MC2398

POOR DOCUMENT

THE GREATEST AVENUE.

PECULIARITIES OF PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, IN WASHINGTON.

One of the Most Magnificent Thoroughfares in the World—No One Is in a Hurry, and Everybody Seems to Have Spring Fever—Some Great Parades.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—There is no other thoroughfare in this country like Pennsylvania avenue. It might be called National avenue with greater propriety. It is distinctively the national highway of America. It is a noble, historic, interesting street. It has peculiarities essentially its own, which cannot be duplicated elsewhere, because there is only one America, only one United States, only one capital, and because a capital can have but one such thoroughfare. Here may be seen every day of the year, but particularly when congress is in session, the outward show of all the life of the country, and much of that of the whole world. Here are types of all nationalities and the blendings thereof which make up the American people. Every state, almost every county, in the nation contributes its quota. If the strangely mixed races which are found in the American national life have at this early day in the country's history any sum and sequence which might be said to fairly typify the American, that individual can surely be found on Pennsylvania avenue. He is here, and may be walking past me as I write, but I must leave to the anthropologist the task of picking him out of the throng and describing him. I am sure, however, he is still more Anglo-Saxon than anything else. A little dark, though not a mulatto, Yankee in his voice, perhaps Teutonic in some of his tastes, southern in his dress, English in his sturdiness, far western in his self confidence and freedom of speech. The typical American is here, and he takes as naturally to Pennsylvania avenue as roots to their mother soil. The avenue is American, a show place and clearing house of Americans and Americanisms. He moves up and down, conscious that he is at home, and conscious, also, that though representatives of all the earth's nations are here in their native costumes, they look on but to admire and to learn to appreciate the grandeur and vastness of the republic which is here sampled as in a trier.

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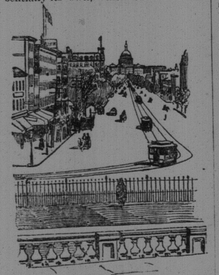
One of the peculiarities of Pennsylvania avenue is that it is a street with only one side. It has two sidewalks, to be sure, and both are shadowed by buildings from one end of the long street to the other, but only one pavement is used by pedestrians; on only one side are there bright shops and gaudy windows. The north side of Pennsylvania avenue is metropolitan—nay, cosmopolitan—while the south side is rural, or at least suburban. Why this is so I do not know. One side is as pretty as the other, and both are ugly and old fashioned architecturally. Yet, as sometimes happens to a thoroughfare, for no apparent reason other than blind chance, the north side is full of life and motion, while the south remains stagnant and dull. On the north side are hundreds of handsome shops, many large hotels, newspaper offices and theatres. The south side is mostly given up to small hotels, restaurants, hardware stores, blacksmith shops, and saloons in which fashionable men do not often drink. On the north pavement thousands of persons daily walk from Capitol to treasury, while old residents say no man was ever known to walk the whole length of the thoroughfare on the south side. The walking is just as good on one side as on the other, but human nature, it appears, always follows the crowd.

* * *

Strange as it may seem, there is not on Pennsylvania avenue, from one end to the other, government buildings excepted, a first class modern city business block. A vast majority of the structures are quaint old things with gable roofs and high dormer windows, poked out from their tops like sentry boxes. There



PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AS SEEN FROM THE TREASURY.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE IN 1840.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

is only one first class modern and metropolitan business or office building in all Washington, excepting, of course, those owned by government, and everything that Uncle Sam owns is first class, if not modern. This one building of the first rate is owned by a Baltimore newspaper. Many of these old structures along the avenue were built by the men who came to construct the Federal City while George Washington was yet alive. In those days they had honest contractors and builders, but poor architects. Of scores of these along Washington's greatest thoroughfare—a thoroughfare so important relatively that while the city has many avenues this one is commonly called "the" avenue—only the ground floors are occupied. The upper floors are in many cases not inhabitable, the owners finding it more profitable to take large rentals from one floor of an old building than to erect a new building, and run their chances of finding tenants above the first story. Washington does not believe in going up stairs. The tremendous influence of the modern elevator has not yet reached our capital city. There are not in all the town, again and always excepting what Uncle Sam owns, more than a score of passenger elevators, nearly all of these being in the hotels.

* * *

If Pennsylvania avenue has one characteristic more striking than another, it is its leisuriness. Pennsylvania avenue is not in a hurry. Even the typical American here fails to rush. Nobody jostles anybody. Nearly everybody carries a cane. It is all a saunter. Why should anybody be in a hurry? It is Uncle Sam who sets the pace. Uncle Sam doesn't begin work till 9 in the morning. He takes a half an hour for his luncheon. He quits at 4. On holidays and the day before holidays, as well as the day after, and on all days in which prominent public men die, and on every other day for which a pretext can be found, he doesn't work at all. He simply loafs and saunters up and down the avenue. Uncle Sam sets the pace for the whole town. He makes everybody else lazy. A common complaint made by visitors is that Washington gives them the spring fever, no matter at what season of the year they come here. Pennsylvania avenue, being typical and illustrative, is the laziest thoroughfare in America. The street cars move slowly. Cabmen are never in very much haste. There are no big, bustling trucks as in cities which have manufacturing and wholesale commerce. The street looks all the lazier for its great width. It is 100 feet wide. Either side of the street car tracks, in the middle of the roadway, is a street as wide as the thoroughfares of most cities. A greater portion of the area is here given up to streets than in any other city of the world. More than 40 per cent. of Washington is street, and there are no alleys. But for the newsboys, who rush about almost as much as in other cities, crying "Stah-yah!" (Star here), and the innumerable bicyclists, Pennsylvania avenue would put a Chicago man or New Yorker to sleep. These bicyclists are the life of the streets. They are literally numbered by the thousands. In no other city do so many ladies ride bicycles. I mean bicycles, not three-wheelers. The little safety machine, with its two small wheels of equal size, is mounted by hundreds of Washington women. They do not use side saddles. A pretty sight on Pennsylvania avenue is a troop of pretty girls wheeling along with hair flying. A pretty woman is almost as pretty on a bicycle as on a horse.

* * *

The avenue does take on a rather lively air between 4 and 5 in the afternoon. At 4 the departments turn out 10,000 people. Nearly one-half of these walk in one direction or other on the avenue. You see the old clerks, who have grown gray in government service, trudging along with shoulders stooped from long bending over desks; dapper young fellows who wear big canes and gloves and the very latest in neckties, and who smoke cigarettes; old women, plenty of them, many fighting hard with powder and ball against the onslaughts of time, and many young and handsome women who fill the whole thoroughfare with chatter and laughter. About the same hour, too, the fashionable shoppers are out in their carriages—cabinet ladies, senators' and members' wives and daughters—and they add brilliancy and a dash of curiosity to the throng.

All this is on the favored north side of the avenue. Suddenly two flags, one on either side of the Capitol, drop from their staffs. The house and senate have adjourned, and here comes another and still more interesting flood of humanity. It is the fashion in Washington to walk, particularly on "the" avenue. It is the place of places to see and be seen. So down from Capitol hill come senators, congressmen, employes, newspaper correspondents, and the ever present woman. Washington is a paradise of women—women with nothing to do but look pretty, dress well, go to the Capitol, promenade the avenue and get home to dinner with their husbands, brothers and uncles. There are many young women here because a season at the capital city is highly prized by all the ambitious girls of America. They come with senators, congressmen and all the officials of the government. Many of them find husbands here, and the only reason that all of them do not is that there are not enough unmarried men to go around.

But the statesmen are coming along. They are worth looking at. Even the oldest of them—men like Morrill, Dawes, Edmunds, Kelley and Evarts—keep pace with the youngest man who has just come to congress for his first term. They come by twos and threes, senators and members indiscriminately mixed, with the omnipresent newspaper correspondent somewhere sandwiched in. They talk politics, legislation, personalities and tell stories. I think the most of them tell stories. Story telling is more than an amusement in Washington; it is an avocation.

* * *

Still nobody is in a hurry. Department clerks going one way and statesmen going another, pass leisurely. The thousand dollar clerk from the Twelfth New York district, or Nineteenth Pennsylvania, or Sixth Alabama, is on the lookout for the congressman or senator from his section who, years ago, perhaps, exerted "influence" to get him his place. He wants to keep on good terms with his benefactor. A good deal of the activity of Washington life springs from a desire ever present throughout all the gradations of official society to "keep close" to somebody on the notch above.

Pennsylvania avenue has a greater number of hotels than any other thoroughfare in this country, Broadway excepted. Probably it has more photograph galleries than Broadway. It is unrivaled in beautiful women and great men.

WALTER WELLMAN.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

To remove spots from marble use a paste of whiting and benzine.

A salt ham should be soaked over night in plenty of soft water previous to boiling.

After washing a wooden bowl place it where it will dry equally on all sides, away from the stove.

Fruit stains on white goods can be removed by pouring boiling water directly from the kettle over the spots.

Hive sirup is good for croup or inflammation of the lungs. It must be kept in a cool place, for if it sours it is very poisonous.

If you want poached eggs to look particularly nice cook each egg in a muffin ring placed in the bottom of a saucepan of boiling water.

For cleaning brass use a thin paste of plate powder, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, four tablespoonfuls of alcohol. Rub with a piece of flannel; polish with chamois.

When lifting little children by the wrist, the bones of the arm, not being wholly formed, or rather solidified, are very liable to break. The hands should be placed under the armpits.

Suet should be cooked before it is stale. Boil for two or three hours, then strain through a linen cloth. One-fourth of this fat and three-fourths lard is a good mixture for frying doughnuts.

The French method of administering castor oil to children is to pour the oil into a pan over a moderate fire, break an egg into it and stir up; when it is done flavor with a little salt or sugar or currant jelly.

A quick cure for burns is to apply a layer of common salt and saturate it with laudanum. Hold it in place an hour or so by a simple bandage. The smarting sensation disappears rapidly and the burn gets well.

It is a common occurrence for children to get beans, grains of corn and other foreign substances up their noses. This simple remedy is worth remembering: Get the child to open its mouth, apply your mouth over it and blow hard. The offending substance will be expelled.

Drink for an invalid.—Beat well the yolk of one egg, place in a glass, add white sugar and lemon or vanilla to taste; fill up the glass with milk. Take the white of the egg and beat to a stiff froth and add sugar and flavoring. Place on the top of the glass. This is excellent for invalids.

A very complete filling for open cracks in floors may be made by thoroughly soaking newspapers in a paste made of one pound of flour, three quarts of water, a tablespoonful of alum, thoroughly boiled and mixed; make the final mixture about as thick as putty, a kind of paper putty, and it will harden like papier-mache.

Do not let your laundress or washerwoman put clothes into the bluing water until they have been well shaken. If tossed in while folded as they come through the wringer they are almost certain to be streaked with bluing, and although after repeated washings these streaks will come out, every one knows how aggravating it is to use napkins or handkerchiefs that show traces of careless washing.—Boston Budget.

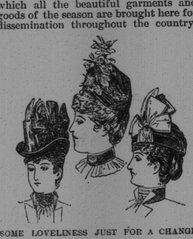
THE WEEK'S FASHIONS.

THE NUMBER OF EUROPEANS WHO MAKE AMERICAN GOWNS.

Whole Cities in Europe Given Up to the Manufacture of Things of Beauty for American Women—Some Loves of Bonnets and the Newest New York Gowns.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Yesterday I sat looking out of my window at the many hued mass of humanity, as the whole female population of New York pushed and squeezed and crowded along, on holiday presents and bargains intent, and I got into a train of thought which led me to review what I know of the way in which all the beautiful garments and goods of the season are brought here for dissemination throughout the country,



SOME LOVELINESS JUST FOR A CHANGE.

and I don't know but it might please my readers.

In the first place, it must be premised that there are silkworm farms in many foreign countries, and that many whole cities are given up to the production of silks, satins, velvets and brocades, and others where different woolen or cotton goods are produced almost entirely for this market. There are estimated to be about 500,000 persons engaged in the preparation of the furs worn by our women, not counting the hunters or sales people, and besides the other things shawls come from Persia and India, jewels from everywhere, and no end of different articles of wearing apparel from all the countries on the face of the globe.

How many milliners and dressmakers, shoemakers and other such workers there are in Europe, the product of whose labor is entirely for the American market, there are no means of finding out, but the figures must mount up into many thousands. The great steamers and numberless ships that come into our ports like winged caravans, all bring case upon case and bale upon bale of goods to be employed in dressing our women, and the ingenuity and invention of the producers have been taxed to the utmost to get up something new and attractive. The colors are as varied as the materials, and the patterns are as beautiful as an artistic eye and technical knowledge can make them. Bonnets are poems and hats whole volumes—generally bearing upon some phase of natural history. There are curls and gloves, fans and laces, ribbons, parasols, everything known in the list of a woman's wants, and that list is usually longer than anybody's purse.

All these goods have to be manufactured in wholesale, shipped to wholesale merchants here in such quantities that a visit to one of the large importing houses is a revelation. In one there are five floors, each 155 by 70 feet, and all are filled with great cases, shelves and tables, loaded down with rolls of silk, velvet, cloths of all kinds and prices, with cloaks apparently by the million and stacks of hats from floor to ceiling, and other things in proportion. And there are hundreds of such great importing houses, so many that there is a rumbling of several blocks in the heart of the business center known as "the dry goods district," which probably represents more solid wealth than any other part of this great city.

Each and all of these import in enormous quantities and sell to the retail dealers, both here and all over America, and they sell nothing at retail themselves. The number of truckmen alone employed in delivering these goods in cases at the different railway depots would make a good sized army, and it strikes the female beholder as rather curious that while a man is an importer and can handle whatever kind of goods he pleases, he is as apt to have half his great house filled with 10 cent woolen goods and 3 cent calicoes as with magnificent silks and brocades. I am sure every woman will feel surprised at such moral turpitude, just as I did. But then I suppose somebody has to supply cheap goods. We can't all be millionaires, and many are glad to get the cheapest grades—for instance, writers, farmers' wives and ministers' helpmeets. I always call a minister's wife a "help-meet," and his children "babes." I think it sounds more respectful and consoling.

After the spring, summer or fall or winter importations are here—and they always arrive about five months before the season for which they are intended—they are unpacked and thrown open for inspection, and in a short time all those enormous piles of goods have melted away and the retail stores begin to show them little by little and in small detachments, for if they showed them all at once, the women would soon get tired

BROCADED SILK AND CHINA CREPE DINNER DRESS.

of them and want something newer. Then the leading fashions will make up garments and some pattern gowns or cloaks or something else will be launched and "caught on to" or not, just as it happens.

When the new importations reach the retail houses they are quickly disseminated—I use that word advisedly—among the women, and the left over stock is sold as bargains at whatever it will bring.

Broadway from Tenth street to Twenty-third, and Fourteenth street from Broadway to Sixth avenue, and Sixth avenue from Fourteenth street to Twenty-third street hold the most of the stores of any prominence, and what cannot be found in the way of personal adornment here cannot be found in the world, for everything beautiful, costly or artistic has an exemplar somewhere among these stores. Artistic furniture, bric-a-brac, carpets, pictures and jewelry are represented in the most magnificent articles in each line, and fur stores, shoes, laces, gloves, hats and bonnets, dresses, cloaks and dress goods, as well as the million and one other articles which custom and fashion have made necessary for feminine adornment. And the money to pay for all these beautiful things has to be earned by the sweat of the brow of the head of the family.

And what are the newest fashions which are causing such a movement? Oh, I'm coming to them. One of them, for instance, was a bonnet of a rich green velvet, with a series of little stars and moons, dots and letters of the alphabet, cut out of cream colored felt and dotted all over the crown. This reminded the beholder irresistibly of those little bits of culinary articles one finds in the soup made of macaroni paste called "noodles." Thin strips of the felt were gathered into a mass of loops on the top, intermingled with velvet bows. It looked like half boiled vermicelli. I know the lady who paid twenty-three dollars for that, and I can vouch for her sanity on ordinary subjects.

A very pretty gray velvet bonnet has a band of dark gray embossed velvet down the center of the crown. The trimming is of two pigeons' wings in different shades of gray.

Some of the most expensive though least striking bonnets and turbans are made of Persian brocade. This is usually in dark colors, like green and brown, woven in a very close pattern, with here and there a gold thread showing. The material is stiff and the bonnets more expensive than becoming.

A few young ladies fasten their feather or fur boas to the back of their hats and let the ends lie loosely in front. I have yet to learn how they hold their hats on unless, indeed, they nail them fast to their heads. Long veils are tied around the hat in front and brought down at the right side and fastened there in a sailor's half hitch and the ends left loose.

The beautiful Russian blue is seen in velvet, in cashmere, and in cloth, and is very becoming. It is often seen in cloth cloaks, the long angel sleeves being covered with a rich mass of soutache braiding.

LEATHER TRIMMED HOME COSTUME.

Irish poplin is much worn in all the lighter shades for evening wear, and combined with Italian or Chinese crepe the effect is superb. One very beautiful gown of this material was made this week at a fashionable house of apple green, Irish poplin, with long open sleeves over inner ones. The outer ones were of gold embroidered Italian crepe and the inner ones of poplin. The front was of the same, while all the drapery was of the poplin. The effect was very rich and elegant.

Leather, both dressed and natural color, stamped in set figures and flowers, is used as trimming for many varieties of material in dresses. Belts, collars, cuffs, vests and panels are all to be seen of this new trimming.

Crepe lisse with embroidery done in metallic threads and with here and there crystal beads, or wax pearl beads sewed on, is delicate and beautiful as a material to use in combination with heavier goods for young ladies for evening wear. This is easy to do, as the pattern is usually an irregular zigzag sort of a fancy and it is simply worked in chain stitch. The Turks use an enormous quantity of this style of embroidery on their Brussa crepe gauze. They work it in red or gold thread, however, and this is one of the stipulated articles in their marriage contracts, that the husband must furnish the wife so many spools of gold thread per year, according to his position.

LEATHER COLORED CASHMERE DRESS.

Jet ornamentation is fully as much of a favorite as ever, though soutache braiding and metallic braiding have their places also. And there are beautiful detached bits of braiding and tasseled drops that are perfectly exquisite.

Dresses for the street are nearly hidden from view now by the ultra long wraps, redingotes and raglans. The jackets are very short and the wraps very long. There are no half long garments worn this season. I saw a lady yesterday with a gathered-in cloak of green and blue plaid, with a green silk hood. The plaid was over a foot square. Some of the new brocades for dresses have flowers and figures eight and ten inches long, and those on the embossed velvet are simply enormous.

On the other hand, the majority of dresses are marked by quiet good taste, which leads to the choice of small patterns and delicate or quiet colors. Still, if a lady is going to a ball or an opera to be seen, she wants something that will prove how much money she has spent, and these rich brocades and embossed velvets cost all the way from $15 to $50 a yard; but the wearers economize by using very little of the goods in the waist.

OLIVE HARPER.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

All the pawnshop patron wants is to be let a loan.

A Good Neighbor.

"Late last fall I was laid up in bed three days with a very severe attack of diarrhœa and vomiting. Nothing benefited me until my neighbor, Mrs. Dunning, recommended Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and brought me a half bottle, which she had in her house. In three hours the vomiting was stopped, and I was able to sit up by night. I would not now think of using any other medicine." Columbus Hopkins, Hamilton, Ont.

The poet who says he wove fancies "light as zephyr's play," probably used as an air-loom.

Tried and Proved.

"I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for summer complaint, and have proved it, after a fair trial a sure cure, both in my own case and others of the family." Lauratta Wing, New Dundee, Waterloo Co., Ont.

Marble statues are noted for their stony expression.

A Terrible Ten Years.

Mrs. Thomas Acres, of Huntley, Ont., suffered all the tortures of liver complaint for ten years. Four bottles of B. B. B. entirely cured her, and she is now a new woman again, after other medicines had failed to relieve her.

A little learning is a dangerous thing, and accounts for many magazine articles.

Whooping cough, croup, sore throat sudden colds, and the lung troubles peculiar to children, are easily controlled by promptly administering Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. This remedy is safe to take, certain in its action, and adapted to all constitutions.

Any good watchmaker can deliver selections from his own works.

Burdock Blood Bitters.

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE

BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,

And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

STEAMERS.

International Steamship Co.,

Winter Arrangement.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK —FOR— **BOSTON**

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Dec. 17th, and until further notice, Steamer CLEOPATRA will leave Saint John every MONDAY Morning at 8 o'clock (Local) for EASTPORT, and thence to BOSTON; direct; and the Steamer CUMBERLAND will leave St. John every THURSDAY Morning at 8 o'clock (Local), for Eastport, Portland and Boston.

Returning, the Steamer CUMBERLAND will leave Boston every Monday morning for St. John, via Portland and Eastport; and the CLEOPATRA will leave Boston every Thursday morning for St. John, Calling at Eastport only.

H. W. CHISHOLM, Agent.

THE NATIONAL,

22 Charlotte St.

Choice P. E. ISLAND and BUCTOUCHE OYSTERS served in all Styles and shelled to order.

CHOICE LUNCHES

Served at all hours. Dinner from 12 till 2 o'clock.

CIGAR COUNTER, SHOOTING GALLERY, BILLARD and POOL TABLES.

Telephone Communication.

TRUSTEE'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Thomas E. Burke, of the City of Portland, School Teacher, has this day made an assignment of his estate to the undersigned trustee, in trust for the benefit of his creditors, who may execute the Trust Deed with, in three months from this date. The Trust Deed now lies at the office of Currey & Vincent, Chubb's Corner, St. John, Barristers: for inspection and execution. No notice.

Dated November 14th, A. D., 1888.

JOHN L. CARLETON, Trustee.

CURREY & VINCENT, Solicitors.

A. B. SMALLEY,

WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER

91 Prince William st.,

Saint John, N. B.

EDWARD F. LAW,

Watchmaker and Jeweller.

For Thirteen years Watchmaker at the late SHEFFIELD HOUSE.

A full line of CLOCKS, WATCHES, and JEWELLRY, at reasonable prices.

No 3 Coburg Street (near Union).

Saint John, N. B.

NOTICE.

The New Brunswick Coffin and Casket Factory, 157 and 159 Brussels St.,

keeps a large stock of Coffins and Caskets on hand to select from, also, I have lately added Children's Enameled White Caskets finely finished.

Price List on application.

W. WATSON.

P. S.—Sole manufacturer of the

Double Washboard.

We have been running extra time to supply the demand for this article.

W. W.

R. & F. S. FINLEY,

DEALERS IN

Crushed Corn and Oats, Buckwheat Meal, Flour, Oats, Feed, Corn Meal, Oat Meal and General Groceries.

No. 12 and 16 SIDNEY STREET.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of "The Saint John Opera House Company" will be held at the office of Alfred O. Skinner, No. 58 King street, in the City of Saint John on Thursday the 3rd day of January, 1889, at eight o'clock p. m., for the purpose of organizing the said Company, the election of a Board of Directors thereof, and for the transaction of such other business relating to the affairs of the Company as shall come before the meeting.

Dated the 19th day of December, 1888.

A. O. SKINNER, M. W. MAHER, A. H. BELL, P. A. MELVILLE, R. W. W. FRINK — Provisional Directors.

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

CHRISTMAS ANNUALS, GIFT BOOKS FOR GIRLS, GIFT BOOKS FOR BOYS.

ART BOOKS and RIBBON BOOKS for all.

The best variety of BIBLES, TESTAMENTS and PRAYER BOOKS in the City.

English, German and American Christmas and New Year Cards. A beautiful assortment.

ALSO

Photograph Albums, Desks, Work Boxes, Lap tablets, Pocket Books and Purses, Card Cases, Dressing Cases, Fancy Goods.

Toys, Dolls and Parlor Games.

E. G. NELSON & CO.,

Cor King and Charlotte Sts., St. John, N. B.

RAILROADS.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY,

1888 WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1889.

ON and after **MONDAY, November 26th,** the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:—

Trains will Leave St. John.

DAY EXPRESS	7 30
ACCOMMODATION	11 20
EXPRESS FOR SUSSEX	16 35
EXPRESS FOR HALIFAX & QUEBEC	18 00

A Sleeping Car runs daily on the 18.00 train to Halifax.

On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, a Sleeping Car for Montreal will be attached to the Quebec Express, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday a Sleeping Car will be attached at Moncton.

Trains will Arrive at St. John:

EXPRESS FROM HALIFAX & QUEBEC	7 00
EXPRESS FROM SUSSEX	8 35
ACCOMMODATION	13 30
DAY EXPRESS	19 20

All Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent.

RAILWAY OFFICE, Moncton, N. B., November 20th, 1888.

New Brunswick Railway Co'y.

(ALL RAIL LINE.)

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS, in effect Dec. 31st, 1888. Leaves St. John Intercolonial Station—Eastern Standard Time.

7.00 a.m.—For McAdam Junction and St. Stephen.

8.40 a. m.—Express for Bangor, Portland, Boston and points west; for Fredericton, St. Andrews, St. Stephen, Houlton, Woodstock, Presque Isle, Grand Falls and Edmundston. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Bangor.

3.35 p.m.—For Fredericton and intermediate points.

8.30 p.m.—(Except Saturday night)—For Bangor, Portland, Boston, and points west; Houlton, Woodstock, St. Stephen, Presque Isle, Pullman Sleeping Car for Bangor.

ARRIVALS AT ST. JOHN.

5.45 a.m.—(Except Monday Morning)—From Bangor, Portland, Boston and points west, St. Stephen, Houlton, Woodstock, Presque Isle and Edmundston.

10.00 a.m.—From Fredericton and intermediate points.

4.00 p.m.—From Bangor, Portland, Boston and points west, Fredericton, St. Andrews, St. Stephen, Houlton, Woodstock, Presque Isle and Grand Falls.

7.15 p. m.—From St. Stephen and Fredericton.

LEAVE CARLETON.

8.25 a.m.—For Fairville, Bangor and points west, Fredericton, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton and Woodstock and points west.

3.20 p.m.—For Fairville, Fredericton, and intermediate points.

ARRIVE AT CARLETON.

10.10 a.m.—From Fairville, Fredericton &c.

4.10 p.m.—From Fairville and points west.

H. D. McLEOD, Supt. Southern Division. F. W. CRAM, Gen. Manager.

A. J. HEATH, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 17, 1888.

Grand Southern Railway.

ST. STEPHEN & ST. JOHN

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Dec. 31, Trains will run daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

LEAVE ST. JOHN at 7.34 a. m., and Carleton at 7.45 a. m., for St. George, St. Stephen, and intermediate points, arriving in St. George at 10.21 a. m.; St. Stephen at 12.25 p. m.

LEAVE St. Stephen at 8.15 a. m.; St. George at 10.32 a. m.; arriving in Carleton at 12.57 p. m.; St John at 1.12 p. m.

Freight, up to 300 or 400 lbs.—not large in bulk will be received at AYMES MOULSON, 40 Water Street, up to 5 p. m.; all larger weights and bulky freight must be delivered at the Warehouse, Carleton, before 6 p. m.

Baggage will be received and delivered at MOULSON'S, Water Street, where a truckman will be in attendance.

H. LAWRANCE STURDEE, Receiver

P. W. HOLT, Superintendent.

St. John, N. B., Dec. 27, 1888.

W. M. CALDWELL, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

Office and Residence

LANCASTER ROAD, Fairville.

G. T. WHITENECT,

157 Brussels Street.

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN, AND DECORATIVE PAINTER.

Paper Hanging, Gilding, Whitewashing, Kalsomining, Glazing, Etc.

Telephone Communication with all the Leading Houses.

McLEOD'S TONIC COUGH CURE.

MORE TESTIMONY.

HANOVER ST., ST. JOHN, Oct. 20, 1888.

MR. McLEOD.

Your TONIC COUGH CURE has given me great relief. The severe attacks of COUGHING and ASTHMA, to which I have long been subject, most invariably succumb to two or three doses of your cure. I cheerfully recommend it to all persons afflicted with severe coughs.

Yours truly, MARY THOMPSON.

SOLD BY

S. McDAIRMID,

Corner King and Germain Streets.

SAINT JOHN OYSTER HOUSE.

No. 5 KING SQUARE (North Side).

Christmas Oysters, Valley Cider, Lambs Tongues, Pigs Feet.

Delivered to any part of the city and Portland free.

Telephone orders promptly filled.

Family trade solicited. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

CHAS. H. JACKSON.

CHOICE PERFUMES

Just received a full assortment

—OF—

Lubins, Atkinson's, Gosnell's Ect, in small bottles.

—ALSO—

A complete stock of first quality of PERFUMES IN BULK.

Prices low.

WILLIAM B. McVEY

CHEMIST,

185 Union St., St. John, N. B.

Encourage Home Manufacture.

Maritime Varnish and White Lead Works.

JAS. ROBERTSON,

Manufacturer of all Kinds of Varnishes and Japans. White Lead, Colored and Liquid Paints and Putty.

Factory, Corner of Charlotte and Sheffield Sts.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, Robertson's New Building, Cor. Mill and Union Streets. - - - St. John, N. B.

WILLIAM GREIG, Manager.

F. W. WISDOM,

Mill, Steamboat and Railroad Supplies, 41 Dock Street, 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.

RANGES, STOVES, &c.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF RANGES AND STOVES, viz.:

Splendid Buffalo, Junior Buffalo, Happy Thought, Grand Duchess, etc.

Together with a full supply of

KITCHEN HARDWARE.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

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

FAMILY WASHING DONE, ROUGH DRY, AT 25c PER DOZ.

At Ungar's Steam Laundry, 32 WATERLOO STREET.

P. S. By this we mean washing and drying only.

PLUMBING.

Special and Prompt Attention given to repairs.

Tin and Sheet Iron Work done with neatness and despatch.

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ALE & PORTER IN WOOD & BOTTLE.

Hogsheads, Barrels, Half-Barrels and Kegs,

—ALSO—

QUART AND PINT BOTTLES

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Sydney Street, St. John, N. B.

DAVID CONNELL.

Horses Boarded on Reasonable Terms.

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

COAL!

IN STOCK.

OLD MINE SYDNEY,

VICTORIA COAL from Sydney.

SCOTCH (ELL), SPRING HILL, PICTOU and AUTHRACITE COALS of best description, in all sizes.

Prices Low.

☞ VICTORIA COAL now due.

R. P. & W. F. STARR,

49 Smythe St., 74 Prince Wm. St.

THE GENUINE ACME CLUB SKATES,

Made by the Starr Mfg. Co.

WHELPLEY'S ACME CLUB SKATES, LONG REACH SKATES, SLEIGH BELLS, HALTERS, WOOD SNOW SHOVELS, SILVER PLATED WARE, SOLID SILVER KNIVES and FORKS, CUTLERY from all the leading makers, Joseph Rodgers & Sons, George Butler & Co., James Ellin & Co., Geo. Woodhead & Son.

W. H. THORNE & Co.

Market Square.

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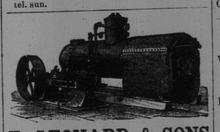

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Steam Engines and Boilers for all purposes.

WOODWORKING MACHINERY, TURBINE WHEELS.

Dodge Wood Pulleys etc.

SAW AND PLANING MILL outfits furnished.

New and Second hand Machinery in stock.

62 Water St., - St. John, N. B.

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THE THREE STILLS, GLENLIVET.

FINEST OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY

CHOICE HAVANA CIGARS.

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555 Main Street,

PORTLAND, N. B.

BRANCH,

88 Charlotte Street.

St. John, N. B.

S. R. FOSTER & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cut Nails & Cut Spikes, Tacks, Brads,

FINISHING NAILS.

Shoe and Hungarian Nails, &c.

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GEORGES STREET, - - ST. JOHN, N. B.

SNOW SHOVELS.

We have a lot of Snow Shovels on hand, which we will sell very cheap.

—ALSO—

Pair of Double Bob Sleds, for sale at a bargain.

A. CHRISTIE, W. W. Co., *28 Waterloo Street.*

ESTABLISHED 1846.

M. N. POWERS.

Coffin and Casket Warerooms,

OLD STAND 77 AND 79 PRINCESS STREET,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Coffin and Casket Material of all kinds, for Sale at Lowest Prices. Orders in the City and Country attended to with despatch.