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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

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla

PREPARED BY

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ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1891.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

CABINET MAKING.

A despatch which reached the GAZETTE office yesterday just as this paper was going to press, informed us that the New Brunswick Conservatives in caucus had adopted resolutions to support the choice of the party, but declaring that the present representation from this province in the cabinet is satisfactory and expressing unwillingness to see any changes made. At the time of writing no intimation has been given as to the name of the person who is to be called upon to form a new government, or rather to lead the one which is already formed, for the same resolutions that were adopted by the New Brunswick Conservative members in caucus have also been agreed to by the Conservative members representing the other provinces. Evidently the desire at Ottawa on the part of the members is to go on for the present session with as little change as possible, leaving it to the future to make such modifications in the cabinet as may be necessary to its permanency. To bring about this desirable condition of affairs the Conservatives at the capital appear to be willing to select a merely nominal leader such as the Hon. Mr. Abbott who being a member of the senate is removed from the active leadership of the party in the House of Commons. The wisdom of such a course does not appear to be well established. It is the opinion of the GAZETTE that the Conservatives, instead of looking about them for make-shifts and stop gaps, should select the ablest man of the party now in public life as its leader. It is vain to suppose that any course the Conservatives can take will mitigate in the slightest degree the hostility of the Liberals and therefore the best leadership of the Conservatives will be none to good for the occasion. The new leader, whoever he may be, must expect his government too be attacked in the most vindictive and unscrupulous manner by the opposition; indeed at the present moment while the body of the late premier lies unburied Mr. Laurier and his followers can hardly be restrained.

It is clear enough that whatever difficulty is being experienced in arranging the question of leadership on a satisfactory footing comes from the province of Quebec. It has been said that some of the Ontario members are opposed to Sir Charles Tupper on the ground that he is not sufficiently wedded to a protective tariff, but this is a convenient fable which has been made for the occasion. The death of the old leader has put the Quebec Conservatives in a position, as they think, to increase their strength and their influence over the policy of the government. Hence the combinations which they proposing, any one of which would make Quebec master of the political situation. In the clamor for an Abbott-Thompson, or an Abbott-Meredith ministry we can see the wishes of the Quebec contingent embodied, and failing that, the premiership of Sir Hector Langevin would suit them very well. The most remarkable combination suggested by the the Quebec people is one with Dalton McCarthy, the enemy of the Jesuits and leader of the Equal Rights movement. How far the Quebec Conservatives are prepared to go may be judged from the following extract from an editorial in La Presse, the personal organ of Hon. J. A. Chapleau:—

In former days when the Mail was friendly with us—we refer to August, 1885—McCarthy was one of our most courageous defenders; it is even affirmed that he delivered one of the most remarkable speeches in the French language. The Riel affair removed him from the active scene of both political parties, launching him thereby upon a fruitless ground of agitation. It was a misfortune which rendered him powerless in his new role, and deprived the country of the enormous talent of one of its most gifted sons. McCarthy has much to forget, as we have much to forget for him. But a man of his value must not waste away in vain struggles; he owes himself to his country and greatly to the task of assisting Sir John's successor. He has concessions to make, so has the Catholic element, which will be made if vital principles are not at stake. McCarthy represents an element which cannot be neglected, just as the Catholics represents a strength which it would be insane to ignore. Let us remember that Morin, in 1854, tendered the hand to McNab and to Sir John A. Macdonald, forming a Liberal alliance with the most fanatical toryism of that period. Who has lost by this coalition which has lasted until to-day? Neither of the two groups, certainly not the Catholic French-Canadian group. History may again repeat itself. May God grant it for the sake of peace in our country. We will attain this much to be desired result before any other if our political leaders, sustained by their respective organizations, face it with sound common sense and an unlimited amount of true patriotism, which has never, so far as we know, been confounded with the narrow-minded dictates of a Chauvinism short-sighted, if not totally deprived, of political foresight.

If we could believe this language to be altogether sincere, most Conservatives would welcome it as an indication that race and religious animosities were dying out in Canada, but we are not far enough removed from the Riel agitation, from the Jesuit Estates agitation and from the nationalist utterances of Mr. Mercier to be able to adopt so roseate a view of our public affairs. Should Mr. McCarthy be offered a seat in the cabinet at the instance of the Quebec French he might be disposed to say "Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes," and decline to place himself in a position which would destroy his reputation for consistency. Nothing could be more gratifying than to see all such questions as produced the Equal Rights movement relegated to the limbo of dead political issues, but the people of the other provinces of Canada will hardly be disposed to give Quebec with its nationalism and its Chauvinism full control just yet.

THE ATTACK ON THE PRINCE OF WALES.

It is not easy to understand the meaning of the attack made by Sir Edward Clarke, the Solicitor General, on the Prince of Wales yesterday in the baccarat trial. Sir Edward Russell had stated that Sir William Gordon Cumming's name would be stricken from the army list even if the jury found for the plaintiff and this was the text which Sir Edward Clarke made the occasion of attack. The despatches which we published yesterday stated that he accused the Prince of Wales of being present in court for the purpose of preventing the lawyers engaged in the case from making any comments on the prince's connexion with it. Sir Edward theatrically declared that he would not be restrained by any such consideration and facing the Prince of Wales exclaimed in a loud voice that it would be impossible for the authorities to remove Sir William Gordon Cumming from the army list and leave on it the names of the Prince of Wales and of General Williams. Sir Edward Clarke no doubt believed that he was doing a very bold thing in thus attacking the heir apparent to the British throne, but the better opinion will probably be that he simply made a fool of himself. There are plenty of people who do not believe in monarchy and who think that a king is an unnecessary incubus on the state who will condemn an unfair attack on any man, even if he is a prince. The difference between the case of the Prince of Wales and of Sir William Gordon Cumming is that the latter was accused of cheating at cards and the former was not. The Prince of Wales might perhaps have been better employed than in playing at baccarat, but it is a game which is common in England and which is not looked upon by English society as more harmful than whist. There are many people who regard all playing of cards, whether for money or otherwise, as sinful, but the majority of people in England do not view the matter in that light and in such affairs the customs of the country must be taken into account. It is weak and foolish to attack the Prince of Wales for indulging in a game which any other wealthy gentleman in England might play without reproach or censure. We are disposed to think, notwithstanding the vaporing of Sir Edward Clarke, that the name of Sir William Gordon Cumming will be removed from the army list, and that the name of field marshal the Prince of Wales will remain on it.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Ald. Connor is reported as having stated at the meeting of the general committee yesterday that he had watched the conduct of the chief of police since he took charge of the force and that in every act he had done, he considered the chief had shown good judgment. There are a good many people who will not agree with Ald. Connor in this sweeping indorsement of the chief's conduct, and perhaps when the alderman for Stanley ward comes to think the matter over he may conclude that he does not quite agree with it himself.

That fresh young person, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, has an article in the Century in which he seeks to show that Gettysburg was a greater battle than Waterloo, although the one had no result whatever, except to stop Lee's march into Pennsylvania, while the other changed the face of all Europe and brought the French Empire to an end. Perhaps Mr. Roosevelt may be able to show, in some future article that Bull's Run was a still greater battle than either because the Northern troops made still better time in running away from the field than the French did at Waterloo.

The North Greenland expedition of R. E. Peary of the United States navy, which left New York on Sunday, is an enterprise of much interest to those who wish to see the boundaries of geographical knowledge enlarged. Mr. Peary's party left on the whaling steamer Kite of Newfoundland, and consists of four men, his wife, and a colored servant. The Kite will carry the expedition to Whale sound, near where Explorer Greeley was found, but on the opposite side of Davis' strait. There Peary and his followers will go into winter quarters, erecting a house, which they will carry with them, and laying in a stock of reindeer meat and other supplies during the winter. In the spring Mr. Peary, with three men, a lot of Esquimaux dogs, sledges and whaleboats, will start out, leaving Mrs. Peary behind at the base of supplies. The course of the party will be over the ice cap of Greenland, keeping far enough inland from the numerous fiords to enable them from the elevation of the ice fields to avoid the unnecessary ins and outs of the fiords, which have consumed the time and strength of explorers in this field heretofore. Mr. Peary hopes to get far enough north to map the upper coast of Greenland and find its north cape, if there is one. He will carry photographic apparatus. He does not expect to be away from the camp more than three months. In the following fall he will rely upon some of the whalers that go up into the sound to bring him back. Mr. Peary makes this trip entirely on his own account save for some slight assistance given him by the Philadelphia branch of the geographical society.

THE BACCARAT SCANDAL.

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF THE GREAT CASE.

American and English Gambling in Society Circles—The Prince of Wales' Action That of an Honorable Man.

[From the New York Sun.]

We find this remark in the Tribune in the course of a discussion of the case of Sir William Gordon Cumming:

"Whether the play was fair or knavish at Tranby Croft, it was pretty high and exceedingly demoralising. It is a revelation of life in an English country house and of its social environment of royalty, which will tend to embitter radical criticism of the tendencies of monarchial institutions and aristocratic prestige."

If even a slight knowledge of republican institutions and democratic prestige must be embittered equally. Gambling for "pretty high" stakes is frequent in our republican country houses, and town houses also. With us, the gambling game is usually draw poker, but baccarat is played to some extent, though it does not equal poker in fascination, and its demand upon the moral and intellectual resources of the gambler. It is a game of pure chance, while poker is a game of skill for master minds and characters of supreme self command.

Hence, poker has always been a favorite game with many of our statesmen, judges and men of nerve and intellect generally, it is played at Washington, at the State capitals, in town or country, at clubs and at private houses, and amid social environments of the very highest, as high for us as is the social environment of royalty in England. It is also played extensively among the people of all social gradations. It is a far more aristocratic game than baccarat, so far as concerns the aristocracy of intellect and inherent ability requisite for its noblest pursuit, but it is thoroughly democratic so far as regards the popular position for it.

The betting limit of the baccarat played at Tranby Croft with the Prince of Wales as banker, was $500; and it was a very moderate stake to be compared with the sums often bet at poker by players of corresponding wealth in American country and town houses. Sometimes thousands of dollars are won and lost at poker parties made up of people of the highest democratic respectability. Whether the limit is five dollars or five hundred dollars, the principle, too, is the same. Moreover the loss of five dollars to the most of men is more serious than the loss of five hundred dollars to such people as played baccarat at Tranby Croft. The Prince of Wales and his companions looked on the limit as moderate enough to keep the game within reasonable bounds and to save the players from risks, which they could not easily afford to take. The publicity of the Tranby Croft affair involved no social revelation, so far as the practice of gambling is concerned. Gambling in a country house is not of itself at all unusual. It is of frequent occurrence, the rule rather than the exception; and it is not regarded as discreditable by the run of Englishmen outside of some of the dissenting connections. It is not subjected to social penalties even in this republic, except among people of Puritanical strictness. Even the Presbyterian General Assembly refused to denounce the gambling game of progressive euchre. The almost universal rule here may not be to play whist for money, as it is in England, but the practice is extensive. In England, members, even clergymen, find no seat in whist unless there is money at the corners, and they would be astonished if they were accused of disreputable conduct because of their gambling.

The Prince of Wales and his friends, therefore, did nothing unusual when they gambled at Tranby Croft. They followed the prevalent English custom, though baccarat, the particular game they played, is not in as general use as other games of chance. They had gone up to the Doncaster races for the express purpose of betting, as everybody knew; and betting on baccarat at Tranby Croft was no worse than betting on horses. It involved a less money risk, probably, and the gambling chances were hardly greater.

Nobody found fault with them for betting on the races. Everybody took it as a matter of course that they would bet; and public opinion justifies the practice. Why, then, should they be censured for playing baccarat under the restraints of a private house, and be held up to reprobation as if they were peculiarly heinous offenders against the moral law? Why did the Prince of Wales give occasion for embittered radical criticism of monarchical institutions and aristocratic prestige simply by indulging in a particular form of a practice generally sanctioned by public opinion as consistent with propriety and his own dignity?

The only proper ground for accusation was the alleged cheating in the game, and that did not touch the Prince of Wales. It concerned a man so high in standing that the Prince could not have imagined that he would descend to such turpitude. The mistake the Prince made was in his effort to hush up the scandal as provocative of injurious criticism against him and the aristocracy; but it was a pardonable error, for he committed it with the honorable purpose of saving his hostess from notoriety. If a man cheats at cards he ought to be denounced publicly and the Prince, as the social leader of England should first of all, protect and preserve social honor. It was not possible that the scandal at Tranby Croft should be buried from the public sight even with loyal assistance. Too many people knew of it, and Sir William Gordon Cumming himself could not let it remain covered up. He had either to retire from the society of gentlemen and suffer the severest social penalties, involved almost substantial damage to him as an officer of the army, or he had to dig it up and try to explain away his extraordinary agreement made as the price of the futile effort at concealment. The Prince of Wales was in a very bad place, considering his obligations to his hostess and his obligations to maintain the standard of social honor. Nothing which reflects on his own honor has been brought out or suggested. He did nothing more than make an impossible attempt to hide a distressful scandal as to whose occurence he had no reason of experience for having the slightest expectation.

Under very trying circumstances, painful, perplexing, and extraordinary, the Prince of Wales has proved himself an honorable gentleman. If there were no other grounds for criticising monarchial institutions and aristocratic prestige than his conduct at Tranby Croft, the case against them would be hopeless.

A Truly Polite Highwayman.

"I was held up once in a way that I admired. No force, no serious shock to the nervous system and no affected courtesy. I've been in a good many different countries and heard or read of all the different methods, but for the quiet and quick transaction of business of that nature without any unnecessary trimmings, commend me to the man who got my watch.

"He was sauntering along the street in front of me, quietly humming a tune. He wasn't keeping in the shadow of the buildings and he wasn't doing anything else that was suspicious. He was just sauntering along with his arms folded on his breast. I was walking faster, and so I had to overtake and pass him. I passed him on the left—that is, I started to pass him on that side. When I got even with him he said.

"I say!"

"It was said quietly and didn't even startle me. None of this absurd courtesy, nothing sensational in it. Of course I looked towards him and I saw the tip of a revolver resting on the crook of his left elbow. His arms were still folded, but I had no idea that his right hand was on the other end of the revolver.

"Just take it easy," he added.

"So I sauntered along with him and at his suggestion transferred my watch and money to his pockets. Then he said:

"'Go on and don't look back.'

"And I went on and didn't look back, but I have always considered him a man who could do a job with neatness and despatch and without unnecessary trouble and excitement. That wouldn't have hurt a man with heart disease."

The C. Pacific steamship Empress of Japan arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, on the morning of the seventh and left the same evening for Kobi.

NOTABLES IN ST. JOHN.

NEW BRUNSWICKERS WHO ARE WIDELY KNOWN.

And Some of Whom Have Made Their Mark in the Country's History.

(Halifax Mercury.)

ST. JOHN, June 4.—A day or two ago, when half a continent was anxiously awaiting the announcements of the physicians who were in consultation around the bed of the stricken premier, a despatch summoned Sir Leonard Tilley to Ottawa. Rumor naturally connected his visit with the leadership, a fact sufficient in itself to denote the prominent position which New Brunswick's lieutenant governor occupies as a man and as a statesman. But three years the junior of Sir John Macdonald, Sir Leonard would seem too old a man to wield the sceptre which was falling from the tired hands of his greater chieftain. A man of medium height, with white hair and slight gray whiskers, but smooth chin and his dressed plainly in a black Prince Albert coat and dark trousers; a man whose face gives evidence of an age which the piercing eyes do not betray; mild, rather handsome, and of commanding presence—such is Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, C. B. K. C. M. G. For many years he has been a prominent figure in Canadian politics, his greatest work being that for confederation while leader of the government of New Brunswick from 1861 to 1865. Sir Leonard comes from old United Empire Loyalist stock, his great grandfather having come from Brooklyn at the termination of the American revolution. Sir Leonard Tilley was born at Gagetown, Queens Co., in 1818, and until 1854 did business as a druggist in St John. He was a member of the executive council of New Brunswick at various times between 1850 and the union, and was also provincial secretary and leader of the government. He was a delegate to England on several occasions in connection with the union of the colonies. In Canada's first parliament Sir Leonard was minister of customs, and was made minister of public works during 1868-69. He was made finance minister in 1873, and then lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick until 1878, when he resumed his portfolio, again resigning it to become governor of New Brunswick in 1885. He was intimately connected with the passage of acts authorizing the construction of the European and North American railway as a government work and an act authorizing the building of the Intercolonial railway. He is still a member of the privy council.

Sir Leonard Tilley has been even more popular as governor than he was when in the political arena. If he had political sins (and what public man has not?) men have forgotten them. As lieutenant-governor a man makes few enemies, as a rule, and Sir Leonard has many friends. Sir John's illness seems to have given him a new lease of prominence.

Any rumor affecting the official position of Sir Leonard Tilley also affects Hon. John Boyd, St. John's genial senator. The fact is that Senator Boyd's name has long been mentioned in connection with the governorship, and it seems as though he would make a strong bid for it. At the end of an Irish autumn in 1826, there was born in County Derry the poor lad who twelve years later entered the warehouse of Holdsworth & Daniel in this city. In thirteen years more he had become a partner, and in 1879 the junior partner of the great wholesale house of Messrs. Daniel & Boyd was called to the senate. The senator is a good example of the self-made man. His cheerful Irish countenance, his warm Irish heart and his keen Irish intellect have all been factors in his rise and popularity. He is agreeable in the extreme and seems to thoroughly appreciate the fact that a kind word often has fewer syllables than a rough one and always pays better in the end. There has never been a great question before the people of New Brunswick in the discussion of which Senator Boyd did not take part, and he has been a most active advocate of advanced education and a factor in affairs of a political, social or civic nature. Like Sir Leonard Tilley, he was prominent in the agitation in favor of confederation, and most energetically upheld the principle of union even when it was most unpopular. Hon. Mr. Boyd is a prominent Presbyterian. He has a habit of saying flattering things to people he meets and some contend that even popular prejudice against a certain Satanic majesty would not be allowed to overcome the senator's desire to create a favorable impression should they meet.

A man whose marvellous personal popularity has been, and is a source of wonder to many is Mr. Charles N. Skinner, Q. C., one of the present representatives for the city and county of St. John. Mr. Skinner has had a variety of platforms. He has run as a Conservative, as a Liberal, as an Independent and as Mr. Skinner. His defeat has been predicted with a frequency only equalled by the complacency with which Mr. Skinner bobbed up serenely when the ballots were counted. He is a luminary in the Orange order, and that means a good many votes in the city and county by the sea. Mr. Skinner is a dark, slight man of nearly 60 years, but his black hair and penetrating eyes make him appear much younger. As far back as 1861 he was returned to the New Brunswick assembly, but in 1864 he favored confederation and consequently fell by the wayside. Popular favor is something like the pendulum of a clock. If it swings very far to the right, it will go almost as far in the opposite direction a little later. Mr. Skinner was re-elected in 1866 and in 1868 was made judge of probate. In 1877 he went to the Dominion commons as a Liberal. Now he sits there as a Conservative. Next time he will probably go up as Mr. Skinner.

The credit of the Bank of New Brunswick is no greater than the esteem in which its president, Senator James D. Lewin, is held. He is an old man now and has been a senator since 1876. His ancestors were Welsh country gentlemen and the senator was born at Womaston, Wales, in 1812. He came to this province at the age of 18, in the service of the British government, and maintained that connection for 20 years, when the department in which he was employed was abolished. In 1855 he became president of the Bank of New Brunswick, and has filled that position ever since.

Another St. John senator is Hon. James Dever. Like Senator Boyd, he is an Irishman by birth, his native place being Ballyshannon, and the date of his advent being 1825. He came to St. John in early life and was educated here. His business as a wine merchant proved most remunerative and he has long since retired. He was called to the senate in 1868.

Such are a few of St. John's public men. Such are also a few of St. John's politicians. All do not agree as to the political canoes they have sailed. The opinions entertained vary with the standpoint. How greatly a man's political bias influences his opinion of others, more particularly those opinions to which he gives public attention!

A candid opinion is one thing. A political opinion is very frequently another. Policy is everything. It occurred to Hamlet that a certain cloud resembled a camel. Political Polonius saw the resemblance at once. Then it occurred to the prince that the cloud looked more like a weasel. Polonius said it was certainly backed like a weasel. The Bard of Avon did not write for one century alone, and Polonius was far too numerous a character to be wiped out by Hamlet's rapier. To-day he lives and to-day his imagination leaps at lightly from camel to weasel as of yore.

It is the way of the world.

KISMET.

Major A. J. Armstrong Honored.

Past Grand Master Major A. J. Armstrong was last evening presented a very handsome collar by the Grand Orange lodge of New Brunswick. The presentation was made at the Orange hall, King street, by Grand Master Fowler of Sussex, and there were a large number of members of the order present to witness it. Grand Master Fowler pointed out in a short speech how faithfully and successfully Major Armstrong had always worked for the advancement of the interests of the order, and Major Armstrong in reply said he had always done only what he considered his duty, and he thanked the order heartily for their handsome gift. The collar is of red, the ornamentation being gold. In addition to the beautiful border and fringe of gold, the thistle, shamrock and rose entwined in the maple leaf are prettily worked in.

King of Medicines

A Cure "Almost Miraculous."

"When I was 14 years of age I had a severe attack of rheumatism, and after I recover it 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 4 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. LEFFR, 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

CHEAP DINNER .·. SETTS.

Just received a lot of DINNER SETTS. At Very Low Prices.

FRED BLACKADAR, - - Union Street.

TO OUR PATRONS.

WE HAVE THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF

Surray, Extension Top and Top Buggies, Side Springs and Concord Wagons to be found in the city.

We make a specialty of Express Wagons for general use, and we have a large stock of Hand Express Wagons; also Second Hand Surreys and Phaetons and Top Buggies which we must clear out to make room for Sleigh Business.

KELLY & MURPHY,
NORTH END.

P. S.—A Very Fine Pony Phaeton for sale cheap.

T. FINLAY.

HARNESS, HARNESS.

A full stock, made of the Best Materials.

—ALSO—

HORSE COLLARS

of a special make and quality.

MANUFACTURER OF

HORSE BLANKETS,

the best values in the city.

T. FINLAY,
227 UNION ST.

ESTEY'S COD LIVER OIL CREAM

CURES

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Whooping Cough.

IT IS AS PLEASANT AS MILK.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Lace Curtains Cleansed or Dyed

any desired Color.

A SPECIALTY MADE OF

Cream or Ecru Shades

Which we warrant not to fade.

Dyeing - - - 75c. per pair.
Cleansing - - 50 to 60c " "

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

BOSTON SHOE STORE
211 Union Street.

JUST RECEIVED.

—FULL LINE OF—

Men's Working Pals, Pegged and Brass Rivited. Also, Boys' and Youths' Grain Leather water tight Pals in all sizes at reasonable prices.

1891. Seeds, Seeds. 1891

Just received a choice assortment of

Garden and Flower Seeds,

including all kinds, and the latest varieties. My assortment of

Pansy Seeds, Phlox Nasturtium, Sweet Peas, Peas, Beans, Beets, Carrots, &c.

cannot be surpassed.

R. D. McARTHUR,
MEDICAL HALL,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
Catalogues on application.

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.

BOSTON BAKED BEANS.

Ladies send in your orders and have a crock of our celebrated BOSTON BAKED BEANS delivered to your address fresh every Saturday evening.

MITCHELL & LIPSETT,
15 KING SQUARE, North Side.

MILLINERY.

MRS. CONNOLLEY

WILL HAVE A SALE OF

Ready-made Hats and Bonnets on Saturday.

ODDFELLOWS BUILDING

NOW IS THE TIME TO DO YOUR SPRING WORK!

Speak before the Rush.

C. T. WHITENECT

—WILL DO YOUR—

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

Shop 157 Brussells Street,
RESIDENCE 25 EXMOUTH STREET.

MANUFACTURERS.

DOORS, SASHES, BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, &c.

A. CHRISTIE W. W. CO.,
City Road.

S. R. FOSTER & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WIRE, STEEL and IRON-CUT NAILS
and SPIKES, TACKS, BRADS, SHOE NAILS, HUNGARIAN NAILS &c.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

1828 Established 1828

J. HARRIS & CO.
(Formerly Harris & Allen).
Paradise Row, Portland, St. John.

NEW BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY
—AND—
Railway Car Works,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Railway Cars of Every Description,
"PEARLESS" STEEL TYRES,
CHILLED CAR WHEELS.
—ALSO—
Steam Engines and Mill Machinery
The Improved Lowell Turbine Water Wheel, Ship Castings, Pumps, Bridge and Fence Castings, etc., etc.
Portland Rolling Mill,
STRAIT SHORE, PORTLAND.
Tempered and Parallel Bars for Ships' Knees Nail Plate, Hammered Railway Car Axles, Shafting, and shapes of all kinds.

1841. ESTABLISHED 1841.
Eagle Foundry and Machine Shop,
MANUFACTURE
Steam Engines,
High, Low or Compound, (for marine and land purposes), high or low speed.
CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS made.
BOILERS MADE and REPAIRED,
—ALSO—
MILL and SHIP WORK.
All Sizes of WINDLASSES and PUMPS.
FIRE STOVES and FIRE POTS.
PLANING and TURNING done to order.
All work done here to order in a thorough workmanlike manner.
Jack Screws for sale or hire on easy terms. All kinds of Blacksmith Work done.
PROPELLERS MADE.
JOHN SMITH,
Practical Engineer and Mill Wrigh
St. Davids St., St. John, N. B.

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,

OATS! OATS!

OUR faith in high prices led us to purchase very largely in the early part of the season. Our stock is now coming forward rapidly and can offer dealers at

LOWEST PRICES,

with the advantage of having a large number cars to select from.

We predict sixty cents per bushel later, and would advise our friends to put away all they require for winter and spring.

Standard Trading and Mfg Co., Ltd.
J. D. SHATFORD,
GENERAL MANAGER.

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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.

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 Hardwoods;
HALL STANDS, SIDEBOARDS and WARDROBES;
EXTENSION TABLES and LIBRARY TABLES in Walnut, Oak and Stained Woods;
DINING CHAIRS, CANESEAT CHAIRS and ROCKING CHAIRS;
OFFICE DESKS and CHAIRS, and a large stock of Low Priced BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, TABLES, Etc., Etc.

J. & J. D. HOWE

BOURKE & CO.,
32 KING STREET.

ALL THE LEADING STYLES IN

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

STIFF AND SOFT HATS.

MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S

STRAW HATS.

Umbrellas, Gloves, &c.,
Trunks, Bags, Valises,
Ladies' Waterproofs,
AT REDUCED PRICES TO CLEAR.

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 Oak 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.

SIMEON JONES,
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BOTTLED ALE and PORTER.

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. 1 Jardine's Building, Prince Wm. St., Saint John, N. B.

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.

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.

SODA WATER.

We have started the Soda Water season of 1891 with our usual fine assortment of PURE FRUIT SYRUPS; also Chocolate, Coffee, Birch Beer, Orange Phosphates, etc.

PARKER BROS.,
MARKET SQUARE.

CAUSEY & MAXWELL
Masons and Builders.
Mason Work in all its Branches.
Slating and Cement Work a specialty
Stone, Brick and Plaster Workers.
JOBBING EXECUTED NEATLY AND PROMPTLY.
Order Slate at A. G. Bowes & Co., 21 Canterbury Street.
W. CAUSEY, Mecklenburg st. ROBT. MAXWELL, 385 Union st

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WE have a choice lot of Bedding Plants from 15c. per dozen up. Send in your order early and secure the best.

D. McINTOSH, - Florist.
Telephone 264.

GREAT ANNUAL SALE
—OF—
CANNED GOODS
—AT—
GEO. ROBERTSON & CO'S.
50 KING STREET.

P. S.—The greatest assortment of Canned Goods in the city. Celebrat packers. FRESH STOCK.

G. R. & CO.

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ASK TO SEE OUR

WIDE BAND HATS

for young men, at $2.50,
as good as usually sold at $3.00.
A lot of New Small Styles in fine goods and cheap.

D. MAGEE'S SONS,
MARKET SQUARE.

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

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266 UNION ST.,
PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL
PAINTING.

Those of our patrons who can conveniently have their work done early will find it to their advantage to place their orders at once and avoid the spring rush.

JAMES ROBERTSON,

Iron, Steel and General Metal Merchant and Manufacturer.

MARITME SAW WORKS. Circular, Shingle, Mill Gang, Jubilee Chisel Tooth, Drag, Crosscut and Billet Web Saws.

MARITIME LEAD WORKS. Robertson's Chemically Pure White Lead Genuine and No. 1. Liquid Paints, Fine Colors and Colored Paints and Putty.

MARITIME VARNISH WORKS. All Kinds of Varnishes and Japans.

Try my Crown Liquid and Pastt Stove Polish; Maritime Stove Pipe Varnish, the best in use.

All my Goods guaranteed equal to any made.

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BOSTON BAKED BEANS.

Ladies send in your orders and have a crock of our celebrated BOSTON BAKED BEANS delivered to your address fresh every Saturday evening.

MITCHELL & LIPSETT,
15 KING SQUARE, North Side.

MILLINERY.

MRS. CONNOLLEY

WILL HAVE A SALE OF

Ready-made Hats and Bonnets on Saturday.

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NOW IS THE TIME TO DO YOUR SPRING WORK!

Speak before the Rush.

C. T. WHITENECT

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

Shop 157 Brussells Street,
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WE HAVE THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF

Surray, Extension Top and Top Buggies, Side Springs and Concord Wagons to be found in the city.

We make a spec