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## DR. DOHERTY COMMITTED FOR MURDER

Preliminary Hearing in the Election Day Tragedy at Campbellton — Prisoner Sent Up to Stand Trial.

Special to The Standard. Campbellton, Sept. 29.—A great crowd gathered at the police court this morning, where the preliminary hearing into the charge against Dr. W. D. Doherty, was held. Police Magistrate Matheson conducted the inquiry. H. A. Powell, K. C., of St. John appeared for the accused and E. R. Richard, clerk of the peace, and Geo. Gilbert, of Bathurst for the prosecution.

The charge was laid for "doing grievous bodily harm," in the first instance when Mr. Bruce's condition was not considered serious. This charge was withdrawn and one for murder substituted.

Drs. Lunan Price and Pinault gave evidence, describing in detail the nature of the wound in medical phraseology. The puncture in the eye was about 1/4 inches deep in the external angle. The bone behind the eye was fractured, pieces being driven into the membrane of the brain, causing internal hemorrhages which caused death. The bone at the point of fracture is said

much thinner than the outer skull and more easily broken. The wound could have been caused by the umbrella in evidence, which is the one the doctor is alleged to have struck Bruce with.

The strongest evidence for the prosecution was that of Allen A. McGinn, he said in effect: "I was standing on the steps of Ferguson's store, in the town of Campbellton on the 21st of September inst. Mr. D. J. Bruce, and Mr. William Ferguson, were with me. Dr. Doherty came along, carrying an umbrella, this was between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Dr. Doherty passed into Ferguson's store, while passing in he said, 'Dan,' speaking to Mr. Bruce, who then followed Dr. Doherty into the store. Bruce and Doherty then indulged in some conversation which I did not hear. I saw Mr. Bruce nod his head and move his lips, as if affirming something, then Dr. Doherty brought his umbrella up parallel to the door, left hand near the point and right hand holding the handle. In his position he jabbed Bruce in the eye, saying 'Take that.' Dr. Doherty then turned around as if to leave the store, I seized him and held him, but released him to assist Mr. Bruce who was reeling from the effects of the blow. I assisted to take Mr. Bruce to the hospital and went to his home, that night about 9 o'clock to see him. He was then unconscious."

William Ferguson's evidence was about the same as Mr. McGinn's except he was unable to see Mr. Bruce at the time of the attack. Dr. Doherty being directly in front of Bruce, in Ferguson's line of vision.

The magistrate, after receiving all the evidence, sent the prisoner up for trial, at the first court of competent jurisdiction. Dr. Doherty is accused, evidently, of a rash act, and much sympathy is felt for the families of both parties, in this sad case.

## ITALY'S POLICY IN NORTH AFRICA

(Mail and Empire.)

Unless we take the view that the success of a thing is its best justification, Italy has no more right to seize Tripoli than one man has to snatch a watch from another. It may be that the robber can make better use of the watch than its original possessor, and it may be that the first owner, if he could, would not have been able to get the watch with all the proceeds of some illicit business. The law, however, does not require these factors as justifying theft, and if there were an international law founded on the moral code, we may be certain that no excuse could be found in it for Italy's action. Italy is a grabber, but every empire has been more or less a grabber at times. There is no more unpopular country anywhere than Turkey unless it be Russia, and the possibility of any European power losing a hand to the Turkish government is remote. Much more likely is it that the other powers will prepare to get their share in the approaching dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire.

The Only Lot Left.

Italy, of course, has some slight pretence for her action in Tripoli, that she has received from Italian traders in Tripoli who have complained against various actions on the part of the Turkish government, but the Italian traders there are few in number. There is no Christian element in the population suffering from Turkish oppression, as there is in Albania. There are no civil wars, as in Morocco. There is not the financial justification for interference that England had in Egypt. There is just one good reason, and that is, that Italy is cramped for land and wants Tripoli as part of her empire. She wants Tripoli, not because the country is particularly valuable, but because it is about the best land left in Africa, and Africa is the most suitable, as it is the nearest zone for Italian influence and development. Undoubtedly the immediate cause of Italy's action was the settlement of the Morocco dispute between France and Germany, by which France retains Morocco and Germany gets a good slice of the Congo. England already has Egypt, and France Algeria. On the north coast of Africa only Tripoli is left. It is a case of Tripoli or nothing for Italy.

An Old Claim Asserted.

This is not the first time that Italy has asserted rights in Tripoli, but it happens to be about the first time she can advance her claims with a reasonable chance of having them allowed. Thirty years ago, when the partition of the northern

coast of Africa began with France taking Tunisia and Britain taking Egypt, Italy advanced some reasons why she should be granted similar rights in Tripoli. On that occasion, however, she was of strong enough to get what she wanted, and turned to her lamentable experiment with Abyssinia. The battle of Adowa cost Italy of her ambitions in Africa for some years thereafter, although her diplomats never ceased to manoeuvre so that their position in Tripoli might be strengthened. In the meantime, the other powers in their task of partitioning northern Africa, France, Britain and Germany each got a strip of what had once been Tripoli, and when Italy protested the sultan fastened his eyes solely on her and demanded to know what business it was of Italy's.

Boycotting Italy.

Italy had no good answer ready, but six years ago she had found her tongue and boldly asserted a right to be heard when the subject of Tripoli was being discussed. In 1898-99 France and Italy dropped the subject at once and inaugurated a policy of boycott against the Italian traders and merchants in Tripoli that has continued more or less active until the present time. Popular feeling was invoked against the Italians, and in 1902 Italy boldly declared that if the policy was pursued and Italian subjects interfered with Italy would act. The statement tended to discourage the Italian boycott but popular ill-will continued and resulted three years ago in the murder of an Italian missionary.

The Lack of a Navy.

It was hoped that when the Young Turks came into power the friction between the shipbuilders in Tripoli and Italy would cease, but as Italy was fomenting trouble for the new regime in Albania, there seemed no other course for the Turkish Government to pursue but discourage the Italians in Tripoli. So now the last Turkish possession on the north coast of Africa seems about to follow the fates of Montenegro, Turkey, having no navy worthy of the name, on account of Abdul Hamid's fear that it might turn on him, and there being no other way of reaching the trouble but by sea or by marching through Egypt, there is not much to stand in the way of Italy doing the deed which the Young Turks could not do to hand-rips, the Turk would be found able to defend his land, but his lack of a navy makes him a fourth-rate power in the present emergency.

## NOVA SCOTIAN IN COMMAND OF TURKISH NAVAL FORCES

(Boston Globe.)

Interest in the strained relations existing between Italy and Turkey is enhanced for Americans who know that the commander of the Turkish navy is Randolph D. Bucknam, vice-admiral and a pasha by title, a fighter by instinct and training, and one of the best seamen afloat.

Admiral Bucknam is particularly well known in Boston, where he has been many times the guest of the city, and in Worcester where he has relatives and where he has many times visited. He is now about 45 years of age, but his life has been filled with adventures that it seems as if he ought to be an old man.

Admiral Bucknam's birthplace appears to be in some doubt. In some of the sketches concerning him it is stated that he is a native of Bucksport, Me., and in others it is said he was born in Nova Scotia, but no place is mentioned.

It seems to be quite generally agreed, however, that when he was a small boy his parents died and that he was then given a home by Capt. Lewis Eliot, a great lakes shipper, who lived in Michigan, and that the lad was taken aboard the captain's vessel as cabin boy during the navigation season and was sent to school in the winter.

When he was somewhere around 16 or 17 years old he presented an admiral began going deep-sea sailing in square-riggers and before he was 20 he found himself in the Philippines on a vessel with a captain and two mates died of the cholera.

There was no one to bring the ship home and the boy, who had studied navigation, applied for an examination as master, passed it successfully, and was given command. He brought the ship home, and on his return he was successful although he was not yet of age.

For several years Bucknam called upon his home sailing out of this port in an Australian packet which pulled between here and the Orient. Once he was wrecked on the north coast of Australia, and from there worked his way to Hilo in the Philippines, from there to Hongkong and then back to Boston.

Known as the Kid Captain.

From here Bucknam went back to the lakes and secured command of a standard oil steamer. Soon after he took this position John D. Rockefeller boarded the steamer one day with his family, to sail from Ogdensburg, N. Y., to Duluth, and became interested in the commander of the steamer, who was known on the lakes at that time as "the kid captain."

It was just at this time that he first of the whalerback steamers were being built on the lakes, and Mr. Rockefeller offered his command to Capt. Bucknam. The new steamer was named the Joseph L. Colby, and after successfully navigating the strange looking craft on the lakes for a number of months, Capt. Bucknam received orders to bring it to Boston, which he did through the St. Lawrence canal and river and down the coast.

Out Winning Bonuses.

At one time in his career the present admiral of the Turkish navy was in the service of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and rose to the rank of captain there. Eventually that company made him its manager and general superintendent at Panama.

Philadelphia, where he was engaged as a captain by the Cramps. In those days the shipbuilders received a bounty from the government of so much a fraction of a knot over the contract requirements for speed in new war vessels, and it was Capt. Bucknam's job to take the battleships and cruisers on their trial runs, their bunkers filled with fuel, and to get all the bonus he could.

He was highly successful at this work and proved to be a very valuable man for the shipbuilders. It was Bucknam who tried out the battleship Maine which was brought into Boston harbor on Aug. 23, 1902.

Two years later in 1904, Capt. Bucknam was sent to Turkey to deliver to the government the protected cruiser Medjidia, a modern warship, which was equipped with guns and everything necessary.

The Turkish navy was in a very bad condition at that time, officers and crews poorly trained and for the most part incompetent, and unacquainted with the practical handling of a modern warship. There was great everywhere in the empire and he was decorated several times raised to the rank of pasha and vice admiral, and for several years he has been in chief command of the Turkish navy, which is now regarded as very efficient of its size.

Marries San Francisco Girl.

About five years ago Admiral Bucknam got leave of absence and returned to America where he visited San Francisco and married Miss Rose Thayer, whom he took back to Constantinople. Last winter the admiral returned to the United States for a short visit with Capt. and Mrs. Eliot, their home in Rome, Mich., and then went back to Turkey.

He appears to be in as high favor with the Young Turks, who are now in command of affairs in the Ottoman empire, as he was with Abdul Hamid, and he will be their main reliance if it comes down to sea fighting.

When he was in Michigan last winter, Admiral Bucknam said: "Turkey will never lose any more of her European possessions without a war. The Young Turks who are now in power, have determined not to allow the slicing off of the empire's frontiers, such as has been done in the past."

CHURCH SERVICES.

Centenary Methodist Church—Sunday services, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Wm. W. Short, R. A. M., Principal Trumpeter to King George and Queen Mary at Coronation services, will render two selections.

Epworth Street Methodist Church—Class meeting, 9:45; Preaching, 11:15 a. m. Rev. John Pinkerton. Sunday at D. Eason's The People's Dry Goods Store, 14 Charlotte street.

## BORDEN HAS

## POCKETED TWO FOR CABINET

Fair Grounds for Belief that Hon. Robert Rogers and Hon. Frank Cochrane will be Ministers.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Sept. 29.—The work of clearing up unfinished work by the ministers of the Laurier government has been made easier by the resignation of Rogers and Cochrane. It was a day earlier than was thought yesterday to be possible, in fact at one time today it was practically arranged that Sir Wilfrid Laurier would wait upon His Excellency the Governor General to announce the resignation of Rogers and Cochrane until Saturday morning, threw the inevitable over until Monday. As at present arranged Rogers will make his journey to Rideau Hall on Monday morning and tender the resignation of his government. Mr. Borden will immediately call upon Mr. Borden to take over the task.

Your correspondent is able to state definitely that up to tonight only two men have been practically decided upon and even these have not been formally invited to enter the cabinet. They are Hon. Robert Rogers, minister of public works in the Manitoba government, and Hon. Frank Cochrane, minister of mining in the Ontario government. All other cabinet possibilities mentioned come under the head of conjecture.

Mr. Borden has had a strenuous week. Except for the Rideau and Canadian Club he has been kept steadily at his house.

Dr. Rutherford May Remain. For some time Dr. Rutherford, the chief of the voluntary service of the Dominion, has been in process of quitting the service of the country. It was not that he needed to retire, but that he was not in the question of money, though he probably is underpaid. It simply was that he could not get on with Mr. Sidney Fisher.

Now that Mr. Fisher is eliminated Dr. Rutherford is reconsidering his attitude. He is a man of high character and he thinks necessary the resignation may be reconsidered.

## ROBBERY OF AN EXPRESS OFFICE

Canadian Express Co.'s Office at Hamilton Looted of Thousands of Dollars — Police Make Two Arrests.

Hamilton, Ont., Sept. 29.—During the night the head office of the Canadian Express Company here in the Canadian life building was robbed of several thousands of dollars. Sensational developments are promised.

At six o'clock this morning, one of the drivers who called there for a package of dollars, found the side which is usually open, locked. Being unable to get in, he telephoned the company and waited for the clerk with his hands and feet tied lying on three coats. He was calling to be released. The driver refused to release him until he got the police. Detective Cameron hurried to the office, and after getting the clerk's story, detained him at the express office.

The man when found was not gagged. He said about 3 o'clock this morning a man entered the building, held him up at the point of a revolver and then tied and bound him, making a clean getaway with the money. A package of \$15,000 was received last night at the office. Between \$8,000 and \$10,000 is said to be missing. One package of \$1,000 which was within easy reach, was not touched.

The police later arrested George H. Kennough, the clerk, who came here two months ago from the company's Dundas office. The police believe that more than one man was implicated in the affair, and they are looking for the accomplices.

The police made a second arrest in the express robbery this afternoon when they took into custody John Hughes, an agent of the London Life Assurance Company, formerly employed at the Canadian Express office. He was arrested at his home on Bay Street north, and taken to the cells.

No formal charge has been made against him and the police will not say what connection he is supposed to have with the case. Detective left for Dundas this afternoon to search for the Kenough home there.

program. Preaching 7 p. m. Rev. W. W. Short, R. A. M., Principal Trumpeter to King George and Queen Mary at Coronation services, will render two selections.

Why pay \$18 for overcoats when the same can be procured for \$10.50 at D. Eason's The People's Dry Goods Store, 14 Charlotte street.

## ITALY DRAWS FIRST BLOOD

Continued from page 1.

of the socialist papers oppose it, while the Milan Secolo, the organ of the Radicals, strongly criticizes the movement and the means chosen for occupation. The Secolo says: "If the principle is established that it is enough to say to Turkey, 'You left Tripoli in disorder and abandonment, therefore we take it and bring civilization there.' Any power richer stronger and more civilized than Italy might say to her, 'You left the South crushed under poverty, illiteracy and superstition, therefore we seize it.'"

Demanding Surrender.

Tripoli, Sept. 29.—The Italian squadron which has been cruising in the Gulf of Syrte since the morning of the 26th, and the destroyer Garibaldi, steamed into the harbor at noon, flying a white flag. Great crowds gathered and watched her approach. After reconnoitering the destroyer launched a boat which came to the beach and landed. He was preceded by a bluejacket carrying a white flag.

Turkish soldiers surrounded the pair. The officer asked for the Turkish commander. When taken to him he formally announced that the Italian fleet had been ordered to occupy the town. He then demanded the instant surrender of the whole Turkish garrison. The Turkish commander replied that he was unable to comply with the demand and emphatically refused to surrender.

The incident was witnessed by the foreign residents, who gathered round the Italian officer and cheered him enthusiastically. The boat then returned to the destroyer, which rejoined the fleet.

A great number of the residents of Tripoli spent last night camped on the beach, alarmed lest the Arabs should get out of hand and begin pillaging. Arabs are constantly arriving from the country. The mosques are kept open and throughout the night were filled with praying Arabs.

Berlin, Sept. 29.—According to the Ossische Zeitung Pan-Islamic reports from Berlin had a meeting last night at which they adopted resolutions calling for an anti-Italian boycott by the Mohammedans of Egypt, India, Russia and North Africa, as well as in Turkey. The resolutions also warned the Turkish government that any weakness at this time would be fatal to itself.

United States Will Keep Clear.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 29.—The declaration of war by Italy upon Turkey coming as it did with practically no notice, created a great sensation in official Washington.

The department had felt reasonably confident that the other signatories to the Berlin treaty which fixed the status of Turkey would be able to bring combined pressure to bear upon Italy to divert her from her purpose to seize Tripoli. The only conclusion that could be drawn from the developments of the past 24 hours was that what has happened is only a natural sequence of the Franco-German Moroccan negotiations, and that all along it has been understood tacitly that Italy would be given a free hand to deal with Tripoli in return for her promise to refrain from interfering in the Moroccan dispute although her interests in the country of the Moors are quite extensive.

It is rumored also that Italian forces have landed both at Tripoli and Benghazi.

Turkish Parliament Summoned.

Cologne, Sept. 29.—The despatch from the Cologne Gazette from Berlin says that a decree was issued to-night convoking the Turkish parliament at Constantinople.

Fleeing From War Zone.

Rome, Sept. 29.—The steamer Hercules left Tripoli today with 500 Europeans.

To Undertake Blockade.

Rome, Sept. 29.—Italy will provide for the safety of Italians and all other foreigners in Tripoli and Cyrene, by sending a fleet of the means of disposal. The blockade of the entire coast of Tripoli and Cyrene will be undertaken immediately and notified to the original interests that served the neutral powers.

The Minister of Marine is believed to have sent wireless orders to the Italian fleet off Tripoli to act immediately. This action followed a meeting of the cabinet at 11 o'clock at which it was decided to proceed with the measures previously determined upon.

A Newspaper View.

London, Sept. 29.—The Economist, in an article entitled "The Participation of North Africa," says: "Undoubtedly Italy has as much right to establish a protectorate over Tripoli as France has over Tunis. We dare say that Italy's commercial interests in Tripoli and the Italian colonies in that somewhat barren country are at least equal to the original interests that served France as a pretext in Tunis or Morocco. Italy stands to lose heavily in any case."

The Economist declares that as the British Foreign Office embraced the Young Turks and as Italy is one of the three powers against which the British foreign naval programme is directed it would naturally be expected that the Foreign Office would exert itself to prevent this unprovoked attack on a Turkish vilayet.

If Italy feared Austrian aggressions, says the papers, it would not lock up its picked troops in a hazardous and costly expedition to a country offering so few attractions.

To Protect Relic Hunters.

Gibraltar, Sept. 29.—The American cruiser Chester arrived here to-day. She began coaling immediately and will sail on Monday for Malta. From Malta she will probably proceed for Derna, a seaport of Africa, 140 miles northeast of Benghazi. Her mission is the protection of the

Archaeological mission now engaged in searching the ruins of Cyrene.

Wants U. S. to Intervene.

New York, Sept. 29.—The former U. S. Ambassador to Turkey, Oscar S. Strauss, sent a telegram to Secretary of State Knox at Washington urging that the United States should exercise its rights under the convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes to preserve peace and prevent a possible state of war between the Mohammedan and Christian nations of the world.

May Ask for Mercenaries.

New York, Sept. 29.—Four hundred thousand citizens of the Ottoman empire living in the United States may be called upon to furnish an army of fighting men to take the field against the Italians according to a declaration today by D. Gelal Bey, Turkish consul general here.

British Cruiser Leaves.

Paris, Sept. 29.—An unconfirmed rumor has reached Paris from Malta by way of Tunis to the effect that the British cruiser Media has left to occupy Bomba and a natural harbor between Derna and Alexandria.

French Cruiser Leaves.

Toulon, Sept. 29.—The French armored cruiser Ernest Renan sailed from here this evening for Tripoli.

Greece May be Involved.

London, Sept. 29.—In Great Britain more than in any other European country outside of the combatants, war between Italy and Turkey causes apprehension. Damage to England's interest and prestige is a factor in the resultant anxiety. The danger is how far the Turks will exercise self-restraint and limit their retaliation to Italy; how far racial and religious feeling may excite them to political activities.

Much the darkest clouds tonight seem to be in the directions of Greece. Strong fear prevails lest Turkish pride meddled the necessity for the young Turk's government to gain popularity may invite the government to show that it also can play the game of aggression and demand Greece to give up her claims on Crete.

British officials are more concerned over the possibilities of trouble in the Balkans and Greece than with the actual conflict over Tripoli. The theory gains ground here that Italy's stroke is the last act of the program agreed upon by the powers of the Triple Entente.

That it was arranged when Austria took Bosnia and Herzegovina, Italy actually awaited an opportune moment to carry it into execution.

Austria's acquisition of the two provinces Germany's forward movement in Morocco and Italy's compensation in the Balkans, are interpreted by unfriendly observers as too logical to be considered mere independent acts. England's hands are the officially the present strained relations in Europe. The government cannot afford to incur the enmity of either belligerent by taking sides with the other. Yet her neutrality means a loss of influence with Turkey which she has been struggling to retain since the beginning of the young Turk's regime. While most of the London papers condemn the war as a calamity in which England could not intervene, the Daily Chronicle, which makes the Italian case, attacks the foreign secretary, Sir Edward Grey, contending that he should have stood by the treaty obligations, which make the integrity of the Ottoman empire a European affair, in which no one power has the right to interfere.

Turks Sink Two Barges.

Constantinople, Sept. 29.—The Turkish war ministry according to the reports current here tonight, has received a despatch from the late Turkish military attaché at Paris, who has assumed command of the forces at Tripoli, stating that the Italians began to disembark this afternoon, but the Turks succeeded in sinking the first two barges.

It is rumored also that Italian forces have landed both at Tripoli and Benghazi.

Government Troops and Rebels

Had another Clash Thursday When One Hundred Men Were Killed.

Washington, Sept. 29.—The Persian legation announced today that cable advices from the Teheran government indicate that in a decisive battle yesterday near the town of Kermanshah, 100 rebels under command of the chiefs of three tribes, were defeated after two and a half hours of battle. The cablegram reported 100 killed and 100 prisoners and considerable arms and equipment captured while the government conceded only a loss of ten killed and wounded. The Persian advices said that 4,000 rebels and 2,000 government troops were on the battlefield.

DECISIVE BATTLE

FOUGHT IN PERSIA

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DIED.

ALLAN—At 186 St. James street, on Sept. 29th, Elizabeth Mavor Allan, wife of Robt. Allan, leaving five daughters, two sons, two sisters, and one brother.

(Boston and New York papers please copy.)

Notice of funeral hereafter.

McCALLUM—At 125 Water street, W. End, on Sept. 29th, William, only son of William and Emma McCallum, age two months and six days.

Funeral Sunday at 2:30 p. m., from his father's home.

NEEDHAM—In this city, on Sept. 29, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Arthur King, 204 Princess St., Edward Needham, aged 92.

(Charlottetown papers please copy.)

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