Davies denounced the course pursued by Sir Hector in reference to the charges preferred against him. The minister of public works did not seem to appreciate his position. He stood formally accused of high crimes and misdemeanors, with probably the highest crimes ever preferred against a responsible minister under the British crown, and yet he seemed to cling to office and treat accusations against him as of little consequence. Were his colleagues prepared to share the responsibility of burking an inquiry into these charges? He quoted Mr. Tarte's charge that Mr. Langevin had received money from public contractors, and showed that Mr. Langevin had not denied having received money but pleaded that he had not received it for his own benefit. Unless Mr. Langevin was willing to be considered guilty he should produce documents asked for in connexion with his trial.

The house went into committee of supply on the item of salaries for the public works department.

Sir Richard Cartwright again objected to voting the salary for the chief engineer until the charges against Mr. Perley were proved or disproved. He also maintained, and in this was backed by Mr. Mills, that Mr. Perley should be suspended.

Sir John Macdonald explained once more that the vote was for the office of engineer and not for Mr. Perley. If Mr. Perley did not remain in office another person would be appointed in his place to whom the salary would be payable. As to suspension, he would say plainly and squarely that he would not be a party to the suspension or dismissal of a tried and reputable officer in advance of inquiry or trial. If any government in Canada took that course it would be a government of which he (Sir John) was not a member. English precedents were in favor of a more generous course.

Mr. Mills quoted an English precedent where an officer resigned when a charge was made against him, but was suppressed by the premier, who showed that in this particular instance, which occurred in Pitt's ministry, the resignation did not take place until after full enquiry and hearing of evidence, and the passage of a criminating vote by parliament.

At this point Mr. McNeill rose to say that he had found engineer Perley far from conciliatory and sometimes even scantily courteous when he had official requests to make of him, yet he had formed such an opinion of Mr. Perley that it would be hard to make him believe that he was anything else than an honorable man and an ornament to his profession. He begged the gentlemen opposite to refrain from hasty and premature aspersions of this officer, who not only had a high reputation but was suffering in health on account of this matter.

Mr. Davies agreed that Mr. Perley's reputation as an honorable man entitled him to sympathy under the present circumstances. It was not Mr. Perley but his political chief who was accused.

On the item for the high commissioner's salary Mr. Landerkin brought up the question of Sir Charles Tupper's general conduct, saying that the high commissioner was lately made a director in a speculative company in London. It was evident that his official position required him to avoid such entanglements.

Sir Richard Cartwright considered it most objectionable that the high commissoner should use his position as Canada's representative in making money for himself by acting as a "guinea pig" for London speculators. The country could not afford to pay him a high salary for such purpose.

After recess Mr. Landerkin resumed the debate on Sir Chas. Tupper saying that the latter was using his position in London to decry Canadian enterprises, notably the Grand Trunk railway, which he sought to injure in the interests of another corporation in which he was perhaps a shareholder. He denounced Sir Chas. Tupper's language towards the Liberals of Canada, who paid the greater portion of his salary, as false and criminal, and called upon the government to assume or repudiate the responsibility for his conduct. Sir Chas. Tupper should be allowed to attend to his gas company, his Texas ranch and his Virginia iron mines without the salary from Canada.

Mr. McMullen declared that the report made by the high commissioner last year was utterly worthless. The country received no value for the money paid that officer. The government paid no attention to Sir Charles Tupper's report. He urged in the last report that more money be voted for emigration, whereas the estimate for the service has been reduced by the minister of agriculture.

Mr. Sproule thought the government should accept Sir Charles Tupper's advice.

Mr. Paterson (Brant) wanted to know who authorized Sir Charles Tupper to leave his duties in London to act as a political loafer in Canada. What a nice example for less important government servants. Was Sir Charles Tupper to be paid for vilifying Canadian people and decrying Canadian enterprises?

Sir Richard Cartwright said Sir Charles set an indecent example to the civil service by deserting his post. He wanted to know at whose invitation Sir Charles came to Canada.

Sir John replied that Sir Charles Tupper came to Canada on his personal invitation, as the government desired to avail itself of his ability and eloquence. That Sir Charles had done good service was evident by the fact that his (Sir John's) majority of 17 at the last election had been increased this year to nearly 500. (Loud laughter.)

The item passed by a vote of 37 to 20.

Mr. Savard, who defeated Hon. Mr. Carson in Chicoutimi, voting with the government.

Rev. Mr. Worrell has been gazetted professor of English in the Royal Military College, Kingston.

In the Princess Louise regiment of cavalry, to be second lieutenant, provisionally, John Humphrey Harris, vice Forester, promoted.

Certificates have been granted by the Royal Schools of Artillery to Corporal bombardiers Taylor of Woodstock and J. M. McConver of New Brunswick, Lieut. J. H. Hawthorne of the 71st, D. W. Sutherland of the 78th, G. W. Kenny of the 78th, Chas. Egan of the 63d, P. Gates of the 73d and J. Doner of the 78th.

Sir Donald Smith proposes to ask if the government intend to introduce a measure increasing the judges salaries.

Points for the Wheelmen.

Cycling will be as active this year in Canada as in the United States. Race meets will be held in Woodstock, Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton and Ottawa and inter-club races will be more numerous than ever.

* * *

Some of the older and more experienced riders have a bad habit of riding for all they are worth when out on club runs. This is not right and should be discontinued. It is an injustice to the new riders and is very discouraging, and in trying to keep up they are in danger of injuring themselves.

* * *

When Maclauchlan, Turnbull, Page, McKee, Barnes, Coster Robertson, Goddard and others used to attend club runs, one of the standing rules was that a pace should be set so that everybody could keep together. If any new rider had any trouble with his machine he always found plenty of willing hands to help him. But nowadays it is somewhat different. The old riders are rarely seen after the start. Go slower boys, and give the new men a chance.

* * *

W. C. Jones, who holds the English mile safety pneumatic record of 2 m. 30 3-5s, has commenced training.

* * *

The reach on a safety should be of such a length that the rider can easily place his foot under the pedal when same is at its lowest point.

* * *

There seems to be an idea among several wheelmen here that the club runs are only intended for members of the club. This is a big mistake. The runs are for promoting the interests of the bicycle and to bring the members and non-members together so that the several riders may become better acquainted with one another. Non-members and visiting wheelmen are always welcome.

* * *

To find the correct height for the handles of a safety proceed as follows:—The rider should sit on the machine with his body inclined very slightly forward, and his arms straight, the handles should then be of such a height that he can conveniently grasp them. Avoid extremes in length of cranks and height of gearing. From 6 to 6½ inches is a convenient crank throw, and from 54 to 60 inches are good for all round work.

* * *

At Paddington, May 2nd the one mile safety N. C.U. London centre championship was run off. The first heat was won by Scheltema-Beduin, in 2m. 56 1-5s, the 2nd heat by A. C. Edwards in 2m 37 4-5s, and the 3rd heat by E. Leitch in 2m. 42 4-5s. The final heat was won by Scheltema-Bedein with W. C. Jones 2nd. Time 2m. 49 4-5s.

The Dutch Champion wished to divide the pacemaking with the other competitors to prevent a disgraceful loafing exhibition at the pistol shot, and had the others beaten before they turned into the home stretch.

* * *

The rooms recently secured by the Bicycle club are having a thorough overhauling and will be ready in a short time for occupation.

PERSECUTIONS OF THE JEWS.

Lord Salisbury, in an Address, Refers to Their Treatment in Europe.

GLASGOW, May 20.—In an address delivered here today Lord Salisbury, referring to the treatment of Hebrews in Russia and other European countries, said:

"The terrible persecutions of the Jews show that we must not count too confidently upon the progress of civilization."

Speaking of the political situation, he said:

"We are justified in believing that the peace of Europe will be maintained, though the decisions of great wars are not final, and appeals can be made from them. Sometimes these appeals are efforts to reverse such decisions. As every year passes, and as the terrible results of war become more evident, the danger of an outbreak recedes."

The Sultan of Turkey has devoted his energies to repairing the confusion into which his dominion has fallen, and has succeeded in averting danger that the peace of Europe is no longer menaced from that quarter. (Cheers.) Still more hopeful is the revival in Persia, and the revival in Egypt also is among the most wonderful events of this generation. (Cheers.)

Referring to the convention with Portugal, Lord Salisbuay said it was no easy matter to arrange that compact. England had to refrain from anything likely to injure a state linked with old recollections of kindness, and which must be regarded as an essential portion of the European body. The people of Cape Colony wanted Portugal to be thrust aside altogether. England had to observe the prescripts of international law and could not ignore the claims of Portugal to certain portions of Africa. The convention gives England high lands on which white men can settle and work. The lowlands along the Zambesi were offered to Portugal and can only be worked by people born and having blood of that country.

Referring to East Africa, Lord Salisbury held that the railway about to be carried to Victoria Nyanza would destroy the slave trade through its abolition of caravan traffic.

Gilhooly—This world is full of misery The happiest man is the one who is never born.

Hostetter McGinnis—Yes, but there isn't one in a million that has such a streak of luck.

A FLEA FOR THE UGLY GIRLS.

Bald Heads, Red Noses, Ample Girth of Waists and Apoplectic Chins No Drawback to the Male.

It does not matter much to a boy whether he is good-looking or the reverse. He is not obliged to wait for somebody to ask him to dance, and his matrimonial prospects don't appear to suffer any serious discount from personal shortages that would send a girl's stock away down below par, or even put her out of the market altogether. One never sees a man so hideous or repulsive but that some woman is ready to marry him, if he will only ask her; but men are less philanthropic, and so the ugly girls are generally left to run to waste as unappropriated blessings. The "handsome is as handsome does" theory won't hold at all after we get out of the nursery, and a little experience soon convinces us that it is a fraud and a delusion, like that other domestic fiction, about the drumstick being the choicest part of the fowl, with which our elders used to impose upon the unsuspecting simplicity of our childhood.

We ugly girls never get any drives in the Park, nor free seats at the theatre; and as for ice-cream and French candy, no matter how handsomely we deport ourselves, we shouldn't know the taste of either if we waited to have it bestowed upon us as a reward of merit. Indeed the expensiveness of being an ugly girl is one of the worst things about it; there are no perquisites. We get none of the plums out of life's pudding, for under present conditions men do all the carving, and as one of them says, "All the fine things we think and say about women apply to those only who are tolerably good-looking or graceful."

Now, suppose the same rule applied to men, and that only the good-looking ones could hope to attain to wealth and distinction; suppose, for instance, that that famous wart on Oliver Cromwell's nose had been sufficient to condemn him to obscurity, as it inevitably would have done had he been a woman; suppose Grover Cleveland's too ample girth of waist had kept him out of the White House, as it certainly would have kept Mrs. Cleveland out had she been the unlucky possessor of that inconvenient superfluity; or suppose David B. Hill's bald pate had rendered him ineligible to the office of governor of New York; as I have not the shadow of a doubt that a bald head would render any woman in America ineligible to the office of governor's wife: suppose, in fact, that a bald head was sufficient to blast any man's prospects in life as effectually as it would any woman's.—I think most of the middle-aged men, at least, in whose hands this paper may fall would admit that that would be a little hard. And, in fact, isn't it just a little hard that anybody's destiny in life should be made to depend irretrievably upon an accident over which they have no control, such as having been born with a red head or a peg nose? but this is the law under which women have lived since the beginning of time, and it doesn't give the ugly girls a fair chance.

It is not our fault that Nature has made a bungling job of us; we didn't have the making of our own eyes or teeth or hair or complexions, and it isn't fair that four faces should be made to decide our fortunes, any more than that the ugly boy's should decide his. If it were possible for a man to be so hideous that no woman would marry him (which of course isn't), there are still dozens of careers open to him in which a red nose or an apoplectic chin needn't stand in his way; but the ugly girl has no such resources. No matter how clever or amiable we may be (and some of us are really very adorable creatures, good reader, though you wouldn't think it, to look at us), we can do nothing but stand aside and see all the big matrimonial plums fall into the laps of our fairer sisters, while only the sour and wormy ones are left for us,—which anybody must see is very hard, even for an ugly girl, to put up with. Not only are we debarred forever from the glorious privilege of becoming known to fame as the spouse of some one of the army of statesmen whose genius is making American legislation the wonder of the world, but we cannot even hope to deserve an eight-dollar pension from our country by becoming somebody's widow, which seems to be about the only service that can entitle a woman to the gratitude of her country. In short, the ugly girl seems to have no rights which society is bound to respect.

Now, we ugly girls think all this very unfair, and we want a change. We don't ask the men to marry us, but we do ask that we be permitted to help ourselves to some of the good things of life that our fairer sisters obtain by the short and easy cut of matrimony. As we can't have a fair chance in the matrimonial market, nor hope to earn our country's gratitude by becoming widows, let some more modest standard, which we can hope to attain, be recognized. At all events, give us a respectable career of some sort, and don't compel us to choose between starving and feeding on the pickings that our more fortunate sisters have left in the matrimonial vineyard. We have been allowed a few gleanings from the tree of knowledge, but the tree of life still stands in the midst of the garden with its fruit forbidden to us.

E. F. ANDREWS.

Sawney and Pat.

A Scotchman and an Irishman were sleeping at an inn together. The weather being rather warm, the Scotchman in his sleep put his leg out of the bed.

A traveller in passing the room door saw him in this situation, and, having a mind for a frolic gently fixed a spur upon Sawney's heel, who drawing his leg into the bed, so disturbed his companion that he exclaimed, "Arrah, honey, have a care of your great toe, for you have forgot to cut your nails I belaiv." The Scotchman being sound asleep, and sometimes, perhaps, not a little disturbed by other companions, still kept scratching poor Pat, till his patience being quite spent, he succeeded in rousing Sawney, who, not a little surprised at finding the spur on his heel, loudly exclaimed. "De'il tak' the daft chiel of a hostler, he's ta'en my boots aff last night and left on the spur."

Dyspepsia

Intense Suffering for 8 years—Restored to Perfect Health.

Few people have suffered more severely from dyspepsia than Mr. E. 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, pain in the region 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. It cured me. I had gone through with all the distresses 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

A Queer Country.

"This is a queer country, don't ye know?" said an English tourist who had been travelling in America. "In New York I had to pass through some mysterious side door to get a drink on Sunday. In Boston I was compelled to sit down to drink, whether it was Sunday or not. When I got out in Missouri the law said I must stand up to drink. In Kansas I was obliged to make an affidavit and swear to it that I was sick with the blind staggers, or something of the kind, or I couldn't get a drop; and Nebraska assured me that it was a penitentiary offence to treat anybody. I expect to find a State yet where they hang a man for thinking about a drink."

A Kansas boy earned a nice bible by committing ten hundred verses to memory, and then he traded his bible for a shot-gun, and he accidently shot his aunt in the leg.

Only eight American poets have lived to be over sixty years of age, but the waste baskets hold their own for centuries.

ESTEY'S COD LIVER OIL CREAM

CURES

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Whooping Cough.

IT IS AS PLEASANT AS MILK.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DELICATE REFRESHING PURE SWEET LASTING

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER

STILL HOLDS THE FIRST PLACE IN POPULAR FAVOR, BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

FRAGRANT IMPERISHABLE

The D&L Emulsion OF Cod Liver Oil AND THE Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.

No other Emulsion is so easy to take.
It does not separate nor spoil.
It is always sweet as cream.
The most sensitive stomach can retain it.

CURES

Scrofulous and Wasting Diseases.
Chronic Cough.
Loss of Appetite.
Mental and Nervous Prostration.
General Debility, &c.

Beware of all imitations. Ask for "the D. & L." Emulsion, and refuse all others.

PRICE 50C. AND $1 PER BOTTLE.

Lace Curtains Cleansed or Dyed any desired Color.

A SPECIALTY MADE OF

Cream or Ecru Shades

Which we warrant not to fade.

Dyeing - - - 75c. per pair.
Cleansing - - 50 to 60c " "

UNGAR'S LAUNDRY, 28 to 34 Waterloo St. and 62 and 64 Granville St., Halifax, N. S.

—FOR— TWENTY FOURTH.

BONELESS HAM, CHICAGO BELOGNAS, PRESSED TONGUE.

Save cooking and buy the above.

JOHN HOPKINS, UNION STREET.

ICE CREAM, ELECTRIC ICE CREAM.

The subscriber wishes to inform his lady customers and the public generally that he is now freezing his celebrated Ice Cream by an electric process, thereby producing a most delicious article. Parties can order any quantity desired, pint, quart or gallon. All orders sent to T. C. WASHINGTON will receive prompt attention.

LORNE RESTAURANT, 105 CHARLOTTE STREET.

St. John Oyster House

No. 5 King Square, North Side.

RECEIVING DAILY:

FRESH P.E.ISLAND OYSTERS
1 Barrel Spa Water, 30c. gallon;
40 Gallons Clams;
4 Barrels Clams.

FOR SALE LOW BY

C. H. JACKSON.

HANGING LAMPS.

READ! A big bargain in HANGING LAMPS; a special line just opened at $2.50 each, at

FRED BLACKADAR'S CROCKERY STORE, 166 Union Street.

HAT.

ASK TO SEE OUR

WIDE BAND HATS

FOR YOUNG MEN AT $2.50,

as good as usually sold for $3.00.

A LOT OF NEW SMALL STYLES IN FINE GOODS AND CHEAP.

D. MAGEE'S SONS, - - Market Square.

EXCURSIONS.

Intercolonial Railway.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

EXCURSION RETURN TICKETS.

EXCURSION RETURN TICKETS will be issued at all booking stations on this railway on the 23rd, 24th and 25th May, at single First-class Fare, good for return up to and including 26th May.

Through Excursion Return Tickets will be issued at all through booking stations to points on the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways at Single Through First-class fare, good for return up to and including the 26th May.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., May 19th, 1891.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY EXCURSION.

THE STAR LINE

will issue excursion tickets for Fredericton and all Way Landings at ONE FARE, good to return free, on Saturday 23rd and Monday 25th.

Persons desirous of indulging themselves with a rare treat should not fail to take advantage of our majestic river, running in the night of its freshest glory, with little trouble or expense. The steamer will run as a regular freight and passenger steamer on above days and go as far as Hampstead and return same day, or Saturday's steamer will go as far as Fredericton and return on Monday.

Steamer leaves St. John at 9, and Fredericton at 8 a.m.

The steamer of this line from Fredericton on Monday next, will leave there until 10.30 o'clock arriving at Indiantown in the evening. An opportunity is thus afforded persons for spending a day in the country or taking the morning boat out from Indiantown at 9 o'clock. This trip is arranged for their special accommodation.

G. F. BAIRD, St. John. J. E. PORTER, Indiantown.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

will issue return tickets to and from all stations in Canada, east of Port Arthur, at

SINGLE FARE.

Tickets good going May 23, 24, 25, and to return until May 26th.

OPENING OF ST. JOHN'S New Summer Resort —AT— DUCK COVE, —ON— SATURDAY, May 30th

ADMISSION FREE.

Artillery Band from 3 to 5 p. m.
Grand Panoramic Scene!
Fine Telescopic Views!
Pure Air and Sea Breezes!

Busses will connect with the Carleton Ferry at all times. Fare 20c., Children 10c.

Train via Shore Line Railway leaves Carleton at 3 o'clock local time. Fare 15c., Children 10c.

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.

NOTICE to TRESPASSERS

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons trespassing on the Gilbert property (so called) lying between the Marsh Creek and Seely street, (except the private roadway through the property) will be prosecuted according to law.

DAVID O'CONNELL, Lessee.

ST. JOHN DYE WORKS IS THE PLACE TO GET Ladies' and Gents' Wear Cleaned or Dyed and Pressed.

C. E. BRACKETT, - 86 Princess St.

OYSTERS, OYSTERS.

RECEIVED THIS MORNING:
100 Bbls Choice P. E. I. Oysters, Fresh Raked.
For sale by the Pint, Quart, Gallon or Barrel.

19 North Side King Square,

J. D. TURNER.

FLOWERS.

WE have a choice lot of Bedding Plants from 15c. per dozen up. Send in your order early and secure the best.

D. McINTOSH, - Florist. Telephone 254.

MILLINERY.

MRS. CONNOLLEY WILL HAVE A SALE OF Ready-made Hats and Bonnets on Saturday. ODDFELLOWS BUILDING

BOSTON SHOE STORE 211 Union Street.

JUST RECEIVED.

—FULL LINE OF—

Men's Working Bals, Pegged and Brass Rivited. Also, Boys' and Youths' Grain Leather water tight Bals in all sizes at reasonable prices.

—JUST RECEIVED.—

20,000 Fresh Imported Havana Cigars.

ALL THE LEADING BRANDS.

S. H. HART'S, - - 69 King St.

MANUFACTURERS.

DOORS, SASHES, BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, &c.

A. CHRISTIE W. W. CO., City Road.

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 & Allan). 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, Brass Brass and Iron Fences Castings, etc., etc.

Portland Rolling Mill, STRAIT SHORE, PORTLAND.

Tapered and Parallel Bars for Ships' Knees Wall Plate, Hammered Railway Car Axles, Shafting, and shapes of all kinds.

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.

The Largest and Most Complete Business Sign Establishment in the Maritime Provinces, White Enamelled Letters —FOR WINDOWS.—

Prices put on with our Enamelled Cement, and warranted not to fade.

1 INCH LETTER	12 CTS		
2 do.	do.	120	"
3 do.	do.	27	"
4 do.	do.	32	"
5 do.	do.	43	"
6 do.	do.	50	"

LARGER SIZES, SPECIAL RATES.

D. M. RING, Sign and Show Card Painter, 59 QUEEN STREET.

The above Enamelled Cement is of English make and controlled only by us. Letters placed with it need no strapping with plaster to keep them from slipping on a glass surface. Warranted not to drop off.

Letters and Cement shipped to any place in the Provinces.

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THE TAILOR

who satisfies all his customers.

104 KING STREET.

Boston Brown Bread Every Saturday.

Families Supplied with CAKE AND PASTRY of every description. Fresh every day.

J. O. MILLER. 74 Charlotte street.

THE New Brunswick Electric Co.

Arc and Incandescent Lights all day, all night.

Incandescent Lights either by Meter or Contract.

Our meters are all direct reading and may be tested by the consumer at any time. A perfect service guaranteed and a perfect Light.

GEO. F. CALKIN, Gen. Mgr.

MIRRORS. MIRRORS.

To get the Best MANTEL and SHOP MIRRORS at lowest rates go to GORBELL ART STORE, - 207 Union Street.

PICTURE FRAMING AND GILDING A SPECIALTY.

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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.

'91. SPRING STYLES. '91.

NOW OPEN.—All the Latest Shapes ENGLISH AND AMERICAN Fine Soft and Flexible Stiff Hats.

—ALSO—

Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas, etc.

LOWEST PRICES.

Robert C. Bourke & Co., 32 KING STREET.

F. W. WISDOM, Mill, Steamboat and Railroad Supplies, 41 Dock St., St. John, N. B

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN Rubber and Leather Belting, Rubber and Linen Hose, Lace Leather and Cut Lacing, Cotton Waste and Steam Packing, Lubricating Oils, Mill Files, Emery Wheels, Emery Cloth and Emery, Wrought Iron Pipe, Cast Iron Water Pipe, Steam, Gas and Water Fittings, Steam Pumps, Steam Gauges, Injectors, Bolts, Nuts and Washers, Rabbit Metal and Babbitt, Steam and Hot Water Heating Supplies.

Lowest Quotations Given on Special Supplies.

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, REPRESENTING The Largest Net Surplus of any Fire Insurance Co. in the World.

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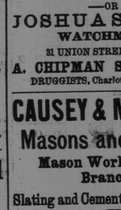
We have started the Soda Water season of 1891 with our usual fine assortment of PURE FRUIT SYRUPS; also Chocolate, Coffee, Birch Beer, Orange Phosphates, etc.

PARKER BROS., MARKET SQUARE.



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These Spectacles are positively the BEST goods made, and can be obtained at

W. C. Rudman Allan's CHEMIST and DRUGGIST, WEST ST. JOHN. —OR AT— JOSHUA STARK'S, WATCHMAKER, 31 UNION STREET, ST. JOHN.

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Slating and Cement Work a specialty

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Order Slate at A. G. Bowes & Co., 21 Canterbury Street.

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LONG WANTED —AND— NOW INVENTED.

A Cloth Waterproof Hat, that would be light, stylish and durable. Our Seamless Rubber Hats meet the want. Call and see them. Also our

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

A. G. BOWES & CO., wish to inform their friends and the public generally that they are prepared to attend to all work in

Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Steam Heating, Hot Water, or Hot Air Heating.

Ranges fitted with Hot Water Connections; Stoves Fitted Up; Stoves Taken Down, Removed, Repaired, or Stored on our premises.

All work in the Plumbing line personally attended to by MR. CODNER.

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