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POOR DOCUMENT

THE EVENING GAZETTE

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JOHN A. BOWES. Editor and Publisher

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ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1890.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

THE COLLAPSE OF THE INQUIRY.

Attorney General Blair ought to be greatly obliged to Dr. Atkinson and Mr. Daniel L. Hanington for the pains they have taken to rehabilitate him in the good opinion of his constituents. But for their effort in this direction it might have been a question whether Mr. Blair would not have encountered serious opposition in the county of York in the event of his having to go back to that constituency for re-election. There is no denying the fact that owing to the stumpage difficulty certain interests were likely to be allied against him in his own county, which formerly were in his favor, but the effect of the stumpage question and of all other questions has been wholly neutralized by the disgraceful attempt which has been made by the opposition to fasten upon the leader of the government the most serious charge of which a public man has ever been accused. Dr. Atkinson, with a degree of imprudence almost unparalelled, declared by his resolution that he verily believed that Attorney General Blair had sold the dock contract to Mr. Leary for a sum of money to be used for the purpose of corrupting the constituencies of this province in the interest of the government. But every honest man who has read the evidence from the beginning must now be convinced that this charge not only was entirely false, but that it was maliciously false. Dr. Atkinson was unable to produce a single atom of evidence to prove his charge. Every man connected with the Leary matter was brought forward and their united testimony showed, not only that no money had been received by Mr. Blair from Mr. Leary or on Mr. Leary's behalf, but that no money had been paid by Mr. Leary to any one who had any pretense of acting on behalf of the government. This malicious and false charge having been thus disproved, the result must be to make Mr. Blair stronger than ever among those who have voted for him in former times. It is well known that every false accusation against a public man re-acts on those who make it, and when the constituencies of this province find that the opposition is so utterly reckless or regardless of character or veracity as to make charges of so serious a nature which they cannot substantiate, they will refuse to put any confidence in them for all time to come.

Mr. Daniel L. Hanington has always been a dead weight on every political party with which he has been connected. He had the distinguished dishonor of being the first man to be unseated for bribery and corruption under the act of the legislature, and ever since every party to which he has given his support has suffered from it. When Mr. Hanington, by the retirement of Judge King and Judge Fraser, became the premier of the late government, so unpopular was he, so utterly unable to cope with the difficulties that would arise, that he was unable to keep his party together and his government collapsed. That event took place seven years ago and, since then, Mr. Hanington has posed as the leader of the opposition. It is safe to say that so long as Mr. Hanington remains leader, the opposition will continue to be in opposition, and never rise to the dignity of a government. Mr. Hanington is so injudicious, he is so loose in his talk, he is so reckless in his statements, he is so utterly unreliable, he wins so little respect, that it is impossible that he should ever be restored to power.

We look upon the investigation which has been brought up in regard to the Leary matter as a most fortunate thing for the Blair government. Their enemies who thought to interrupt them and destroy them have succeeded only in proving the worthlessness and falseness of their accusations. The government after this episode will be stronger than ever in the government and in the constituencies.

THE BANKING BILL.

We observe an article in the Montreal Gazette which occupies a column and a half of that paper, and appears to have been suggested, if not written, by an outside source, which is very severe upon the new banking bill which is now before parliament. The ground taken by the Gazette in the editorial referred to is very much the same as that taken by this paper during the preliminary discussions upon the bill which were conducted before the Minister of Finance. It is immaterial whether the attitude of the Gazette has been suggested by some powerful banking corporation at Montreal or whether it is due to an earnest conviction on the part of those who conduct that newspaper. This much is certain, that the position taken by the Gazette in this matter is a sound one, and that it is justified by the experience of those who have dealt with similar measures in times past.

The objects which the people of the Dominion demand shall be accomplished by the new banking measure, are absolute security of the currency issued by the banks and its acceptance all over the Dominion without any discount. The new bank act of Mr. Foster's proposes to accomplish both of these objects, but it is gravely feared that it will not have that result. The security of the currency is to be guaranteed by a deposit of 5 per cent. of the circulation of each bank in a general fund, which will be applicable for the redemption of the notes of any bank which fails. And in order that there may be no loss to the depositors in banks which close their doors, interest at the rate of 6 per cent will be allowed on all notes held over from the day of suspension until the time of payment.

But as it is pointed out in this article, and as this paper pointed out some time ago, this guarantee is simply taking the liability off the shoulders of the bank to which it properly belongs, and placing it upon the shoulders of the stronger banks which have no right to bear it. It is also clear that a deposit of 5 per cent. would be utterly insufficient to meet any general collapse on the part of the banks in the event of a crisis which would cause two or three of them to suspend payment at once. Five per cent on the total circulation of the Canadian banks would not redeem the notes of one great Canadian institution which we could name, much less of two or three should occasion unfortunately arise for them to go into liquidation. This serious difficulty at the outset, therefore, confronts the Finance Minister in dealing with this complicated and important matter, and, it is not unlikely that the bill will go over until next session in order that fuller information may be had upon this point. It seems to us that the proper solution as well as the most simple process would be for the bankers to consent to an act similar to the American banking act, by which all the circulation of notes issued is of a national character, redeemable by the state. No doubt the banks are opposed to this in the main, because under the present system they are allowed to issue very large amounts of paper in proportion to their capital, and their profits are thereby increased to a considerable extent. But there is no good reason why banking corporations or any other corporations should be enabled to make enormous profits from the public while at the same time the public are exposed to risk from their operations. No one can have the slightest objection to the banks making as much money as they can possibly earn in a legitimate way, but it is no good reason against a national currency, that it would reduce the dividends of the banks. The general public have interests of their own which are much more precious than those of the stock holders of the banks, and where the two come in conflict it is clear that the interests of the public must prevail. We regard this article in the Montreal Gazette as very significant at the present time, and as indicating that serious differences of opinion have arisen even among the bankers themselves in regard to the wisdom of the bill which has been drafted by the Finance Minister and which is now before parliament.

SPRING AND THE SPRING POET.

So called humorists have for many years taken especial delight in the excoriation of those poets who, like the frogs, burst into melody when the fields and woods burst from the fetters by which they have been so long confined. The nature of the spring poet is highly sensitive, and except at rare intervals, in these latter days, he seems to have accepted the prevalent opinion that his silence is better than his song. Yet if we refuse to listen to the spring poet, if we seek to silence him with contumely, why may we not close our ears to the troubadours of the gardens, meadows and woods, who come to us every year in the spring, with songs that though always old are always new? There is much of poetry in nature's music, which is especially sweet at this season of bursting buds. One fancies that in the trees and by the water courses he hears rhythmic voices; and there was one man who fancied that after a time he should hear the grasses growing over him in his grave.

They may be unfortunate individuals, the spring poets, but they belong to a goodly company. Shakespeare wrote the finest spring poetry that man ever penned, with the exception, perhaps, of some Bible passages. Milton, Thomson and Montgomery, Wordsworth, Scott and Coleridge, have versified very acceptably on this, of all seasons, the most poetic and musical. The so called humorist is often quite as ghastly in his humor as the so called spring poet is in his poetry, and it is doubted if the latter is not as deserving of consideration as the former. As well might one attempt to silence the birds and brooks, to prevent the grass from springing and the flowers from budding at the vernal season, as to silence the poets, great and little, who, while they may not rush into print, feel an irresistible impulse to join in the melody that floats all around the world.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Sun this morning makes a lengthy attack on the government which winds up with the observation that in the long run it does not pay to humbug. We are glad the Sun has arrived at this sapient conclusion and can only express the hope that it will profit by its own axiom. Humbug has been the main stock in trade of the Sun for some time past.

Dr. Atkinson when placed on the stand and questioned in regard to his serious charge against Mr. Blair had to admit that he had no information on the subject, except that derived from hearsay, and Mr. Hanington refused to allow him to name his informant. This is a pitiable ending of a scandalous charge which ought never to have been made and which has only covered its authors with confusion.

THE BLAIR INQUIRY.

The Proceedings Brought to a Close.

FREDERICTON April 16.—This morning the committee unanimously decided to hear counsel for three-quarters of an hour with the understanding that the arguments should be addressed to the committee in the absence of the reporters and the public, the desire of the committee being, if possible, to have arguments calmly presented and their opinion evidently being, from past experience in the committee, that if the room was open to the public Mr. Hanington would make it the occassion of talking to the country instead of the committee, rather than addressing himself to the evidence. When the committee met to night, contrary to the decision which had been arrived at by the committee, including Mr. Phinney and Dr. Atkinson himself, Mr Hanington insisted that the room should be open to the public. The chairman reminded him of the decision of the committee and stated they would adhere to that. Mr. Hanington began his usual course of abuse, referring to the committee as a star chamber, whereupon the solicitor general interposed and stated that he did not intend to address the committee as he thought the evidence so clearly established the innocence of the attorney general that he would not insult the intelligence of the committee in the argument. He (Pugsley) then left the room. Shortly afterwards Mr. Hanington was observed backing out of the room with the provincial secretary in close proximity. Mr. Hanington at the time making the atmosphere unsavory with uncomplimentary and abusive exclamations. It is understood that the committee will report in the morning.

In the report of Solicitor General Pugsley's evidence he is made to say that the saving clause in the contract was at first inserted against the wish of Mr. Murray. This is not a correct report. What he said was that the provision making the tolls for using the dock subject to the approval of the governor-in-council was at first objected to by Mr. Murray, but that he (the solicitor general) had insisted upon its being in the contract in order to guard the public interests.

AT THE CAPITAL.

The Work of Parliament Yesterday.

OTTAWA, April 16.—The house was occupied all afternoon with the consideration of Thompson's criminal law amendment bill on the motion for the third reading.

Bergin moved to strike out the clause protecting female employes in factories and workshops against offences by employers or foremen, the protection to extend to women up to thirty years of age. His motion was lost.

Mitchell then moved to extend the protection to female employes in all places, with the age limit reduced to 21 years. This was lost.

Tisdale moved that the age limit be reduced to 21 years, and this also was lost.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

After recess, on motion to go into committee on ways and means, Brien urged that the government should admit free of duty such nursery stock as had been contracted for prior to the imposition of duty. His request was supported by Campbell, Tisdale, Kirk, Mitchell, Charlton, Laurier and several others.

Foster and Bowell said that the government could not grant the request, as the importers of nursery stock had claims no stronger than importers of various other classes who had made large contracts which would be effected by the changes in the tariff.

Cook called attention of the government to illegal fishing being carried on in Georgian Bay district resulting in the wholesale slaughter of fish. His remarks were supported by Dawson, Cockburn and McNeill.

The house then went into committee of ways and means.

With respect to the glass duties, Hon. Mr. Foster made several minor changes. Rough and rolled colorless plate glass was made to read: Rough and rolled plate glass. Slivered plate glass was made to read: Silvered glass in panes of plate glass. The extra duty of one cent per square foot if bevelled, is made two cedts.

These two items were struck out:

Fur felt hats, $1.50 per dozen and 20 per cent. advalorem, and ladies hats and caps 25 per cent. advalorem. Instead, hats, and bonnets generally are to be 30 per. cent advalorem.

The items respecting iron tubing were altered as to dimensions of pipe and duty so as to make the tax just the same as before, but the importation is to be under regulations imposed by the governor general in council.

The words "when not tinned," are inserted in the lard items.

The duty on skins for Morocco leather is made 15 per cent instead of 10. The belting leather item will read: "Tanned, but not dressed, waxed or glazed," in place of "tanned or dressed, but not waxed or glaxed."

In the meat duties is added the item: "Salted beef in barrels, 2 cents per pound." In the case of all imports of meat, the cases or barrels are to be free.

Mustard seed is put on the free list, in place of paying 10 per cent.

The words "carbonate of zinc" are struck out of the item where they occur after "dry, white and red lead, orange, mineral and zinc white."

All liquids or ready-mixed paints, not elsewhere specified, are declared to be dutiable at 30 per cent in place of five cents per pound and 25 per cent.

In paper hangings, white blanks and white papers and satins will be three cents per roll in place of two cents.

Plumbago will be 15 per cent. in place of 25.

Garden seeds, in bulk or large parcels, will be 10 per cent, instead of 15.

With respect to starch the weight of the package is to be included in all cases in the weight for duty.

In molasses the polariscope test is made from 30 degrees to 56 in place of from 30 to 55, and in all cases the package to be exempt from duty.

The changes noted above were all made on motion of Hon. Mr. Foster, being the outcome of representations made since the new tariff was submitted with the budget.

The committee rose at 1.30 and the house adjourned.

Telegraphic Flashes.

The roof of a weaving mill at Rome fell in yesterday. Three hundred girls were working there and seventeen were killed.

The old knit goods manufacturing house of S. G. Sushoiz, at Schenectady, New York, assigned yesterday. Liabilities $80,000.

Six acres of lumber piles at Milford, Me., were burned yesterday afternoon, causing a loss of about $100,000 on which there is little or no insurance.

The affairs of Maxamilian Meyerby, the police clerk, who recently absconded at Toronto, have been investigated and he is found to have been $10,000 short.

In the Marmora murder case at Belleville, Ont. yesterday, the jury returned a verdict of guilty against Davis who was sentenced to be hanged June 20th. Mrs. Emory was acquitted.

Joseph Schohn, of Chesley, Ont., and his son, were yesterday committed for trial on the charge of assaulting James McFarlane, who died, it is alleged, from the effects of the beating.

The new tariff bill was submitted yesterday afternoon to Congress. By it sugar and raw hides are placed on the free list, and the revenue is reduced about seventy one million dollars.

The body of Conductor Robinson, who fell through the railway bridge near Montreal and was drowned in November last, was found yesterday about two miles below where the sad accident occurred.

Last Saturday night two masked men entered the house of an old man named Holland at Doniphan, Mo., and were severely beating him when Holland's son, aged 14, opened fire on them with a gun, killing both.

His Honor Governor Angers of Quebec, was married yesterday to Mrs. Arthur Hamelby. The ceremony was performed by Abbe Casgrain in the chapel of Sillery convent. Among the bridal presents was a tiara of diamonds.

Abraham Kelly shot and killed Samuel Logan near Springfield, Ky., yesterday. They were young men and both were recently married. Some pleasant bantering on the respective merits and demerits of their spouses was succeeded by what resulted in a quarrel with the stated result.

In the Cemetery.

There are cities whose gates are always open: where the rich and the poor, the educated and the illiterate, the ugly and the beautiful, are alike welcome. Their inhabitants make no enquiries concerning the financial standing or social status of the newcomer; they receive him in silence, and no matter how imprudent in the use of his tongue he hitherto may have been, or how bitterly he may have wronged his fellows, he is no longer imprudent or capable of evil. And, if a saint, no one recognizes his saintship.

The world knows no other democracy like that which prevails in the cities of the dead.

"They do neither plight nor wed,
In the city of the dead,
In the city where they sleep away the hours:
But they lie, while o'er them range
Winter blight and summer change,
And a hundred happy whisperings of flowers.
No, they neither wed nor plight,
And the day is like the night;
For their vision is of other kind than ours.

They do neither sing nor sigh
In the hurry of by and by,
Where the streets have grasses growing cool and long:
But they rest within their bed,
Leaving all their thoughts unsaid,
Deeming silence better far than sob or song.
No, they neither sigh nor sing,
Though the robin be-a-wing,
Though the leaves of autumn march a million strong.

There is only rest and peace
In the city of surcease
From the falling and the wailings 'neath the sun;
And the wings of the swift years
Beat but gently o'er their biers,
Making music to the sleepers, every one.
There is only peace and rest;
But to them it seemeth best;
For they lie at ease and know that life is done."

The roads from the city to the Rural cemetery are probably more travelled than any other in the county of St. John, and there should be no delay in extending the sidewalk along the Marsh road to its gate. The road over the hills to its eastern entrance has never been in a creditable state. It is earnestly hoped that the condition of this road will be considered and amended early this season, and that the sidewalk will be continued to the gate, on the Marsh road, as soon as the work can be performed.

Last summer THE GAZETTE was constrained to allude to the neglected condition of the avenues and paths in the cemetery. The former are sadly in want of repair, and many of the latter are in a deplorable condition. The owners of lots have a right to expect that this should be amended, and it is to be hoped that before many weeks a move will be made by the company in this direction.

He Was Fond of Eggs.

Richibucto Review.

An old gentleman who has seen the ups and downs of three score years in the Parish of Richibucto, is responsible for the following anecdote:

Some forty or more years ago, that famous hostelry, now so efficiently managed by Philip Wood, was conducted by a man named Harding. One day a countryman having come to town, to sell some eggs, called on the proprietor who purchased the lot. The basket contained 15 dozen, for which the man secured one shilling per dozen; or three dollars precisely. After the farmer had received his money for the eggs, he asked Mr. Harding how much he would charge him for his dinner.

"Fifteen pence," was the reply.

"And will you give me as many eggs as I can eat," queried the farmer.

"Yes, you can have as many eggs as you want. We always give a man as much as he can eat," answered the proprietor.

The countryman being in a hurry to go home, requested to have his dinner served a little before the regular time, which request was readily granted. In a short time a waiter announced that dinner was ready, and the man sat down to eat the worth of his money or die in the attempt.

Two dozen eggs were placed on the table and these only served to whet the man's appetite for more. A second supply was placed before him, and a third, and a fourth, till eleven dozen had disappeared within the capacious stomach of the farmer. The situation now became serious. The waiter, who had hitherto been highly amused, began to feel alarmed lest there should be nothing left for the other guests and refused to supply any more "hen fruit."

The farmer became indignant at being thus put on an allowance, started in search of the proprietor to whom he made complaint. Mr. Harding, being ignorant of all the circumstances, and being annoyed that a guest should be insulted in his house, started to rebuke the waiter, but his wrath quickly changed from the girl to the complainant, when he learned eleven dozen had already been hidden beneath that worthy's waistcoat.

"Why you infernal glutton!" he exclaimed, in tones of thunder, "you have already eaten ten times as much as you paid for. How can you expect a man to fill a puncheon with eggs for fifteen pence?"

"Oh, I haven't paid for it yet; and I won't unless you stick to your agreement. I'll just go to some place where I can get enough to eat." And he started down street to get his dinner.

IN FAVOR OF REVISION.

Unanimous Delegation from New York to the Presbyterian Assembly.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The New York Presbytery met today in the Scotch Presbyterian Church in West Fourteenth street to elect officers and to appoint delegates to the general assembly which will meet at Saratoga on May 15 for final decision on the question of the revision of the confession of faith. Since the conference held several weeks ago the revisionists have not been idle. Letters were sent to all the doubtful members of the Presbytery, many of whom came to yesterday's session "converted," as they expressed it, to revision. The result was that every delegate and alternate, minister and elder is a strong revisionist. The largest number of votes received by any anti-revisionist was 50, which were polled by Rev. John Hall, while the highest number of votes given a revisionist was 90, received by Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby.

Chased by a Whale.

The Bridgetown Monitor relates how David and Judson Foster, while fishing near Hampton, N. S., a few days since were surrounded by a number of whales, to which they paid little attention, till one of them, while in the act of hauling a fish, noticed quite a commotion in the water close to the bow of their boat, and which caused them no little uneasiness and surprise. For the purpose of getting a greater distance off shore, they weighed anchor and had just accomplished this act, when they discovered a large whale, assuming a threatening attitude, in such close proximity, as to cause a change of mind, and instead of pulling further away, they rowed toward the shore, closely followed by the whale. The monster circled round and about the boat, passing at times underneath it, and continued doing so till the shore had been reached, at one time coming to the surface so close as to admit of being hit with a short oar,

At Montreal yesterday Justice Matbieu reserved his decision on the point raised by Treuholm Q. C. counsel for the Mail in the famous Jesuit-Mail libel suit, that the Quebec legislatnre could not incorporate the Jesuits as a provincial institution.

A young man named Parnell had one of his arms cut off by a feed cutter on Friday last at Chipman's farm at Milford, N. S.

A COUGH

is a symptom of many diseases, including Inflamation of the Lungs and Phthisis. Often a cough is neglected, the patient believing it to be only a trifling affair, but when it once takes hold of the Lungs how difficult to cure.

OFTEN

you hear the patient say, "Oh, it's only a cough, I'll soon be over it," and so he lets it run until he can't be cured, and thus he brings his career to an early close,—all caused by simple neglect or refusal to take proper remedies and thus many a life

ENDS

that might have been prolonged but for carelessness. Don't neglect a cough; time and money can be saved by attending to it at once. Physicians now agree that Cod Liver Oil is the best remedy to use in all pulmonary diseases, and

In Consumption

it is prescribed extensively; but they often find that the patient cannot take it, as the stomach refuses to retain it. Estey's Cod Liver Oil Cream can be retained by the most delicate stomach,—it is as pleasant as milk. Try it. All druggists sell it.

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE

PHILLIPS' Cod Liver Oil

—WITH THE—

WHEAT PHOSPHATES.

Miscible with Milk or Water and just as Palatable.

Retainable on the most delicate Stomach, and digested with ease.

FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, SCROFULOUS AND WASTING DISEASES, COUGHS, COLDS and LUNG AFFECTIONS,

AND AS A FLESH MAKER,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

For sale by all Chemists.

PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA

FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Phillips' Phospho-Muriate of Quinine Compound. THE TONIC OF THE DAY.

LUBY'S

FOR THE HAIR,

Restores the color, beauty and softness to Grey Hair, and

IS NOT A DYE.

AT ALL CHEMISTS. 50 CENTS A BOTTLE

SCOTT'S EMULSION

DOES CURE

CONSUMPTION

In its First Stages.

Palatable as Milk.

Be sure you get the genuine in Salmon color wrapper; sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and $1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Just received a large lot of

Ready-Made Clothing

CONSISTING OF

Men's, Youths' and Boys

Suits and Spring Overcoats.

—ALSO—

500 Pairs of Pants

—AND—

300 Odd Coats.

The above named goods in addition to our already large stock makes it a desirable one for intending purchasers to select from.

Our prices are lower than the lowest.

Also a fine assortment of Scotch, English and Canadian

Tweeds, Diagonals, Corkscrews, Cheviots, Serges, Yacht Cloths

and a variety of other goods for custom work. Special line of

SPRING OVERCOATINGS,

A perfect fit guaranteed. Gents' Furnishing Goods in great variety.

T. YOUNGCLAUS.

City Market Clothing Hall,

51 Charlotte St.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-partnership Business heretofore carried on by the undersigned in Co-partnership under the name and style of DANIEL & BOYD has been dissolved by lapse of time and mutual consent, the said JOHN COWAN and WILLIAM K. MOLLISON retiring therefrom and the business hereafter will be carried on by the undersigned, THOMAS W. DANIEL and JOHN BOYD on their own account, and they will pay all the liabilities of said firm and have the sole right to collect and receive all debts and amounts due said firm.

Dated at the City of St. John in the Province of New Brunswick this 15th day of January, A. D., 1890.

T. W. DANIEL,
JOHN BOYD,
JOHN COWAN,
WM. K. MOLLISON.

Intercolonial Railway

Tenders for Steel Bridges and for a Stone Culvert.

SEPARATE Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside, "Tender for Steel Bridges" or "Tender for Stone Culvert," will be received until

Saturday, the 19th April, 1890,

for the construction and delivery of one (1) pair of Steel Plate Girders for a deck bridge of sixty-five (65) feet clear span; also, for one pair of Steel Plate Girders for a through bridge of sixty (60) feet clear span, also for the construction of a Stone Arched Culvert of fifteen (15) feet span, near Sackville, N. B.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Chief Engineer's office, Moncton, N. B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.

Railway Office,
Moncton, N. B., 25th March, 1890.

EASTER MEATS, &c.

Springhill N. B. Beef,
Spring Lambs,
Mutton,
Veal,
Fresh Pork,
Ham, Turkeys,
Bacon, Chicks
Lard, Ducks,
Green Stuff.

THOMAS DEAN,

13, and 14 City Market.

Manufacturer of Dean's Sausages.

(ESTABLISHED 1857.)

To Those Anxious to secure the best, but who are in doubt as to what is the best among so many claimants, we beg to say that we will cheerfully refund the amount paid and all other expenses to all purchasers of

CHARTER OAKS,

who, after a fair trial, are not thoroughly satisfied that it is all we claim for it in every respect, and superior to any other cook stove made.

EMERSON & FISHER,

75 to 79 Prince William Street.

Wall Papers, Wall Papers, Wall Papers,

Pictures Framed, Pictures Framed, Pictures Framed,

CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP

—AT—

D. J. JENNINGS, - - 167 Union St.

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.

75 QUARTS

ALDERBROOK JERSEY CREAM

140 Rolls Gilt Edge Butter.

Alderbrook Henery Eggs

FRESH EVERY DAY.

GEORGE ROBERTSON & CO

50 KING STREET.

N. B.—Lots of Oranges 18 Cents per Dozen.

STORAGE FOR STOVES.

The subscribers are prepared to take down stoves and store them on their premises until wanted in the fall or to remove and fit up stoves or ranges with the necessary plumbing work for hot or cold water.

—ON HAND—

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 Bricks 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.

Livery and Boarding Stables,

Sydney Street, St. John, N. B.

DAVID CONNELL.

Horses Boarded on Reasonable Terms.

Horses and Carriages on Hire. Fine Fit-outs at Short Notice.

LOCAL HOUSE ON WHEELS.

How? By every member and every other sensible man buying a

"WHIPPET" BICYCLE.

Yes, but our roads are very different from the English roads. True, but we have a *MACHINE* that runs as easy as any buggy.

Positively NO Jolting.

Perfect IN Simplicity.

Those who have used them have been surprised at the very good result. Send or Catalogue with references from the rough roads of Australia, Belgium, Russia France, West Indies, United States, etc. Order early from

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

Sole Agents for Maritime Provinces.

BARGAINS IN

Large Photograph Albums,
Ladies Pocket Books,
Accordeons, Note Paper, &c.

LOWEST PRICES.

McARTHUR'S

BOOK STORE, 80 KING STREET.

Open until 10 O'CLOCK.

ALWAYS ASK FOR

THE ISLAY BLEND

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

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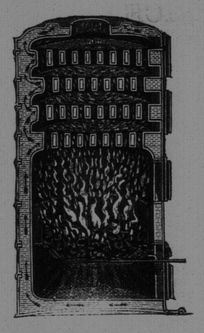

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