MC2398

POOR DOCUMENT

CHILDREN

Are always liable to sudden and severe colds, to croup, sore throat, lung fever, etc. Remedies, to be effective, must be administered without delay. Nothing is better adapted for such emergencies than **Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.** It soothes the inflamed membrane, promotes expectoration, relieves coughing, and induces sleep. The prompt use of this medicine has saved innumerable lives, both of young and old.

"One of my children had croup. The case was attended by our physician, and was supposed to be well under control. One night I was startled by the child's hard breathing, and on going to it found it

Strangling.

It had nearly ceased to breathe. Realizing that the child's alarming condition had become possible in spite of the medicine it had taken, I reasoned that such remedies would be of no avail. Having a part of a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house, I gave the child three doses, at short intervals, and anxiously waited results. From the moment the Pectoral was given, the child's breathing grew easier, and in a short time it was sleeping quietly and breathing naturally. The child is alive and well to-day, and I do not hesitate to say that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved its life."—C. J. Wooldridge, Wortham, Texas.

☞ For colds, coughs, bronchitis, asthma, and the early stages of consumption, take

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

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

Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

THE EVENING GAZETTE

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

JOHN A. BOWES.

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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., WEDNESDAY, MAR. 10, 1891.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

WARD CAUCUSES.

Mr. Robert B. Emerson, in a letter to the Telegraph this morning, suggests a ward caucus or a meeting of citizens to nominate candidates for the common council.

Wellington ward was the first city ward to adopt a caucus. It lasted for a number of years and the nominations were always supported until a few years ago when a packed caucus nominated a gentleman who was not acceptable to the majority of the electors and another candidate was brought out, defeating the caucus nominee.

Victoria ward followed the practice of Wellington for two or three years, until one of the gentlemen expecting a nomination and failing to get it ran as an independent and secured his election. Since then there have been no caucus

It is extremely doubtful that the citizens should interest themselves more than they do in the management of the affairs of the city. There is always a great hurrah over provincial and dominion elections but they are not nearly so important to the material interests of the city as the election of persons to act as aldermen. The only power of direct taxation which is exercised is vested in the council and on the selection of suitable persons to act as aldermen depends to a large extent the prosperity of the city.

Prior to 1882 we had an assessment law which bore so hard on the wage earner that many mechanics and artizans went to other places rather than pay the excessive rates of taxation. The law of 1882 was a decided step in advance of its predecessors, but the time is now at hand when a further reduction of the taxes of the working man is an absolute necessity. To hold this very desirable class of people the city must be made as cheap to live in as possible. A wise administration of the city finances and a proper levying of the assessment even under the present law will effect this purpose.

There is no doubt in the minds of all intelligent persons who know the facts that the present valuation of real estate in the East, West, and North divisions of the city is absurd. The plain fact is that in nine cases out of ten the assessors valuation is too low and if a man complies with the law and renders under oath a true statement of the value of his real estate he is mulcted in a much larger amount for taxes than the man who allows the assessors to value his property. This should not be so. Real property should be rated as nearly its true value as can be. By increasing the valuation of this class of property to somewhere near its actual cost—cost being the basis of taxation—the percentage would be reduced from $1.31 per hundred dollars to less than $1 per hundred dollars. This would cut down the taxation of individuals depending on income alone and would place it on a class of property out of which the city can always realize.

Four-fifths of the loss in collecting the assessment is due to the assessing of persons who have no settled places of abode and who cannot be found by the collectors when they go their rounds. Of course this loss has to be made up in some way, and it is the people who can be found who have to pay. So every year a very considerable number of persons escape taxation altogether. By releasing from all rates, except school and poll taxes, all incomes up to $400, quite as much money as the city now gets would be collected, and a burden would be removed from shoulders to others better able to bear it.

By all means let the electors of Queens ward and all other wards meet and discuss the civic situation. It needs discussing and a good deal of it before St. John is made a model city, and relieved of a score or more of officials whose only duties seems to be to draw their salaries.

THE GRAND TRUNK AND THE CAMPAIGN.

If General Traffic Manager Reeve is correctly reported by the Chicago papers, the Grand Trunk Railway Company has been taking an interest in the elections against the government with a view to bringing about unrestricted reciprocity and annexation. The Chicago and Grand Trunk, which although a separate corporation, is a part of the Grand Trunk system, on election day carried about 200 Canadians from various points in Michigan to Canada to vote the Liberal ticket. These people were not furnished with free transportation by the road, but their expenses were paid by some unknown person. Mr. Reeve says he induced as many as possible to go "because their votes helped our cause," that is, the cause of annexation. Mr. Reeve declares himself to be an annexationist, a disclosure which will interest the English stockholders of the Grand Trunk company, who not having grown fat on their dividends may desire to get even with their managers in some other way. We doubt whether this avowal of traffic manager Reeve will increase the popularity of the Grand Trunk Railway, among the Canadian people and it is not unlikely that the superiors of Mr. Reeve will repudiate his sentiments. Mr. Reeves indeed seems to be very imperfectly informed in regard to the history of his own company, for he states that the Grand Trunk Railway was built by private capital with the exception of a single loan or $6,000,000 from the government. As a matter of fact, while the line was largely built with British capital it received a great deal of public aid. The government of the old province of Canada loaned it no less a sum than $15,142,673, not one cent of which has ever been paid back either to the province of Canada or to the Dominion. There is hardly one of the numerous roads that have been absorbed by the Grand Trunk which has not received government or municipal aid. The total assistance received by these lines from such sources has not been less than $9,000,000 so that enough money has been given by the government and municipalities of Canada, if judiciously expended to build and equip 1000 miles of that road. Under these circumstances the hostile attitude of some of the officials of the Grand Trunk towards the government of Canada is not easy to account for. The government and people of Canada have always been most friendly to the Grand Trunk and have proved their friendship in a very substantial fashion.

AMERICAN MONEY IN OUR ELECTIONS.

Some of these days we hope to be able to lay before the readers of the GAZETTE a detailed account of the money that came to this Province from the United States for the use of the Liberal party in the recent elections. In the meantime our readers may be assured that the Yankee corruption fund which was collected in the cities of the United States was a large one and that not less than $60,000 of it came to this province. In the county of York about $12,000 was placed, and so unblushingly was this done that the voters of that corrupt county, who were purchased to vote the Liberal ticket, received the pay of their infamy in United States bills. A good deal of American money was sent to Charlotte, and it was also used in Queens, Kings, Sunbury and Carleton. At least $5,000 of it was allotted to St. John which was drawn through a Boston Bank. There may have been much more than this in the city and county of St. John but that much can be traced. When a candidate draws cheques for election purposes on money placed to his credit in a Boston bank the inference is clear enough. The money sent to St. John does not appear to have done the candidates here much good and it is more than suspected that most of it was pocketed by the ward workers.

OUR WHEAT EXPORTS.

Both the Globe and Telegraph are deriving a great deal of comfort from the alleged disclosure of the blue books that last year more flour was imported into Canada than was exported from Canada. During the fiscal year which ended on the 30th June last, Canada imported for home consumption 188,934 bushels of wheat, and 169,869 barrels of flour. During the same year Canada exported 422,274 bushels of wheat and 115,162 barrels of flour. Reducing the flour to its equivalent in wheat the number of bushels imported amounted to 953,341 and the number of bushels exported to 939,488, so that the imports just about balanced the exports. The value of the imports of wheat and flour was $763,081 and of the exports $910,244. In the year 1889 which supplied the crop exported during the fiscal year 1889-90, the wheat crop of Canada was a poor one, the North West crop not being up to the mark. Moreover the land which was formerly devoted to wheat growing in Ontario is now used for dairy farming and the Dominion depends on the North West almost exclusively for its wheat. We fail to see why Liberal papers should rejoice over a failure of the wheat crop in the west, but it seems to be the Liberal idea to run down this country.

PROF. KOCH'S TUBERCULIN.

Dr. A. Jacobi publishes in the Medical Record, a statement of results from the use Prof. Koch's tuberculin in some 50 cases of tuberculosis, the patients treated being inmates of the Mount Sinai, German and Foundling hospitals of New York. Inoculations were commenced by Dr. Jacobi in the Mount Sinai hospital three months ago today. A majority of the patients treated were suffering from abscess, fistula, caries of vertebrae or ribs, or tubercular peritonitis, and in these cases the tuberculin seemed to be almost without effect. After giving the remedy a fair trial he reports on fifteen cases as follows:—

3 cases—no change.
8 " —no improvement.
1 " —(tubercular knee joint) died.
2 " —slight improvement.
1 " —improvement.

It appears that Prof. Koch expected the most favorable results from his lymph in pulmonary tuberculosis, cutaneous tuberculosis and lupus, and the result of Dr. Jacobi's experiments shows that his expectations were well founded. Dr. Jacobi reports on the only cases of the latter class that came under his observation as follows:

1 case lupus of nose and lip, great improvement.

1 case cutaneous tuberculosis, great improvement.

5 cases pulmonary tuberculosis. Improved. One of them relapsed and got worse.

4 cases pulmonary tuberculosis. Much improved.

2 cases pulmonary tuberculosis. Disappearance of local symptoms. Recovery. (Bacilli found in one.)

4 cases pulmonary tuberculosis. Not improved. Laryngeal tuberculosis in one of these much improved.

1 case pulmonary tuberculosis. Died. Laryngeal ulcerations much improved.

Dr. Jacobi considers the result in these sixteen cases of pulmonary tuberculosis extremely favorable—quite as favorable perhaps, as Prof. Koch even anticipated, though disappointing to many who based their conclusions on the highly colored reports, that a few months ago were sent out from Berlin by newspaper correspondents. Dr. Jacobi closes his report with a hopeful prognostic for the future of tuberculin. He says:—

Altogether, tuberculin has proven a remedy of great power for good, and for possible evil. It required credulous people believing in miracles to expect the impossible, and it took all the accumulative ignorance of centuries to believe in the possibility of reversing the rules of nature, which is as impartial in restoring as it is pitiless in destroying, subject to irrevocable laws. When great genii like Pasteur and Koch enrich the world with new discoveries in the fields of pathology and therapeutics, even then we must not look for infallibility. Tuberculin has been heralded as witchcraft by sensationalists. What is has done and can do, is more than any other remedy—except climatic treatment in pulmonary tuberculosis, and surgical interference in select cases of local tuberculosis—has succeeded in accomplishing. From what little I have observed it would appear that the next future of successful treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis consists in the combination of climatic cures with the careful and persistent use of tuberculin. That is what we have to be thankful for even at this early date. At all events it is more becoming to honor our great men by appreciative criticism than to apotheose them first and exile them afterwards. The former is the way of professional intellect and decorum, the latter that of a whimsical and flighty personal "government."

Whatever tuberculin may accomplish all sane men will look with dread upon the diseases which it is hoped to remedy and avoid their attacks by every means of which they have any knowledge. For one hereditarily disposed to consumption there is no safety except in a correct mode of living, the avoidance of over exertion or of prolonged idleness, of excess in eating or drinking, or undue exposure to heat or cold. And the safety of those in whose blood the disease is not known to exist lies in the same direction. More than in any other disease by which the human family is scourged, it is thought by many that consumption is the result of the patient's irregularity in living at some period of his life or the irregularities of his progenitors.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The attacks which the Ontario grit papers are making on the people of the Maritime provinces, and especially on New Brunswick, because these provinces supported the government, will not soon be forgotten. They show the true worth of the grit professions of friendship, and the blind rage of these railers will not help the liberals when another election comes round.

The British people have had a winter of almost unexampled severity, the cold having been more intense for a longer period than for many years past, and now they have just passed through a blizzard and snow storm the like of which has not been seen in ten years. These things may well make the inhabitants of the United Kingdom wonder whether the climate of their country is not changing.

The silly Telegraph, in an editorial which appears this morning, inquires "do we eat too much?" If the Telegraph refers to its crow diet we feel constrained to say that in the opinion of the GAZETTE the Telegraph does eat too much crow. The large chunks of that kind of diet which the Telegraph swallowed during the last campaign by supporting Mr. Ellis must have seriously impaired its digestion.

The session of the Legislature opens to-day, the meeting of Parliament on the 29th April. It will be a decided advantage to newspaper readers not to have both houses sitting at the same time. The attention of the government should be directed to a policy that will assist in developing our provincial resources and, no doubt this will be the main object of the legislation of the session.

THE FATE OF COLLEGE GIRLS.

Vassar Statistics Show What They May Expect in After Life.

[From the Washington Star.]

At the meeting at the Arno Saturday afternoon of the Vassar Alumnæ Association Frances M. Abbott read an interesting statistical paper respecting college-bred women. The question, she said, is no longer, Can a woman get a college education? but, Is it expedient for me to provide one for my daughter? Many people are still doubtful about the results. People wish to know how a college education affects a woman's after life.

The first question every body asks is, Do women graduates marry? Out of the whole number of graduates a little more than 36 per cent. have married. To speak by the card, at graduation a college woman stands one chance in three of marrying. After ten years the scales are about even, 50 per cent. nearly half of the students of that period having married. After twenty years the chances are two to three that she is married. Whether more of the Vassar women would have become matrons if they had never seen the college it is impossible to state.

After matrimony the profession that claims the highest number of graduates is teaching. Many have attained high rank. One has become registrar of Barnard College, four professors, one lady principal and twenty-three teachers have been furnished to Vassar from her own graduates, one instructor to Massachusetts Institute of Technology, two professors and two teachers to Wellesley, and two teachers to Smith. Many are at the head of private schools of their own. Others are teaching in high and normal schools. No statistics can measure the influence these women have had on the education of the present generation.

There are thirty-nine under the head of literary workers. Twenty-two graduates have received the degree M. D., and nearly all are practising physicians. Eleven out of the twenty-two have married, a fact which does not seem to have interfered with their professional work. There are sixteen in the division of art instructors, which means giving other than book instruction, music, painting, industrial work, and physical training. Eight are carrying on scientific researches in biology, physiology, mathematics, and chemistry. Four announce themselves as farmers. Two are helping to make dictionaries as editors on the Century and Webster's Unabridged. Two are engaged in astronomical work—one at the Harvard, the other at the Yale Observatory. It is shown that, besides matrimony and teaching, thirty-seven different occupations have been assumed by Vassar graduates.

JAPANESE GIRL SLAVES.

They are Sold in San Francisco Auction Rooms, or is this a Fake?

"Slavery in this country had I suppose, been abolished and the sale of humane beings along with it. Perhaps such is the case," mused Henry Slocum, of Pekin, China, at the Palmer House. "During my months stay in San Francisco not long ago I saw something that set me thinking. An acquaintance asked me one morning if I didn't want to see a sale of some choice Japs. Having nothing else in view and being an admirer of Japanese bric-a-brac, which I supposed he referred to, I readily consented. It was a richly furnished house to which my friend conducted me and gathered in a large parlor were several well-known citizens and a number of brazen old women. All had their wraps and overcoats on and appeared to be waiting for something. I looked round to see the bric-a-brac, but nothing beyond the ordinary adornment of such a parlor was visible save a platform raised about four feet above the floor. As I turned to ask my friend its meaning the folding-doors at the further end of the parlor were flung open and through them came about twenty young Japanese girls, none of them more than sixteen years old.

"It was with evident reluctance they entered the room and most of them hid their faces in their hands. It was no wonder, poor things, for their only clothes were those which nature had given them. Thunderstruck I demanded of my friend an explanation. He replied, in a matter-of-fact way, that the girls, who by this time were on the platform, had just arrived here from Japan, whence they had been enticed by unscrupulous wretches with promises of easy and remunerative employment. It was only after they had entered the house that they learned of their fate, my friend told me. They rebelled at first, but the alternative of being turned adrift in a strange country without money or knowledge of the language, induced them to remain. My heart ached for them, but I was helpless. They were auctioned off to the proprietresses of the better class of resorts of San Francisco, from $40 up to $500 apiece being paid for them. My friend informed me that such sales occurred every month or two, but that nothing was done to prevent them."

Takin' It Out of Dad.

A dozen of us sat watching a game of quoits at a summer resort hotel in New Hampshire, when a little old man, who looked as if he might have lived for a century, came skating around with a chip on his shoulder, and, after parading up and down in front of the group, he stopped and said:

"Nobody dasn't do it! I kin lick the man who knocks this chip off my shoulder!"

His defiance was so inconsistent with his white hair and tottering legs that everybody laughed, but he spit on his hands, jumped up and knocked his heels together, and shouted in his cracked voice:

"Just agree not to take the law on me and I'll lick the best man in the crowd! I'll leave it to Squar' Johnson if I haven't had over fifty fights in this country, and made the other feller holler every time!"

At that moment a boy about 16 years of age, who proved to be a son, came up and said:

"Come, dad; we'd better be going."

"Not yit, Bill," was the reply. "I've come up here to lick somebody, and I'm a-going to do it afore I go home! Put a chip on my shoulder. Bill, and I'll dare anybody to knock it off!"

"Come, father; these men don't want to fight."

"But I'm spilin', Bill. I've got to maul somebody or bust. I've bin growin' cantankerous fur six weeks, and the climax has come! Whoop! I'll give anybody a two-year-old steer to call me a liar! Who'll look cross-eyed at me fur five dollars?"

The boy grabbed the old man by the collar and hip, gave him a side twist, and next instant he was standing on his head and being held in that position. The son took matters very calmly, and while he held his father thus he explained:

"I know just what to do with dad. When he gets to bilin' over I have to take it out of him in this fashion."

"I give up. Bill; I'm a kicked man!" yelled "dad" on the heels of the explanation; and as he was let up and started for home he continued:

"Durn ye. Bill, if ye'll only come at me rough-and-tumble and 'low me to kick and bite I kin lick a hoss-barnful of sich fellers as you be!"

Pete Wasn't in It.

There was a meeting of the stockholders of a certain railroad at Jackson, Miss. A colored man crept up to the head of the stairs in the building where the meeting was in progress, and whispering asked of another colored man on duty there,—

"Moses, has dey dun woted to cut wages down?"

"Sah! What you talkin' 'bout! I doan' know you, sah!" pompously replied the other.

"You dun doan' know me?"

"No sah!"

"Git out! Didn't I dun marry your sister Mary, an' hain't I workin' right in dis depot?"

"What's de name, sah?"

"Name! name! Hain't I your brudder-law, Pete Willams?"

"An' is yo' one of de stockholders of dis railrode?,

"Ob co'se not."

"Kin you wote in dis meeting'?"

"No."

"Den, sah, I begs to inform you, sah, dat arter we git frew purceedin' wid our purceedins we may decide to culminate de same to outsiders; an' if we do; sah, an' you should happen to meet me sah, I shall be happy to participate all de elucidashun incomprehensible wid our policy. Good-day, sah!"

Makes the Weak Strong

The marked benefit which people in run down or weakened state of health derive from Hood's Sarsaparilla, conclusively proves the claim that this medicine "makes the weak strong." It does not act like a stimulant, imparting fictitious strength from which there must follow a reaction of greater weakness than before, but in the most natural way Hood's Sarsaparilla overcomes

That Tired Feeling

creates an appetite, purifies the blood, and, in short, gives great bodily, nerve, mental and digestive strength.

"I derived very much benefit from Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I took for general debility. It built me right up, and gave me an excellent appetite." ED. JENKINS, Mt. Savage, Md.

Fagged Out

"Last spring I was completely fagged out. My strength left me and I felt sick and miserable all the time, so that I could hardly attend to my business. I took one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it cured me. There is nothing like it." R. C. BEGOLE, Editor Enterprise, Belleville, Mich.

Worn Out

"Hood's Sarsaparilla restored me to good health. Indeed, I might say truthfully it saved my life. To one feeling tired and worn out I would earnestly recommend a trial of Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. PHEBE MOSHER, 90 Brooks Street, East Boston, Mass.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy anything else instead. Insist upon having

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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100 Doses One Dollar

ESTEY'S COD LIVER OIL CREAM

CURES COUGHS COLDS CONSUMPTION

A GREAT FLESH PRODUCER
—PLEASANT TO TAKE—
ENDORSED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS—PRICE 50 CTS

A S— TIP.

You've never thought of saving by spending—Well, here it is—You save time, trouble, expense, help, and most of all, health, by sending your Laundry to UNGAR'S. Did this ever occur to you? If not before it does now. Try it. Let UNGAR call for and deliver your wash.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

ARE NOT a Purgative Medicine. They are a BLOOD BUILDER, TONIC and RECONSTRUCTOR, as they supply in a condensed form the substances actually needed to enrich the Blood, curing all diseases coming from POOR and WATERY BLOOD, or from VITIATED HUMORS in the BLOOD, and also invigorate and BUILD UP the BLOOD and STRENGTHEN when broken down by overwork, mental worry, disease, excesses and indiscretions. They have a SPECIFIC ACTION on the SEXUAL SYSTEM of both men and women, restoring LOST VIGOR and correcting all IRREGULARITIES and SUPPRESSIONS.

EVERY MAN Who finds his mental faculties dull or failing, or his physical powers flagging, should take these PILLS. They will restore his lost energies, both physical and mental.

EVERY WOMAN should take them. They cure all suppressions and irregularities, which inevitably entail sickness when neglected.

YOUNG MEN should take these PILLS. They will cure the results of youthful bad habits, and strengthen the system.

YOUNG WOMEN should take them. These PILLS will make them regular.

For sale by all druggists, or will be sent upon receipt of price (50c. per box), by addressing

THE DR. WILLIAMS' MED. CO.
Brockville, Ont.

Stop that CHRONIC COUGH NOW!

For if you do not it may become consumptive. For *Consumption, Scrofula,* there is nothing like

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES Of Lime and Soda.

It is almost as palatable as milk. Far better than other so-called Emulsions. A wonderful flesh producer.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

is put up in a salmon color wrapper. Be sure and get the genuine. Sold by all Dealers at 50c. and $1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

For CRAMPS, COLIC, and all Bowel Troubles, use PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN-KILLER

Used both internally and externally. It acts quickly, affording almost instant relief from the severest pain.

BE SURE to GET THE GENUINE

25c per bottle.

MEDICINE and FOOD COMBINED!

The Oil EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL & HYPO OF LIME AND SODA.

Increases Weight, Strengthens Lungs and Nerves.

Price 50c. and $1.00 per Bottle.

Ministers and Public Speakers use SPENCER'S

Chloramine Pastilles

For Clearing and Strengthening the voice. Cure Hoarseness and Soreness of Throat. Price 25c per bottle. Sample free on application to Druggists.

TO MOTHERS

PALMO-TAR SOAP

Is Indispensable for the Bath, Toilet or Nursery, for cleaning the Scalp or Skin.

THE BEST BABY'S SOAP KNOWN.

Price 25c.

New Goods.

New Goods.

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2 CASES OF

Scotch and English

TWEEDS

FOR SPRING TRADE,

which we are prepared to make up in the best styles at the lowest possible prices.

We have marked the balance of our stock of Ready Made Clothing at cost to make room for spring importations.

Special Out in Gents Furnishings.

T. YOUNGCLAUS

51 CHARLOTTE STREET.

OYSTERS.

IN STOCK:

200 Bbls Choice P. E. I Oysters. Large and Fat.

—ALSO—

50 Bbls. Choice, North Shore Oysters. FOR SALE CHEAP.

19 North Side King Square,

J. D. TURNER.

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.

MANUFACTURERS.

CARRIAGE SPRINGS, AXLES, AXLES,

CAMPBELL BROS.,

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Manufacture mild STEEL RIVETS fully equal, if not superior, to the best Scotch Rivets.

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Steam Engines and Mill Machinery

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

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R. D. McARTHUR

MEDICAL HALL,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

—NOW THAT THE—

ELECTION IS OVER

who is to do your Spring Work?

Speak before the Rush.

C. T. WHITENECT

—WILL DO YOUR—

House and Sign Painting, Whitewashing, Kalsomining and Paper Hanging, &c.

Shop 157 Brussells Street,

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MONAHAN'S

Hand Made Boots and Shoes.

162 Union St., St. John, N. B.

(Next door to No. 3 Engine House.)

Every Pair Warranted.

Repairing Neatly Executed.

PIANOS MENDELSSOHN & EVANS BROS. ORGANS

PIANOS,

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Tone, Touch and Durability.

A large Stock to select from. PRICES LOW.

GOOD BARGAINS FOR CASH.

A. T. BUSTIN,

38 Dock Street.

BOYS'

IT IS MARBLE TIME.

We are giving with each boys Hat or Cap a bag of marbles.

D. MAGEE'S SONS,

Market Square.

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE

—OF—

LONDON, ENGLAND,

Established 1782.

"We offer Lowest Current Rates."

Policies issued on Dwellings, Churches, and Public Buildings in the city of St. John for three years at two single year rates.

HALL & FAIRWEATHER,

S. S. DEFOREST, Agents.

Sub Agent.

50 Cents a Week.

Do you expect to have a house to let this year?

If so, remember that the GAZETTE is the best medium to advertise it in.

It will cost you less money and give better returns.

50 Cents a Week.

'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.,

61 Charlotte Street.

GROCERS, ETC.

HENERY EGGS.

TAYLOR & DOCKRILL

84 King Street.

C. BERRIES,
DATES,
PRUNES,
ORANGES,
LEMONS,
SUGAR C. HAMS,
BAKED BEANS.

SCOTT BROS.,

Waterloo Street.

CHEESE, HAMS, ETC.

Swiss Cheese (Gruyere);
Hampstead (Factory) Cheese,
Dunn's Hams and Bacon;
Pineapples, Bananas;
Florida Oranges;

J. S. ARMSTRONG & BRO.,

32 CHARLOTTE STREET.

Herring.

1 Carload Eastern Herring,

Extra Large and Fat.

FOR SALE BY

GEO. S. deFOREST & SONS.

Persons

IN WANT OF

Sleighs

—AND—

Pungs,

before purchasing, should call on

KELLY & MURPHY,

Main St., North End.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the NEW BRUNSWICK ELECTRIC COMPANY (limited), will be held at the Office of the Company in the City of Saint John on SATURDAY, the Fourteenth day of March next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to authorize, if deemed desirable, the making, issuing, and selling the bonds of the company; and making and executing a first mortgage on the property of the company to secure said bonds; to determine the amount for which said bonds shall be issued, the rate of interest, the time the said bonds shall be redeemed, and generally to transact and authorize the transaction of all such business matters and things necessary for the complete carrying out of the same, and to transact such other business as may legally come before the said meeting.

Dated this 27th day of February, A. D., 1891, at the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John.

By order,

GEO. F. CALKIN,
Secy.-Treas.

GARDENIA.

400 BBLS above high grade oil to arrive per Sch. Keewaydin, now due. We have been neglecting our oil business while furnishing our corn and flour mill; but as we are about completed, will again give the business more attention. Our system of quoting oil together with our mill products, we hope to make complete. And as we are in a better position than ever to handle the oil business, we will do it on a closer margin; and hope to give buyers of our mill products the lowest prices on oil in return for their confidence.

OATS.

Since our advertisement predicting 60c. per bushell, they have advanced fully 3c. We still have 9 carloads on track, and to arrive 7 carloads. All for sale at Ontario prices.

Standard Trading and Mfg Co., Ltd.

J. D. SHATFORD,
sun tel GENERAL MANAGER.

Books.

New Issues every week. Catalogue 96 pages free. Not sold by the dealers; prices too low. Buy of the Publisher.

JOHN B. ALDEN,

393 Pearl Street, New York

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

PERFUMES

OF THE LEADING MAKERS.

Perfume in Bulk, Choice Quality, Cologne, Bay Rum, im. and domestic Florida, Violet & Sachet Powder; Cut Glass Bottles.

—FOR SALE LOW BY—

WM. B. MCVEY, Chemist

185 UNION STREET.

Wringers, Clocks, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Lounges, at 50c. a Week.

F. A. JONES,

34 Dock 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, Lac 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, 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. 8 Pugsley's - - - Building, Saint John, N. B.

SIMEON JONES,

BREWER.

BOTTLED ALE and PORTER.

WORKS RUNNING IN FULL BLAST.

Casting Every Day. Can Attend to all Orders.

Engines, Boilers,
Wood-Working Machinery,
Stoves, Hot Air Furnaces,
Hot Water Boilers,
Rotary Mills,
Shingle Machines,
Lath Machines, etc.

all of which we can supply from stock better and lower than ever. Can also supply promptly

HEAVY STOCK ON HAND OF

Iron Pipe, Steam Fittings, Hose, Belting, Packing, Oils, etc.

ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY FOR

Turbine Wheels, Saw-filers, School Desks, Fence Railings, Crestings, Church and Fire Bells, Bone Mills, Steam Pumps, Emery wheels, Governors, Copperine, Portable Forges, etc.

A. ROBB & SONS, - - Amherst, N. S.

Our Foundry is now 70x50; Machine shop 100x40; Boiler shop 70x50; Stove Mounting shop 50x25; Salesroom 40x35; telegraph. Telephone or write. Correspondence prompt. Come and see us or write.

The Buffalo Range,

A full line always on hand.

The Duchess Range.

All Modern Improvements.

STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES,

STOVE PIPE AND TINWARE.

—FOR SALE LOW—

Several Large Cook Stoves and Ranges,

suitable for small hotels or boarding houses.

—IN STOCK FOR REPAIRS.—

Castings and Fire Brick for Climax and other Ranges.

Hot Water and Steam Heating Apparatus,

Plumbing and Gas Fitting. Special attention to repairs.

A. G. BOWES & Co., - 21 Canterbury St.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

JAMES ROBERTSON,

Calls the attention of Tinsmiths and General Dealers to the fact that he has now in Stock, a full line of

Pressed Tinware, Japanned Ware,
Granite Iron Ware,
Trimmings, Tools and Machines,
Crown Liquid and Paste Stove Polish.
Maritime Stove Pipe Varnish.

AND

General House Furnishing Hardware.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

OFFICE AND SAMPLE ROOM:—Robertson's New Building, Cor. of Union and Mill Streets, St. John, N. B.

WILLIAM GREIG, Manager.