MC2398

POOR DOCUMENT

THE EVENING GAZETTE

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

JOHN A. BOWES. Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

ONE MONTH	35 CENTS.
THREE MONTHS	$1.00.
SIX MONTHS	2.00.
ONE YEAR	4.00.

The Subscription to THE GAZETTE is payable ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING.

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

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

ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1890.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

THE LOYALISTS SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Loyalists Society will be held this evening in the rooms of the Historical Society in Market building, and at it the election of officers will be held and other business will be transacted. This society, which was formed a year ago, is likely to do excellent work, and during the coming years will no doubt greatly extend the field of its operations. One of the principal objects of the society, and by far the most important one, was the collection of the pedigrees of the members so that the descent of those entitled to membership could be established and a record kept of the early pioneers of this province who came here at the close of the revolutionary war. The Loyalists Society has, in the course of the present year collected a large amount of documentary evidence in regard to the Loyalists, and this information, or the greater part of it, will be embodied in a volume which is to be published in a short time. In this way it will be possible for the future historian of New Brunswick to trace the connexion between the present and the past, and to understand in a manner which would not otherwise be possible, the nature of the privations and hardships which these worthy men had to endure when they came to this province 107 years ago.

The Globe, which sneers at everything British or Canadian, sneered with great vigor at the Loyalists Society when it was first formed, but that rather seems to have been an advantage to it, and it certainly did not militate in any way against its success. The society now numbers about one hundred members, and there is little doubt that in the course of the coming year this number will be greatly increased as those interested begin to understand its aims and objects and see the useful work which it can do.

On the 18th of May the Loyalists landed at St. John from the first fleet of ships which went out from New York at the close of the war, and that day has ever since been celebrated and held sacred by [illegible] descendants. As the 18th this year [illegible] the Dufferin [illegible], at which it is expected many able speakers belonging to the society will expatiate on the subject in hand, and friendships will be renewed and cemented between the descendants of the Loyalists.

The Loyalists Society is an organization which is neither political in its character nor designed to influence in any way the conduct of its members except to make them good citizens and contributors to the historical literature of this country. Its officers are gentlemen of good standing in this community, whose names are a sufficient guarantee of its success, and it is therefore entitled to the hearty support and sympathy of every descendant of the loyalists in New Brunswick.

IMMIGRATION.

It is said that the grant for immigration purposes this year will be increased by the sum of $250,000, to be expended mainly in the propagation and distribution of literature in regard to Canada. This, in our opinion, is the true policy to pursue with reference to this question. What is required is to inform the people of European countries, and especially of the British Islands, of the advantages of Canada as a field for their efforts. While Canada does not close its doors to immigrants from any land, those who come from the British Islands, from Germany, or from the Scandinavian countries are especially welcome, because they belong to the same race as ourselves and readily assimilate with our people in the course of a generation or two. Italians Bohemians, Russians and men of kindred nationalities are not wanted in Canada, because they are forever likely to remain separated and apart from the bulk of the population. We have already expressed our opinion in regard to the kind of immigrants that are required in Canada. We cannot have too many farmers and farm laborers, provided the latter come with a sufficient amount of money to give them a fair start, or with sufficient stock of vigor and energy to enable them to strike out for themselves, as our own young men are willing to do, in their new field of labor.

We do not think that the advantages of Canada have ever been placed properly before the British people, and we may instance the case of New Brunswick as an example of a province that has suffered from the lack of sufficient literature bearing upon its condition for distribution abroad. At the present time, so far as we are aware, there is no existing pamphlet which gives a good account of this province or its capabilities, so that persons in the British Islands who desire to come to Canada have hardly any opportunity of knowing what this province can do for them in the way of providing them with a livelihood. We believe, that while the Northwest should not be neglected and while it is highly desirable that it should be settled up as speedily as possible with a proper class of immigrants, equal attention should be given to the older provinces of Canada. There is a movement going on between the east and the west which withdraws the population from one section of the Dominion to plant it in another and this requires a corresponding influx of immigrants to the older provinces, which are every year contributing to the building up of the great west. Few British farmers, we think, are so well suited to settle in the west as our own people because they lack the experience of a cold climate, and do not understand the conditions under which they would have to live, but with regard to the older provinces, they could settle here with perfect comfort to themselves and with great advantage to their neighbors. By purchasing farms in the midst of the settled districts they could bring here a knowledge of agriculture and scientific farming, which is, we regret to say, not possessed by the great bulk of our farmers, and thus gradually introduce better methods into our agricultural system.

We think there ought to be a pamphlet prepared setting forth the advantages of New Brunswick particularly to tenant farmers, and that this pamphlet should be as widely distributed as possible through the British Islands. If there is to be an extensive scheme of propagation of knowledge about Canada inaugurated by the government, some of the lecturers employed ought to be New Brunswickers thoroughly conversant with this province and its resources and able to expatiate upon the advantages it offers to the immigrant. No doubt the government will bear these things in mind when they are making their arrangements, and we think it may safely be predicted that the new plan of ceasing to give assisted passages, but giving a wider distribution to the literature bearing on Canada, will succeed admirably and will bring to our shores a better class of immigrants than we have hitherto been receiving, and also greatly increase their number in the course of a few years.

CANADA'S ENEMY SPEAKS.

The following dirty and contemptible paragraph appeared in the editorial columns of the Globe yesterday:—

The government has taken a grant of many thousands of dollars this year to buy seed grain for the Northwest. This Northwest is a wonderful country. The way it sucks in public money is something mysterious. Magistrates, mounted police, mountain parks, and many other things, drain the resources of the older Canada, and yet this fresh virgin land cannot grow its own seed. Tell it not in Gath, or at least not in England, where we are seeking people to come in here and settle. Dakotah is, no doubt, a land of grasshoppers and gophers, and people ought to be glad to leave that State and come to Canada where seed grain is so easily procurable, and, yet, the question might be asked why this fertile land of ours cannot do better?

This is the Globe's way of assisting in the development of Canada's grand western domain. "The Northwest is a wonderful country," says the Globe. So it is, but not in the sense that the Globe intends the reader to understand. The Northwest is a wonderful country. From the beginning of the prairie region at Rat Portage to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, the distance is 1150 miles by an air line, a distance considerably greater than the distance in an air line from this city to Chicago. Such a country is not to be developed or brought into cultivation without some expenditure, but instead of viewing its growth with pride the Globe has only snarls and sneers for the Northwest because its growth adds to the value and importance of the British Dominions. It would no doubt suit the views of the Globe to leave such a country without paid magistrates or mounted police leaving its settlers at the mercy of bands of roving Indians, but this is not the plan of the governm[illegible] of Canada. The infamous [illegible] Globe falsely states [illegible] cannot [illegible] own seed, and invites [illegible] the English people to this alleged fact. This misrepresentation of the true state of the case is not due to ignorance, for Mr. Ellis knows the facts of the affair, but it is the result of malicious and downright lying. The government of Canada has been wisely making experiments with various kinds of seeds in order that the kind which would ripen earliest and prove most suitable for the climate might be selected. This accounts for the purchase of most of the seeds grain. As to the remainder it is well known that last year was an extremely dry season in the Northwest and that the crops suffered in some districts. In these districts some seed grain will be wanted, but the Northwest itself can supply all that is needed. But as the Northwest is not a mere potato patch, as the Globe would have its readers infer, but a domain of imperial dimensions the seed grain required has necessarily to be distributed by the government. Hence the sneers of the Globe and its false statements with regard to the Northwest. Yet this anti-British, disloyal, disreputable and mendacious sheet, which is forever running down Canada, is supported by the merchants of St. John.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Toronto Mail blames the National Policy for the depreciation in the value of farms in eastern Canada, and states that a farm of 116 acres, about five miles distant from both Coburg and Port Hope, was offered for sale by auction, under mortgage, and the highest bid received was $49 per acre. Six years ago $78 per acre was refused for the same property. We need hardly comment on the fact that in the one case there was a forced sale and in the other the offer was a spontaneous one. Six years ago, however, the National Policy had been in force for five years and the Grit papers had been vigorously preaching woe and ruin as its result. There must, therefore, be some other cause for the depreciation in the value of this particular farm. It may be remarked in passing that no paper in Canada had more to do with bringing about the National Policy than the Mail.

What fiendish spirit is it that prompts boys and sometimes even grown up men to attempt to derail a train. We referred the other day to the case of a boy named Weeks, who placed obstructions on the Springhill and Parrsboro Ry. He showed great ingenuity and determination in his evil work. The obstructions placed on the track consisted of deals about six inches wide. One of these was laid across the rails, and broken pieces were again used in an attempt to derail the express a little later, and in addition two full-length deals were stuck in the cattle guard on a curve. This boy is thirteen and of respectable parents. What should be done with such a youth? In the case of a man guilty of the same offence the penally should be death, but in the case of a boy there is more difficulty in finding adequate punishment.

The Moncton Transcript says:—

The population of Canada has not materially increased since 1878, whereas the federal taxation has doubled. That double increase means necessarily lessened profits, and as the tilling of the soil is the basis of all industries, that fiscal system which crushes the agriculturist must eventually oppress other industries which depend upon him.

We would like Mr. Hawke to give his authority for the statement that the population of Canada has not materially increased since 1878. We will venture to assert that the increase since that year has not been less than 900,000 and it may have exceeded 1,000,000. As to the increase in federal taxation, it has not been doubled. In 1878-9 the sum of $18,476,000 was raised by taxation; in 1888-8 the sum of $30,613,000 was raised. The increase therfore was only 65 per cent. But even this comparison is misleading for the lessened receipts were due to the lack of prosperity of the country, owing to the bad management of the Grits. In 1874-5 when the Grits were in power the sum raised by federal taxation in Canada was $20,664,000 so that the increase in fourteen years has only been 47 per cent. It is remarkable how natural it comes for a Grit newspaper to falsify figures and facts for use against the government but we expected better things from the Transcript.

They had a system of special votes in Prince Edward Island which enables property holders to send in their votes by letter and have them recorded, a system which, we believe, prevailed no where else. An amendment of the election law now abolishes this system. The Summerside Journal hails the change with great satisfaction and says:—

As far as we can ascertain Prince Edward Island is the only country in the world where such a system was ever in existence, virtually giving mortgagees the power of nullifying the vote of the men upon whose property they happen to have a temporary claim, though not the bona fide occupiers. By the special vote system it is possible—as evidenced by instances in the present Legislature—for a member to occupy a seat, though actually not having a majority of the votes of the districts he represents. There are mortgagees in this province who have, by means of "special votes," voted in every contested electoral district in the province at general elections.

FEMALE LAW-BREAKERS.

Better Is it to Deal With Five Males Than With One Female Expert—They Are a Pretty Cute Lot—Great at Inventing Excuses for Mercy.

There is no question but that the average detective had rather deal with five male than one female lawbreaker. Catch a woman breaking the law, and she will resort to a score of tricks and subterfuges unknown to men, and if she is not hardened she will most always manage to invent an excuse calling for mercy and opening a way of escape. And it is very seldom that an officer gets any credit in a woman case. She is the weaker party, even if wicked, and she will have more or less public sympathy, no matter how clear the case.

One of my first experiences was in Galena, Ill., a good many years ago. A merchant found that he was being robbed in a mysterious manner, and I was sent down from Chicago to investigate. He had three boy clerks in his store, and it was in the old days when every clerk had access to the money drawers. As he reasoned, the money was taken during the day, and by some one of the clerks. For instance, a $20 bill was taken in at a certain hour. An hour or two later it would be missing from the drawer, and each and every one would deny having paid it out. While he wanted to have confidence in every clerk, he was forced to conclude that one of them at least was a thief. He wanted to go slow until sure, and he alone knew what my errand was.

In the preliminary skirmish I found that the merchant had been married only a year, and that he lived in rooms over his store. A stairway ran up from the interior, and on the first day of my arrival I noticed that his wife came down three or four times, helping herself to thread, ribbon, or whatever she fancied or needed. She was a woman not over 22 years old, handsome and intelligent, and knew all about what was going on below. Indeed the husband had cautioned her to keep her eyes open for a clew. I was introduced to the store and the wife as a cousin of Mr. Thompson's. Luckily, he had not told his wife who I was before [illegible] sted my plan. I was from N[illegible] re and on a visit, and was to be [illegible] family for a week or so. [illegible] opportunity to sit around [illegible]

Three more honest-looking boys than those three clerks I never saw. All were of good families, all of correct habits, and after watching them for three days I was dead sure that I must look elsewhere for the thief. It might be some one who occasionally came into the store. Half a dozen people who might be tempted to steal were pointed out to me, but I failed to attach any suspicion to their actions.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the fifth day, one of the clerks took in a $20 gold piece. I was at hand, and saw it go into the money drawer on the left hand side of the store. I took a seat where I could watch that spot, and at 5 o'clock the gold had not been paid out. I ascertained this to a certainty by sending the merchant to the drawer. At this hour I was called out for a few minutes, and upon my return the gold was gone. The merchant had not watched the drawer very closely, but he knew that only young Saxby had been on that side since my departure. I took the young man into the store room and told him who I was and what I was there for. While he was surprised, he was not alarmed. He offered to submit to a search, and I made it without finding anything. Then I asked him who he had seen near the drawer, and he could not remember nobody but the merchant's wife. He readily agreed to keep quiet and assist me, and two days later the climax came.

The merchant had his dinner at noon, as also one of the clerks. When they were through the other two clerks went out to theirs, thus leaving only two in the store at once from noon to half-past 1. At about half-past 12, when I came down with the merchant, I fixed it with Saxby, who was to go later, to keep as clear of the money drawer last robbed as he could until time for him to leave. I sent the merchant out on the street, and then took my position to watch. I had been there but fifteen minutes when the wife came downstairs, tripping along and humming a tune, and she went to a box and got a paper of pins. On her way back she stopped at the money drawer, took out two bills, and then hurried upstairs. I at once asked the clerks what bills were in the drawer, and they agreed on two tens and a one. When they looked the fives were gone. I went out and told the merchant what I had seen. He could not believe it, of course, and I suggested that he send the wife out and give us a chance to search. In the course of an hour he got her away, and together we began a search. In an old album in a trunk we found $720, including the $20 gold piece, and there was no longer room for him to doubt. My work was finished and I went away. How they settled it I do not know. There was a separation for a few weeks, but they got together again, and are still man and wife for all I know to the contrary.

Almost the next case I had was in Chicago. A firm employing a young lady as forewoman in its cloak department was missing goods from that department. The sales, too, for some unexplained reason, were dwindling down. There were four girls in that department, and for two weeks I was on hand whenever they left the store. None of them carried anything away. I then realized that there must be some trickery in the sales made, and the only way I could get on to that was to turn artist and spend a few days in the department decorating the supporting columns with brush and paint. I kept my eyes and ears wide open for five days before I hit the bull's eye. The trick was so open and simple that it fooled everybody. The forelady would sell, say, a cloak for $30. She would receive the cash, send $5 of it with the cloak to the cashier and package counter, and write that the garment was to be sent to No. So-and-so on approval. The next day she would send in a card to the effect that the cloak did not fit and had been returned to the stock. The $5 would be sent her to be returned to the customer, and the entire $30 would thus go into her pocket. She had made from $50 to $200 per week for two months before the trick was discovered. When I saw how she was working the game I sent a woman to buy a certain cloak which one of the firm had carefully marked. The price was $28, and she paid it all. Seven of it was sent to the cashier, and next day the cloak was reported as returned. It was searched for and not found, and when the forelady found the game was up she confessed. She was penitent enough so far as the firm was concerned, but how she did go for me! It hurt her feelings to find that she had been bamboozled by a man disguised as a painter, and she blessed me up hill, down hill, and all around the country. She ought to have gone to prison, but the firm made her pay over and then let her go.

I had a case in Cincinnati which was not so easily worked. A girl, 18 years old, named Palmer, was cashier in a dry goods store. One day some customer from the country, who had a mortgage to pay, called at the store to leave a package containing $6,000 for a few hours. The girl placed it in the safe in his presence, but when he came to call for it the money was missing. One of the proprietors and a head clerk had been in the office during the interval, but no one else, and no one could harbor the slightest suspicion against them. Miss Palmer had held her place two years, and was considered perfectly honest also, and the mystery of the package was a stunner.

As the firm had received the package in trust, they would have to make its loss good. This fact left me only two persons to work on—the head clerk and the girl. The head clerk was about to be given an interest in the business, and he would not sell his future for a few thousand dollars. But Miss Palmer looked me calmly in the face with her big blue eyes, and was innocence itself. She had no suggestions to make, no advice to offer, nothing to say. She had placed the package in the safe. Some one had taken it. She hadn't, but who had? Her mother was a widow, and she was keeping company with a young man named Deering. He was a clerk in another store, and, from all that I could learn, was strictly honest. I was completely blocked in the case, and had to admit it, but was told to take my time. I watched Miss Palmer two months before any thing came of it, and then it came in a curious way.

The money was in bills of large denominations put into a large buff envelope, with the name of the owner written thereon. In changing my boarding place I got into a house next door to the Widow Palmer's. I did not take this step to bring me closer to her daughter, but to accommodate friends. One Sunday morning I sat smoking before my window, which faced the street. Not over thirty feet to my right the cashier also had a front window. The wind that morning was very gusty, and all of a sudden I caught sight of a paper sailing through the air. It looked to me like a big buff envelope, and as it fell in the gutter opposite I saw that it really was one. In less than a minute I was down stairs and at the door. As I stepped out Miss Palmer did the same, and we both started for that envelope at the same instant. "I got it first, and when I looked up she came close to me and asked:

"Why do you want it?"

"Because I know what it is."

"You are the detective who—who——"

"The same. I knew you had the money, but wanted proof. Here it is."

"I will bring it downstairs to you."

She did so. She had opened the package only a few minutes before, and the envelope had been whisked off the stand and come in window by a sudden gust. The money was returned. She lost her place, but I believe the case was dropped right there.

Again, I had a case in a town in Ohio. The treasurer of a church society, who was a woman, had $725 placed in her hands for a certain purpose. She was told to put it in the bank, but she did not, and that night some one entered the house and took the cash. When I came to investigate I smelled a rat at once. It was claimed that the burglar had entered by boring a panel out of a back door. I saw at once that the holes had been bored from the inside. A block away was a carpenter shop, with a brace and bit so hanging that one could reach through a broken pane and secure them. The bit exactly fitted the holes. The treasurer was a widow and lived alone, with the exception of having a deaf and dumb girl to do her work. I was satisfied that the widow had robbed herself, but to prove it was another thing. She stood well in the community, was a good talker, and had lots of assurance, and I was the only one who questioned her story.

I determined to go at her sharply and risk all on one throw of the dice. There were a lot of burdocks near the window of the carpenter shop, and I gathered three or four, cut a stick to the size of a No. 4 shoe, which I guessed was the widow's size, and, going to the house, I said:

"Mrs. Davis, whoever bored these holes in the door did the work from the inside."

"W-what?" she gasped, changing color at once.

"And the person got the brace and bit from the carpenter shop."

"Yes."

"They crossed your garden and left tracks. Those tracks were made by a woman who wears a No. 4 shoe."

"What, sir, do you charge my girl with—with—" she stammered.

"Oh, no; but here are some burdocks picked up in the lane. I want [illegible] dre[illegible] tween the mattresses of her bed. [illegible] only a small income, and had determined to keep it.

I was not there to prosecute her, but to gain a certain end. I told her that if she would follow my advice I would drop the matter and keep her secret, and she went direct to a neighbor's with the money in her hand and claimed to have found it in the garden, where the robber must have dropped it as he ran. I am the only living person to-day who knows how it was, she having died several years ago.

Be Thankful for These.

There is a great deal in this world to be thankful for, and if women are wise they will count their benefits before Thanksgiving Day comes round again.

They should be thankful that bonnets are not as high as they were.

That bustles and roads are gone and women can sit down comfortably.

That it is fashionable to be clean and wholesome.

That children in silk are supposed to be products of the side streets—sensible mothers putting their little folks in warm woolens.

That buttons are made to button.

That the woman who is the most quiet in her manners and in her gowning is best form.

That the man who has pleasant rather than unkind opinions of women is welcomed everywhere.

That the elderly man with a manner is not laughed at, but respected.—Philadelphia Times.

People.

The dowager Empress of China takes a great interest in the development of the Celestial Kingdom, and spends a great deal of time in consultation with railroad projectors.

The King of Bavaria smokes 100 cigarettes every day, and is so fond of seeing blazes that each time he lights a cigarette he sets off a box of matches just for the fun of seeing them burn.

Henry George is a thickset, bald-headed, independent-mannered man with a full beard and an extensive, but peculiar knowledge of the law as by statute established. He is a first-rate orator of the open-air kind, with no false modesty, and keeps his right hand securely buttoned up in the breast of his Prince Albert.

Provincial Points.

The citizens of St. John's, Nfld., have subscribed $7,000 towards a public garden, and intend to commence operations at once.

A very fine trout weighing 5½ pounds was on view at the Farmer's hotel to-day. It was captured by Mr. Ryan, barkeeper at that hotel, at Porter's lake yesterday.—Halifax Mail.

Messrs. J. & A. Carson have the contract to erect fourteen buildings in Pictou N. S. this spring.

Notice of motion was given at the last meeting of the Amherst town council, to impose a fee of $5 on milk dealers who are tax payers within the town, and $50 on persons outside.

An association of hotel and boarding house keepers and others is to be formed in Halifax who will buy beef at wholesale and cut it up as in a retail shop in quantities to suit their several requirements.

Mr. Foote, of Boston, is visiting the regions in Gaspereau, N. S., where he purchased cucumbers and other pickle stock last year, and is endeavoring to close contracts for a supply the present season.

Halifax has had a great winnowing by deaths of prominent people within the last year—in fact, in many instances by this means the whole complexion of things has been changed in institutions, families, etc.—Acadian Recorder.

Geo. D. Edwards, formerly manager of the N. S. Telephone Company in Halifax is one of the proprietors of a journal called the "Hotel Bulletin," in Denver, Colorado.

"How to Cure All Skin Diseases."

Simply apply "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAYNE'S OINTMENT. LYMAN SONS & CO., Montreal, wholesale agents.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS,

Can be promptly cured by taking

Estey's Cod Liver Oil Cream.

It is the most perfect preparation of Cod Liver Oil in the market. It is pleasant to take,—safe and sure in its action. It has received the unqualified commendation of thousands who have used it. We warrant every bottle sold, and will refund the money paid for it if these statements are not correct.

It never Separates. Never turns rancid and never disagrees with the Most Delicate Stomach.

Children ask for it, and cry for more. Physicians prescribe it daily in their practice. Ask your druggist for ESTEY'S COD LIVER OIL CREAM. Take no other. Price 50c., six bottles $2.50. Prepared only by E. M. ESTEY, Manufacturing Pharmacist, Moncton, N. B.

R. W. McCARTY, Wholesale Agent.

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

Bermuda Bottled.

"You must go to Bermuda. If you do not I will not be responsible for the consequences." "But, doctor, I can afford neither the time nor the money." "Well, if that is impossible, try

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

I sometimes call it Bermuda Bottled, and many cases of

CONSUMPTION, Rickets, Cough and Severe Cold

[illegible] BELIEVED with it; and the [illegible] that the most sensitive [illegible] can take it. Another [illegible] commends it is the [illegible] properties of the Hypophosphites which it contains. You will find it for sale at any Druggist's, in 50c. and $1 size; be sure you get the genuine.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

ALWAYS ASK FOR

THE ISLAY BLEND

OF CELEBRATED

WHISKY,

MACKIE & CO'S

VERY OLD.

See Analytical Report on Each Bottle 6 Years Old.

DISTILLERIES:—

LAGAVULIN, LAPHROAIG, ISLAND OF ISLAY, ARGYLESHIRE.

OFFICE, 5 DIXON STREET, GLASGOW.

PIANOS

$250 to $600.

Mendelssohn and Evans Bros.

Lead All Others.

ABSOLUTELY PERFECT

GUARANTEED 7 YEARS.

A. T. BUSTIN,

38 Dock Street.

ST. JOHN DYE WORKS

IS THE PLACE TO GET

Ladies' and Gents' Wear Cleaned or Dyed and Pressed.

C. E. BRACKETT, - 86 Princess St.

The LATEST

CLOTH SURFACE RUBBER

COATS and CLOAKS

For ladies and gentlemen

NOW OPENED.

Having secured these handsome goods at a great concession, all who want should call at once.

ESTEY ALLWOOD & CO.

68 Prince Wm. street.

WILKINS & SANDS,

House and Ornamental

PAINTERS.

Painting done in all its Branches.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

PAINT SHOP, 266 UNION ST.,

(Head of Brussels St), St. John, N. B.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

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.)

CHEAP STOVES FOR SPRING TRADE.

Notwithstanding the recent advance in prices by the stove founders, we shall continue to sell our present stock of

COOK STOVES & RANGES

at old prices.

When present stock is exhausted we shall then be compelled to advance prices to cover the increased cost.

In the meantime those who anticipate making a change will save money by purchasing soon.

Our Stock embraces all the old favorites, viz: The Medallion, The New Hub, The Silver Acorn, The Coal Acorn, &c., also the the king of cook stoves, The Charter Oak.

EMERSON & FISHER,

75 to 79 Prince William Street.

"TAKE MY TIP."

To all whom it may concern and to all who are going to move, marry, or paper their Parlor, Dining Room, Kitchen or Pantry. Take advice in time; save your money when you can. On the quiet, here's my tip, "I am selling

WALL PAPERS, BORDERINGS, &c.

so cheap that you will not dare to ask for further reductions." Call and see for yourselves; and be satisfied that you are with the lucky ones who availed themselves of this opportunity to save and make a dollar, and get the neatest patterns in Wall Papers to be had in the city. Picture Framing a specialty.

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 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.

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.

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.

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.

OLD MINE SYDNEY.

I am selling OLD MINE SYDNEY COAL, screened free of slack at $6.00 per Chaldron.

ALSO LANDING,

and for sale very low, 200 tons NUT COAL, 50 tons CHESTNUT. For sale by

R. P. McGIVERN,

No. 2 Nelson Street.

Oats, Bran.

12 Cars Canadian White and Mixed, on track;

7 Cars Canadian White and Mixed to arrive;

2 Cars Bran to arrive, now due

The above Oats were all purchased before the recent advance of five cents per bushel; and will be sold at lower prices.

J. D. SHATFORD,

27 and 29 Water St.

BOYS

you will find at

OAK HALL

CLOTHING HOUSE

White "Laced" Shirts

—AND—

Base Ball Belts.

OUR Stock of Youths' and Boys Clothing is the Largest in the City. See them.

SCOVIL, FRASER & CO.

'90. HATS. '90.

Robert C. Bourke & Co.

We have now in stock our Spring Styles in all the latest novelties in

Soft and Hard Felt Hats,

Spring Style Silk Hats,

Ladies and Misses Travelling Caps,

Also a full assortment of

TRUNKS, VALISES &c.

GENTS' KID GLOVES,

Best value in the market. An inspection respectfully solicited. Lowest Prices.

Robert C. Bourke & Co.,

61 Charlotte Street.

W. F. & J. W. MYERS,

MACHINISTS.

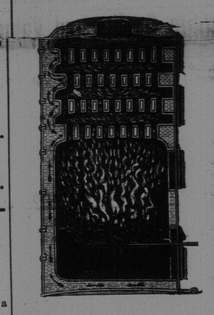
Sole Proprietors in Canada of

RICHARDSON'S CHALLENGE STEERER

—AND—

RUSSEL'S FRICTIONLESS PUMP

Manufacturers of Double and Single Acting Ship's Pumps, Hand and Power Elevators, Steam Engines, Judson's Governors and Sturtevant Blowers, Rotary Saw Mills, Laundry Machinery, Shafting, Hangers, and Pulleys.



THE MOST PERFECT

HOT WATER HEATING

—BY—

GURNEY'S BOILER & NEW RADIATOR.

Buildings can be heated by *our system cheaper* than by any other.

Over 400 boilers in use in the "Lower Provinces." Lots of testimonials can be furnished if required.

Satisfaction guaranteed, before payment, where parties abide by our specifications which will be furnished *free of cost.*

Don't have any other but Gurney's.

E. & C. GURNEY & CO.,

Montreal.

Stoves, Ranges, Scales, Furnaces, Registers Cast Iron Fittings &c.

G. & E. BLAKE,

Agents, St. John

SIMEON JONES,

BREWER.

BOTTLED ALE AND PORTER.

F. W. WISDOM,

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

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

Lowest Quotations Given on Special Supplies.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED

TO THE EDITOR:

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and Post Office Address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M.C., 186 West Adelaide St., TORONTO, ONTARIO.

A. F. deFOREST & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Foster's Corner, King Street.

All the latest novelties in Tweeds, Worsteds, Coatings, etc., etc.

Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

Ladies and Military Work a Specialty.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

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,

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.