MC2398

POOR DOCUMENT

A Great Event

In one's life is the discovery of a remedy for some long-standing malady. The poison of Scrofula is in your blood. You inherited it from your ancestors. Will you transmit it to your offspring? In the great majority of cases, both Consumption and Catarrh originate in Scrofula. It is supposed to be the primary source of many other derangements of the body. Begin at once to cleanse your blood with the standard alterative,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"For several months I was troubled with scrofulous eruptions over the whole body. My appetite was bad, and my system so prostrated that I was unable to work. After trying several remedies in vain, I resolved to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and did so with such good effect that less than one bottle

Restored My Health

and strength. The rapidity of the cure astonished me, as I expected the process to be long and tedious." — Frederico Mariz Fernandes, Villa Nova de Gaya, Portugal.

"For many years I was a sufferer from scrofula, until about three years ago, when I began the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, since which the disease has entirely disappeared. A little child of mine, who was troubled with the same complaint, has also been cured by this medicine."—H. Brandt, Avoca, Nebr.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

PREPARED BY

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

Sold by Druggists. $1, six $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

THE EVENING GAZETTE

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

JOHN A. BOWES,

for the GAZETTE PUBLISHING CO. (LIMITED),

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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., THURSDAY, April 23, 1891.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the Front Page.

SCHOOL FIRE DRILL.

Yesterday the Sun contained an article on fire drill in schools describing the manner in which a serious outbreak of fire in the Victoria school, Toronto, was met and subdued, without the least sign of panic in the part of the pupils. This affair was spoken of by the Sun as an object lesson worthy of the careful attention of the St. John School Board. Any one reading the Sun's article would naturally infer that there was no fire drill in the St. John schools and that the children of this city were exposed to great danger in consequence. This inference would of course be incorrect, for we are informed that the system of fire drill which is taught in the Victoria school here is quite as good as that which prevails in the Victoria school, Toronto, which the Sun praises so highly. The Victoria school can be emptied in two minutes after an alarm is given, without the least disorder or confusion, and it would be utterly impossible to devise any system which would produce a better result. Mr. John March, who with two other trustees, in a letter to the Sun this morning thus states what has been done in the large schools of this city in respect to fire drill:—

The question of fire drill has had the attention and consideration of the board for many years, and they have the satisfaction of knowing that the system in vogue in the Victoria and other large schools in St. John has received the highest praise of educationists, and of citizens in public and private life, expressed on many occasions, as they have witnessed the orderly and rapid exit of seven or eight hundred girls from the building, accomplished within two minutes from the first signal on the fire gong. The board has already taken steps to introduce the same system into all the other buildings where there is a large gathering of school children.

This is quite satisfactory and it would have been well if Mr. March had ended his letter just there. But, unfortunately, he goes on to make further comments, which comments largely neutralize the force of his statement in regard to fire drill and gives the Sun an opportunity of sneering at a policy which locks the stable door after the steed has been stolen. Mr. March says:—

The danger from fire in the Victoria, Centennial, Albert and other large buildings is not great, but should an outbreak occur, the public may feel assured that no pains will be spared by the board, the officers and the teachers to secure the safety of the children by frequent drill and careful handling at the time of the occurrence of any fire.

It is an unfortunate peculiarity of those who are connected with our educational institution, whether as professors, superintendents or teachers, that few of them are able to express their meaning clearly in the English language, and Mr. March has been particularly unfortunate in the sentence quoted. It might be inferred from it that the school board would order the "frequent drill" at the time the fire occurred, instead of the drill in question being a preliminary to the proper treatment of a fire. It is hardly candid on the part of the Sun to treat his sentence as a confession that there is no fire drill in the schools and thus excite needless alarm on the part of parents whose children go to the larger schools. They may rest assured that the system of drill which exists in the Victoria and other large schools in St. John is as good as it is possible to devise.

ABOUT THE SCHOOLS.

A bill was introduced in the Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday raising the compulsory school age of children from 14 to 15 years. If attendence at the public schools in this province were compulsory, as it must be within a few years, we should, under present conditions, be strongly opposed to any such measure. Life is short and the child, male or female, who has none of the learned professions in view, at fourteen should be in a position to make himself or herself useful to his or her parents as well as to himself or herself. He or she should be well instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar and history; he or she should be able to keep the accounts of the farmer, the tradesman, or the artizan, and should have, as most young men and women in such positions have, a desire and a capacity for progress in all branches of learning, for which opportunities on the farm or in the workshop are quite as frequent as in the schools. Youths who are designed for the learned professions, such as medicine, law or divinity, at fourteen should have their minds directed into those channels, but to see a B. A. or L. L. B., sitting on a shoemaker's bench or at a fruit stand, (a poor shoemaker or an unsuccessful fruit-seller,) is pitiful indeed. The purpose of the public schools is to make men and women of their pupils, but at the age of fourteen they should be provided with industrial instruction. In the interest of the children of the province, of the dominion and of humanity, the GAZETTE's voice will always favor compulsory education and the establishment of technical schools. More than anything else such schools are needed in this province where for more than a century matter has been in too large a degree uninfluenced by mind. We hope to see attendance at the public schools made compulsory, and we hope to see such schools supplemented by technical schools; with both, if properly conducted, we shall have to ask the world for few favors in this generation or in the future.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

There has been a considerable amount of comment in Fredericton over the expulsion from the Normal school of a young man named Luigi Tessio who is said to have been a bright and promising student. A correspondent of the Sun this morning, who signs himself "Charles Hemming, late city editor of the Fredericton Herald" thus states the cause of Tessio's explusion:—

A few days ago he became possessed of an objectionable picture, which by some means or other got mixed with his class papers. In an evil hour it was carried to school, was observed by a brother student, and by the latter exhibited to some comrades, notwithstanding Tessio's remonstrances. The matter was at once reported by a disciple of virtue and social purity to the professors, and Tessio was suspended, and at a subsequent meeting expelled.

It appears to the GAZETTE, that the school authorities, whoever they may be, took a serious responsibility upon themselves when they expelled this young man from the school and destroyed his prospects in life because of his possession of a picture which they regarded as objectionable. The reputed character of a picture is largely a matter of taste and of education and before the Normal school people undertake to decapitate their students for the possession of pictures they should issue a public notification defining the kinds of pictures that they regard as objectionable. Possibly it might be found that their standard of exclusion covered a majority of the great masterpieces of the painter's art and that our Normal school instead of being in charge of broad minded and intelligent men was being controlled by a combination of puritanism and ignorance which the people of New Brunswick would neither approve nor tolerate.

Last year we had occasion to notice the fact that the Normal school authorities had passed a ukase ordering that in future students should file, before entering the school, in addition to the certificates of age and good character, a certificate of health signed by a registered physician. We commented on the absurdity of this regulation at the time, but probably the ease with which such certificates are obtained has prevented it from doing any particular harm. If strictly carried out it would prevent all but persons in the most robust health from aspiring to make their living as school teachers, and would, if applied years ago, have shut out some of the brightest and most useful of our teachers.

THE REPORT OF OF IMMIGRATION AGENT GARDENER.

Included in the report of the minister of agriculture for 1890 is that of Immigration Agent Gardener of this city dated 31st Dec. last. During the year the number of immigrants arriving at St. John has been smaller than in former years, but the decrease is much more than balanced by the larger arrivals at other ports in the province. Mr. Gardener reports that he is in constant receipt of inquiries from all parts of Europe and the United States concerning the general topgraphy of the province, its soil and climate, and the value of government and partially improved land, the enquirers generally stating their means, ranging generally from £100 to £500 sterling, though some name much larger amounts. Mr. Gardiner gives such inquirers all the information available, which unfortunately is not as complete as could be desired. Full and reliable information for intending settlers and for general distribution abroad should have been compiled and published long ago and it is hoped that the importance of this matter will soon be recognized by the provincial government and acted upon.

During the past year 145 immigrants passed through the St. John agency bringing $3,200 in cash and $1,675 in effects. The arrivals by other inlets except Halifax and Quebec, so far as ascertained were 3,985. Of this total of 4,130, 3,923 were returning "exodians" 7 English, 8 Scotch, 44 United States citizens, 2 Swedes and 1 German. These brought with them $91220 in cash, and $195,500 in other values. The travel inwards and outward by the International steamers was somewhat less than a previous years but the deficiency was about, balanced by the travel via the Valencia and Winthrop. Mr. Gardner says, my observation on the general travel notices a continuous increase of our hardy sons of toil, mechanics, agriculturals,—in fact all classes, returning. There is demand for every one that will work; still the supply falls far short of the wants of the province, which is advancing in all its its varied industries. Free grant lands, partly improved and deeded farms, bought up by young men, residents of the Province and by those returning ones, after an absence from the country long enough to satisfy them that New Brunswick after all, is best suited to them for all practical purposes, settling down permanently, most of them bringing some means with them, to start their new and in some cases their old homes.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The steamship Ulunda has just come off the dry dock at Halifax. For about nine months the extensive repairs upon her have given employment to a large number of people in Halifax and distributed a great deal of money in that city. When will we have a dry dock in St John?

The Methodist agrees with the GAZETTE in thinking that the creation of the commonwealth of Australia will promote Imperial Federation. It says:—

We are very much pleased with the movement so far, because we regard it as an important step in the direction of Imperial Federation. The difficulty of dealing with three or four Federations possessing powers is small compared with that of dealing with perhaps an hundred different dependencies. And when the Empire will be composed of the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, and South African Confederation, the next step will be the union of the Mother and her daughters by Imperial bonds, while soft as silk yet strong as iron.

THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

The Spanish Government Obliged to Sacrifice Home Industries to Colonial Interests—The Pressure Brought to Bear on President Canovas.

MADRID, April 20.—The reciprocity convention between Spain and the United States, as drafted by Premier Canovas del Castillo, representing Spain, and Gen. J. W. Foster, representing the United States is based, as far as the United States is concerned, upon the third or reciprocity section of the new American tariff law.

In return for the privilege of free entry into the United States of free Antilles sugars, molasses, coffee and hides, and a reduction of the duty on tea, America will obtain exemption from duties on most of her raw and manufactured products and a reduction of the tariff on cereals and flour.

The negotiation were protracted upon the question of the entire abolition of the tariff on cereals, flour and oils, including petroleum and lard.

The same question in regard to tobacco was also raised, but not coming within the scope of the third section of the American tariff law, was put aside.

Premier Canovas offered protracted resistance to the abolition of the tariff on flour. Barcelona and Santander traders, who are largely interested in flour shipments, presented energetic protests. Eventually representations that American reciprocity would be impossible without the free admission of American cereals, induced Premier Canovas to assent to such a reduction of the tariff as will place American flour upon a nearly equal footing with Spanish flour.

Santander merchants declare that, taking into consideration the cost of the transportation of Castile grain, of which the bulk goes to the Antilles, American flour will crush out the Spanish product in the Spanish West Indies.

If the pressure of Spanish interest had not been counteracted by the demands of the Cuban commissioners of notables, who were determined to obtain reciprocity with the United States, Premier Canovas would have declined to make such concessions.

The prospect of a dangerous tension of the relations of Spain with Cuba and Porto Rico, resulting possibly in civil war, obliged the government to sacrifice home industries to colonial interests.

Under the new convention America will obtain a kind of Zollverein with the Spanish Antilles. Her wheat, beans, flour, lard, petroleum, manufactured products and machinery will enter practically free of duty.

Among other Spanish exports olive oil will be replaced by American lard, and beans, now exported to Cuba in large quantities will cease to be sent. The advantages resulting to Cuba, will be great, but it is impossible to estimate the injury to Spanish trade.

Office of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 17, 1891.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE:

SIR—Allow me to intimate to your numerous readers that the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co. has the honor of having as its president the Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, with the most effective board of directors, probably, in the dominion, comprising many of the ablest financiers, such men as Gooderham, Bell and Ellis—practical business men—men of marked success in whatever they have undertaken—men who have never failed to establish on sure foundations every enterprise with which they have been identified. These men resolved that the Manufacturers' should be the popular company, and characteristically Canadian. The result is already manifest in over $7,000,000 of risks, embracing first-class manufacturers, professionas men, merchants, and farmers. Its agentl are instructed to insure "girls" as well as "tories." Its mantle of insurance will protect them all from the bitter winds of adversity. Under its ample folds the widow and the orphan, and decrepit old age will be provided for, if men will only be wise in time, and insure before "La grippe" or other malady makes it too late. The premium rates are low enough to please the most pronounced "grit," being ten to fifteen per cent lower for tontine life and endowment insurance than American rates; and the capital stock subscribed and paid up is such as to satisfy the most conservative "tory." The security to policy holders is absolute. Its "paid up capital" is the largest of any life company in the dominion. The *last man*, if ever there be one, is as surely provided for as the first. In many institutions, associations and leagues *only the first* are considered in their calculations.

The Manufacturers, guarantee all the advantages to policy-holders that can possibly be obtained in a mutual, and give all the solidity or strength that can be derived from capital. Policy-holders, as well as stockholders have a voice in its management. It is the only company I know of doing business in Canada that makes a *positive contract* to return to its policy holders *nine-tenths* of its profits. Thus far liberal returns and good management are as absolutely guaranteed as it is possible for man to decree them. In addition to these a special act of the dominion parliament protects the policy-holders in their rights. Thus Sir John A. Macdonald has laid the foundation of success for the Manufacturers' Life Insurance company for all time.

The office or agency in St. John is located in the most convenient part of the city. Everybody knows "Chubb's Corner." A staff of intelligent men has been appointed as special agents, who will solicit business in this city and province. The combined risks taken by the Manufacturers' Life and the Manufacturers' Accident companies are over $11,000,000, which is unprecedented in the annals of insurance.

Policy-holders, agents and management have good cause to congratulate themselves on their splendid success and confidently recommend the company as the best.

H. Chubb & Co., agents, Chubb's Corner.

J. B. PATON.

P. O. address, Manufacturers, Box 374.

Bulgaria's Secretary Confesses.

BERLIN, April 22.—The Cologne Gazette says the Bulgarian diplomatic secretary at Bucharest has made confession of his complicity in Russian intrigues against Bulgaria and implicating many Russian officials.

A Portuguese Denial.

LONDON, April 22.—The Standard says it is authorized to deny the statement that Portugal is concluding a treaty with the boer's or conniving at the proposed founding of a republic in Mashonaland or Manicaland.

Mr. Parnell and the Tenants' Fund.

DUBLIN, April 22.—The National Press, McCarthyite organ, says Mr. Parnell has closed the Paris funds and while he cannot take it himself he will not let the evicted tenants have it.

Emperor William Refuses.

PARIS, April 22.—The Emperor of Germany has refused to relax the passport regulations in force in Alsace-Lorraine declaring the time for such a change has not yet arrived.

MISS GREELEY'S WEDDING.

TO TAKE PLACE IN THE ANCIENT CHURCH AT WESTCHESTER.

The Romance of Her Engagement to Pastor Clendenin—Her Life of Benevolence—Historical Interest in the Old Protestant Episcopal Parish of St. Peter's.

[Brooklyn Eagle.]

The announcement at the close of Lent that Miss Gabrielle Greeley is to end her days of retirement and devotion by marriage greatly surprised her friends in this city. Miss Greeley's life at the old farm at Chappaqua has been a constant ministration of charity. The farm house, long the home of her illustrious father, Horace Greeley, has been her habitation for ten years, and the poor and destitute the country round have known without ceasing the goodness of her heart and gentleness of her spirit. Her charms of person and mind have subjected her to constant demands from society. But these demands she has steadfastly resisted, preferring the simple pleasures and duties of a country life. The church of St. John's parish at Pleasantville, two miles from the Greeley farm house, is her especial charge, and so tireless have been her attentions to the needs of the parish that she is known throughout the church as the "Lady Abbess of Pleasantville." The news of the marriage has not checked the demands upon her charity and many obligations yet remain to be performed. Fortunately for the poor the change which is to take place in her life next Thursday morning will greatly enlarge her opportunities of work. The groom, the Rev. Frank Montrose Clendenin, is a clergyman of unusual attainments. He is the rector of St. Peter's parish, at Westchester, N. Y., the oldest church in America. In this pulpit the young orator has made a reputation which has extended even beyond the seas. A book of his sermons, unusual in the case of a preacher so young, has reached a second edition. He is the son of George Clendenin. His previous service has been in Episcopal churches in Illinois and Ohio. There is a romantic side to this engagement. The young orator has passed more than a dozen years of activity in a half settled conviction that clergymen should not marry. Years ago he heard of Miss Greeley and her work. This awakened an interest in the woman and stronger sentiments soon found lodgment in his heart. "It was not long after I met her," he said, "that my mind became settled on the question of marriage, and thereafter I devoted myself to the business of persuading her to my way of thinking." The two are devoted to the work of the church and the arrangement is that a part of each of the coming years is to be spent at Pleasantville. For their use while there the stone barn at Chappaqua finished by Horace Greeley, just before his death, is to be fitted up as a dwelling house. The simple rustic furniture that served the family in the Greely farm house is to be arranged in the stone barn and to this retreat the Westchester clergyman and his wife are to come for the summer months. The sick and the distressed of Chappaqua will thus still have the kind, patient heart of their patron saint to which to carry their woes. The ancient parish of St. Peter's is to be the scene of their active labors. The old rectory in which several generations of priests have lived and died is to be the home of the young couple. Preparatory to this use the vestry of the church has ordered a thorough overhauling of the house, making it suitable to the wants of modern families.

The rectory is a century old and abounds with relics of former years. The style, with its seven severe gables, cheerless pointed arches, frowning windows and overhanging porch, does not belong to this age. A large grove of stately trees hides the rectory from view. This is the twenty acres glebe granted by the county of Westchester to the church 200 years ago. The great interest in the parish is in the church itself. Services have been held there regularly since November 19, 1702. The first English priest sent by the crown to the colonies and assigned to this parish by Governor Cornbury, began his pastorate on that day. This was the Rev. John Bartow. The first English bishop of America, Samuel Seabury, was rector here for ten years. The original building, raised by a donation of £40 from the freeholders of Westchester, in 1700, is still standing in perfect reservation, being used by a parishioner as a stable for his horses and cows. It served the colonists as a parish home for ninety years. Down the road, past the old churchyard and its hundreds of forgotten graves is the rectory.

Across the road from the church is the parish house, also a relic of bygone days. There are the old headstones of another century, the quaint stone fence surrounding the churchyard, the storm beaten church itself, the old sexton, Isaac Butler, who reckons time by the graves of rectors he has made and but a moment's walk away the ancient church of the Quakers, which has stood the storms of nearly two hundred winters. All these remind the worshipper of the days when tory and patriot, churchman and dissenter, carried their quarrels within the church doors. John Bartow had many a conflict with the Calvanists, and his energy and judgment were of great service in planting the English church firmly in the hearts of the people of Westchester. Bartow died in 1727, and his bones lie under the altar of the church. Bishop Seabury was a Tory, and he labored and prayed with the brethern in his mistaken endeavors to hold them fast to the crown, but in '76 the patriot blood boiled, and Seabury took the other royalists, fled to the British army for safety. Many relics of the early rectors are still preserved by the church. Locked in a glass case set in the walls of the building are sermons of Bartow and Seabury, Bible and prayer books used by the early priests and an altar set presented by Queen Anne to the parish. A communion service, the gift of the good queen, is one of the prized treasures of the church. It is of rare silver and quaint workmanship. Upon the chalice, and paten are engraved the words, "Annæ Reginæ" with the date 1706. To preserve these against loss for future generations, duplicates have been made by Tiffany and these are now used except on occasions of state. Handsome bronze memorials, stained class windows and frescoes mark the interior of the church and remind the worshipers of some one distinguished in ante revolutionary days The church has enormous wealth in landed possessions down-town. It is said of the congregation that each Sunday $50,000,000 marches up the aisle and out again. Collis P. Huntington, G. Bruce Brown, John C. Furman, Henry A. Costar and other well known New York financiers are vestrymen in the church.

The marriage takes place on the morning of St. George's day, Thursday, April. 23, at St. John's church, Pleasantville, At 9 o'clock the Rev. Benjamin T. Halli priest of the parish, will administer the holy communion to the bridal couple according to the forms of the Anglican church. Within the hour the marriage office will be read by Rector Hall. In these ceremonies the surpliced choirs of St. John's and St. Peter's, accompanied by organ and harps, will assist. As maid of honor Miss Chamberlaine is to attend the bride and there will be no bridesmaids. The trousseau is rich but simple. The altar and chancel are to be banked with flowers from Miss Greeley's own hot beds. The Rev Alexander McMillan, assistant rector of St. Peter's, will serve the groom as best man. The men will wear the black cloth garb peculiar to the clergy. No invitations to the church are out. Only the bridal party and the many charges of Miss Greeley are to be admitted to the ceremony. After the wedding the bridal party will return to the city by special train, and in the afternoon from 3 o'clock to 5 a reception in their honor is to be held at the home of Miss Maria Girard Messenger, 114 East Nineteenth street. One thousands invations have been sent out for this reception. There will be a tour of a few weeks' duration during which plans for the summer months may develope, but the rector will doubtless remain at his Madison avenue home so as to be near the workmen at the rectory and the stone barn.

Shot in the Mouth.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Kate Dunsworth aged 29, an actress employed in a concert saloon at 113 Bowery, was shot in the mouth by Albert Stoll, a bookbinder, early this morning. Stoll had been shot in the head, inflicting a serious wound. Both parties were taken to the hospital.

ESTEY'S COD LIVER OIL CREAM

CURES COUGHS COLDS CONSUMPTION

A GREAT FLESH PRODUCER

—PLEASANT TO TAKE—

ENDORSED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS—PRICE 50 CTS

Lace Curtains Cleansed or Dyed any desired Color.

A SPECIALTY MADE OF Cream or Ecru Shades

Which we warrant not to fade.

Dying - - - - 75c. per pair.

Cleansing - - 50 to 60c " "

UNGAR'S LAUNDRY, 28 to 34 Waterloo St. and 62 and 64 Granville St., Halifax, N.S.

APRIL SHOWERS BRING FORTH LADIES TO BUY CAPE CLOAKS, in Latest Styles.

APRIL SHOWERS BRING FORTH Gents to buy Tweed Cape Coats, Ventilated, Sewed Seams.

APRIL SHOWERS BRING FORTH Girls and Boys to buy Cloaks, Coats, Rubber Hats, &c., &c.

FRANK S. ALLWOOD, *179 UNION STREET,* keeps on hand a large assortment of what April Showers bring Ladies, Girls, Gents and Boys to buy.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS. WE HAVE THE FINEST STOCK of CLOTHES IN THE CITY and are offering Special Inducements in our Custom Department. We guarantee a perfect fit and first-class workmanship.

OUR STOCK OF Ready-Made Clothing is the finest we have ever carried and the prices defy competition.

A FULL LINE OF Gents' Furnishings.

A LARGE STOCK OF TRUNKS and VALISES. *Inspection Solicited.*

T. Youngclaus, City Market Clothing Hall, 51 CHARLOTTE STREET,

HALIBUT. HALIBUT. RECEIVED THIS DAY. 1800 Lbs. Choice White Halibut. —ALSO— FRESH CODFISH, SASPERREAUX. FINNEN HADDIES. NO. 1 SALT MACKEREL, " " " HERRING, (large and fat.) 19 North Side King Square. J. D. TURNER.

MILLINERY. MRS. CONNOLLEY WILL HAVE A SALE OF Ready-made Hats and Bonnets on Saturday, the 18th inst. ODDFELLOWS BUILDING.

King of Medicines

A Cure "Almost Miraculous."

"When I was 14 years of age I had a severe attack of rheumatism, and after I recovered had to go on crutches. A year later, scrofula, in the form of white swellings, appeared on various parts of my body, and for 11 years I was an invalid, being confined to my bed 6 years. In that time ten or eleven sores appeared and broke, causing me great pain and suffering. I feared I never should get well.

"Early in 1886 I went to Chicago to visit a sister, but was confined to my bed most of the time I was there. In July I read a book, 'A Day with a Circus,' in which were statements of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was so impressed with the success of this medicine that I decided to try it. To my great gratification the sores soon decreased, and I began to feel better and in a short time I was up and out of doors. I continued to take Hood's Sarsaparilla for about a year, when, having used six bottles, I had become so fully released from the disease that I went to work for the Flint & Walling Mfg. Co., and since then HAVE NOT LOST A SINGLE DAY on account of sickness. I believe the disease is expelled from my system, I always feel well, am in good spirits and have a good appetite. I am now 27 years of age and can walk as well as any one, except that one limb is a little shorter than the other, owing to the loss of bone, and the sores formerly on my right leg. To my friends my recovery seems almost miraculous, and I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the king of medicines." WILLIAM A. LEHR, 9 N. Railroad St., Kendallville, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

HANGING LAMPS.

READ! A big bargain in HANGING LAMPS; a special line just opened at $2.50 each, at

FRED BLACKADAR'S CROCKERY STORE, 166 Union Street.

JAS. A. ROBINSON begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he has opened a TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT at 35 DOCK STREET, where he hopes to secure a fair share of the trade.

MIRRORS. MIRRORS. To get the Best MANTEL and SHOP MIRRORS at lowest rates go to GORBELL ART STORE, - 207 Union Street. PICTURE FRAMING AND GILDING A SPECIALTY. TELEPHONE 469.

SKINNER'S CARPET WAREROOMS, 58 KING STREET.

I am ready for the spring trade with the largest and best assorted stock of the most beautiful designs and colorings ever shown in this market, as follows:

50,000 yards Brussels, over 100 patterns to select from;
25,000 " Tapestry, " " " " "
100 Pieces Linoleum, 4 yds wide, 25 " " "

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF WILTON'S, WONDERFUL COLORINGS.

Cheneille Curtains in all the new colors;
Swiss Aplique Curtains, elegant designs;
Curtain Poles in all the leading styles.

The designs are all private; and as I have had 25 years experience in buying and only buy from manufacturers and in large quantities. I am in a position to sell as low as any one in the trade if yo u want reliable goods.

A. O. SKINNER.

H. CRAWFORD Wishes to inform the public that he has returned to his old stand, 81 GERMAIN STREET, also that as the rent is much less then the store lately occupied by him, he can sell goods very much lower, and will thus give customers the benefit. —THE STOCK OF— PIANOS, ORGANS and SEWING MACHINES is second to none in the city. Pleasant store and a fine chance to examine goods. GREAT BARGAINS for CASH; sales on the INSTALLMENT PLAN. Call and inspect. H. CRAWFORD, - - 81 Germain St.

HOWE'S FURNITURE WAREROOMS, MARKET BUILDING, GERMAIN STREET. We are now showing for Spring Sales a Splendid Line of *BEDROOM SUITES in Walnut, Oak, Ash and Hardwood; HALL STANDS, SIDEBOARDS and WARDROBES; EXTENSION TABLES and LIBRARY TABLES in Walnut, Oak and Stained Woods; DINING CHAIRS, CANE SEAT CHAIRS and ROCKING CHAIRS; OFFICE DESKS and CHAIRS, and a large stock of Low Priced BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, TABLES, Etc., Etc.* J. & J. D. HOWE.

All Lovers of the Weed —SHOULD CALL AT— S. H. HART'S, King Street, where nothing but finest imported Havana Cigars are sold. Fresh importations every few weeks.

BOSTON SHOE STORE 211 Union Street. JUST RECEIVED. —FULL LINE OF— Men's Working Bals, Pegged and Brass Rivited. Also, Boys' and Youths' Grain Leather waterproof Bals in all widths at reasonable prices.

NOW FOR BUSINESS! Spring and Summer, 1891. JAS. S. MAY & SON, MERCHANT TAILORS, (Domville Building,) Prince William Street. Beg to announce that they are receiving their new spring stock, consisting of West of England and Scotch Suitings, Diagonals, Pant Goods and Overcoatings. These goods are from the best markets, and we are prepared to offer our customers and the public generally good value for their money. Prices subject to 10 per cent. for net cash. Samples sent by mail.

Estate Sale. THE subscriber offers for sale the following lots of land, situate in the city of Saint John, North End, being a part of the estate of the late James Wilson, fisherman, deceased; namely—Six fine building lots 50x100 feet, fronting on Wilmot street, so called, in close proximity to Douglas Avenue, and easy of access. Also the two leasehold lots No. 23 and 24 on the south side of the Strait Shore and adjoining the Short Ferry Road, with the buildings and improvements; also cooper shop, fish house, &c., affording excellent fishing privileges. If not disposed of at private sale, will be sold at Public Auction, at Chubb's Corner, on Saturday, the 25th April, instant, at 12 o'clock noon. Dated the 14th day of April, A. D., 1891. For further particulars apply to E. R. GREGORY, Executor, 65 Prince William St. JOHN F. ASHE, Solicitor.

St. John Oyster House No. 5 King Square, North Side. OYSTERS, OYSTERS. 10 Bbls. Large Pugwash Oysters. 4 Bbls. Shemogue Oysters. 150 Bbls. X X X Egg Island Oysters. 40 Bbls. Chatham Oysters. 20 Gal. Large Clams: 4 Bbls. Clams. PERIWINKLES. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. C. H. JACKSON. Telephone 16.

EDGECOMBE! WHO IS HE? THE TAILOR who satisfies all his customers. 104 KING STREET.

PIANOS MENDELSSOHN & EVANS BROS. ORGANS. PIANOS, UNSURPASSED IN Tone, Touch and Durability. A large Stock to select from. PRICES LOW. GOOD BARGAINS FOR CASH. A. T. BUSTIN, 38 Dock Street.

Boston Brown Bread Every Saturday. Families Supplied with CAKE AND PASTRY of every description. Fresh every day. J. O. MILLER, 74 Charlotte street.

THE New Brunswick Electric Co. Arc and Incandescent Lights all day, all night. Incandescent Lights either by Meter or Contract. Our meters are all direct reading and may be tested by the consumer at any time. A perfect service guaranteed and a perfect Light. GEO. F. CALKIN, Gen. Mgr.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF PERFUMES OF THE LEADING MAKERS. Perfume in Bulk, Choice Quality, Cologne, Bay Rum, im. and domestic Florida, Violet & Sachet Powder; Cut Glass Bottles. —FOR SALE LOW BY— WM. B. MCVEY, Chemist 185 UNION STREET.

TRY MONAHAN'S Hand Made Boots and Shoes. 162 Union St., St. John, N. B. (Next door to No. 3 Engine House.) Every Pair Warranted. Repairing Neatly Executed.

LAURANCE SPECTACLES are the only ones I can see properly with. These Spectacles are positively the BEST goods made, and can be obtained at W. C. Rudman Allan's CHEMIST and DRUGGIST, WEST ST. JOHN. —OR AT— JOSHUA STARK'S, WATCHMAKER, 31 UNION STREET, ST. JOHN. A. CHIPMAN SMITH & CO., DRUGGISTS, Charlotte Street, St. John.

CAFE ROYAL, Domville Building, Corner King and Prince Wm. Streets. MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS. DINNER A SPECIALTY. Pool Room in Connection. WILLIAM CLARK.

ST. JOHN DYE WORKS IS THE PLACE TO GET Ladies' and Gents' Wear Cleaned or Dyed and Pressed. O. E. BRACKETT, - 86 Princess St.

GIRLS' CAPS LIKE THIS CUT, AT 50, 60 and 75 CENTS. AND ANOTHER NOVELTY, The Cleopatra, AT 75 CENTS. D. MAGEE'S SONS, MARKET SQUARE. PRICES RIGHT TO THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

'91. SPRING STYLES. '91. NOW OPEN.---All the Latest Shapes ENGLISH AND AMERICAN Fine Soft and Flexible Stiff Hats. —ALSO— *Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas, etc.* LOWEST PRICES. Robert C. Bourke & Co., 61 Charlotte Street.

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