MC2398

POOR DOCUMENT

Good News!

No One, who is willing to adopt the right course, need be long afflicted with boils, carbuncles, pimples, or other cutaneous eruptions. These are the results of Nature's efforts to expel poisonous and effete matter from the blood, and show plainly that the system is ridding itself through the skin of impurities which it was the legitimate work of the liver and kidneys to remove. To restore these organs to their proper functions, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the medicine required. That no other blood-purifier can compare with it, thousands testify who have gained

Freedom

from the tyranny of depraved blood by the use of this medicine.

"For nine years I was afflicted with a skin disease that did not yield to any remedy until a friend advised me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. With the use of this medicine the complaint disappeared. It is my belief that no other blood medicine could have effected so rapid and complete a cure."—Andres D. Garcia, C. Victoria, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

"My face, for years, was covered with pimples and humors, for which I could find no remedy till I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Three bottles of this great blood medicine effected a thorough cure. I confidently recommend it to all suffering from similar troubles."—M. Parker, Concord, Vt.

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.

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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., MONDAY, FEB. 9, 1891.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

THE SELECTION OF CANDIDATES.

This evening the Liberal-Conservative electors of St. John. or their delegates from the several wards, will assemble in the hall of the Mechanics' Institute for the purpose of selecting candidates for the coming election. This is a most important duty, and on the manner in which it is performed much will depend. For although the issues upon which this election is to be fought are clear enough, much will necessarily depend on the character of the men who are to be selected as the standard bearers of the party. If they are good men and suitable to represent us in parliament they will receive a strong personal support, quite independant of their political principles, while if they are unsuitable much support, which ought to be theirs, will be lost, through the indifference of the voters. The city of St. John has been very unfortunate in its representative for the past three years, its member of the House of Commons, being a person who besides being an annexationist is an enemy of the city and its prosperity. For this reason St. John has suffered immensely both in the estimation of the rest of the people of Canada and also in its interests. There is a very general feeling that St. John ought to be represented by a business man, one connected with the shipping interests, who when matters come up in the House of Commons which affect the city may be able to speak with authority and knowledge. Let the Liberal-Conservatives of St. John put suitable candidates in the field and their triumph is assured.

SIR JOHN'S MANIFESTO.

The manifesto which Sir John A. Macdonald has issued to the electors of Canada will be found elsewhere in this issue of the GAZETTE, and should be carefully read by every elector. In it the true issues on which the coming contest will be fought are accurately defined, and the sinister purposes of the Liberal leaders unmasked. Sir John's loyal and patriotic declaration that he will resist to the utmost of his power every attempt to haul down the British flag will be read with delight by millions, and its effect will be to rally all true men to his standard. He will not permit "veiled treason" to have its way in this Dominion, and the people of Canada will respond to his call and return again to power the loyal leader who has built up Canada to be a great Dominion and who is prepared to defend its constitution and its flag against all attacks that may be made upon them.

HOW ST. JOHN WOULD BE INJURED.

On Saturday we showed that unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, which is the programme of the Liberal party in the present election contest involved the following consequences:

First. The entire destruction of the wholesale trade of Canada, New York and Boston taking the imports which now come to Montreal, Toronto, Halifax and St. John.

Second. It involves the loss of at least $15,000,000 a year of Canadian revenue which must be made up by direct taxation. Of this taxation the county of St. John with its 60,000 inhabitants would have to pay $180,000 annually.

Third. It would destroy forever St. John's chances of becoming the winter port of Canada for all the in transit business of Canada would go to Portland, Boston and New York.

Fourth. St. John would cease to be an importing point for British goods and the only ships that would ever come here would be the vessels engaged in the deal trade.

Fifth. The manufacturing industries of St. John would be ruined and the establishments which now furnish employment to thousands of people would be closed.

Sixth. As a result of this, property in St. John would decline to less than one half its present value, for at least half our population would be obliged to leave the city for lack of employment. The factories of Massachusetts would obtain the business which our people had foolishly thrown away.

We challenge any advocate of unrestricted reciprocity to prove any of these propositions to be incorrect. Our readers will observe that this consideration of the evil effects of unrestricted reciprocity only touches its effects on our material prosperity and says nothing about the question of loyalty to our own flag. The opponents of unrestricted reciprocity can meet the friends of that measure on the low ground of mere financial results and beat them out of the field.

SIR JOHN'S MANIFESTO.

A Loyal and Patriotic Address to the Electors of Canada.

DEFINING THE TRUE ISSUES ON WHICH THE COMING CONTEST WILL BE FOUGHT.

He will Oppose "Veiled Treason" With His Utmost Effort and With His Latest Breath.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—Sir John A. Macdonald has issued the following address to the people of Canada:—

To the Electors of Canada:

GENTLEMEN—The momentous questions now engaging public attention, having, in the opinion of the ministry, reached that stage when it is desirable that an opportunity should be given to the people of expressing, at the polls, their views thereon, the Governor General has been advised to terminate the existence of the present House of Commons and to issue writs summoning a new parliament. This advice His Excellency has seen fit to approve, and you therefore, will be called upon within a short time to elect members to represent you in the great council of the nation. I shall be a candidate for the representation of my old constituency, the city of Kingston.

In soliciting at your hands a renewal of the confidence which I have enjoyed, as a minister of the crown for thirty years, it is, I think, convenient that I should take advantage of the occasion to define the attitude of the government, in which I am first minister, towards the leading political issues of the day.

As in 1878, in 1882 and again in 1887, so in 1891, do questions relating to the trade and commerce of the country occupy a foremost place in the public mind. Our policy in respect thereto is today what it has been for the past thirteen years, and is directed by a firm determination to foster and develop the varied resources of the Dominion by every means in our power consistent with Canada's position as an integral portion of the British Empire. To that end we have labored in the past, and we propose to continue in the work to which we have applied ourselves, of building up on this continent, under the flag of England,

A GREAT AND POWERFUL NATION.

When in 1878, we were called upon to administer the affairs of the Dominion Canada occupied a position in the eyes of the world very different from that which she enjoys today. At that time, a profound depression hung like a pall over the whole country from the Atlantic ocean to the western limits of the province of Ontario, beyond which to the Rocky Mountains stretched a vast and almost unknown wilderness. Trade was depressed; manufactures languished, and, exposed to ruinous competition, Canadians were fast sinking into the position of being mere hewers of wood and drawers of water for the great nation dwelling to the south of us. We determined to change this unhappy state of things. We felt that Canada, with its agricultural resources; rich in its fisheries, timber and mineral wealth, was worthy of a nobler position than that of being a slaughter market for the United States. We said to the Americans, "we are perfectly willing to trade with you on equal terms. We are desirous of having a fair reciprocity treaty, but we will not consent to open our markets to you while yours remain closed to us." So we inaugurated the National Policy. You all know what followed. Almost as if by magic, the whole face of the country underwent a change. Stagnation and apathy and gloom, aye and want and misery too—gave place to activity and enterprise and prosperity. The miners of Nova Scotia took courage; the manufacturing industries in our great centres revived and multiplied; the farmer found a market for his produce; the artisan and laborer employment at good wages, and all Canada rejoiced under the quickening impulse of a new found life. The age of deficits was past and

AN OVERFLOWING TREASURY

gave to the government the means of carrying forward those great works necessary to the realization of our purpose to make this country a homogeneous whole.

To that end we undertook that stupendous work, the Canadian Pacific Railway. Undeterred by the pessimistic views of our opponents—nay, in spite of their strenuous and even malignant opposition, we pushed forward that great enterprise through the wilds north of Lake Superior, across the western prairies, over the Rocky mountains to the shores of the Pacific, with such inflexible resolution, that in seven years after the assumption of office by the present administration the dream of our public men was an accomplished fact, and I, myself experienced the proud satisfaction of looking back from the stepe of my car upon the Rocky mountains fringing the eastern sky.

The Canadian Pacific railway now extends from ocean to ocean, opening up and developing the country at a marvellous rate, and forming an Imperial highway to the east, over which the trade of the Indies is destined to reach the markets of Europe. We have subsidized steamship lines on both oceans—to Europe, China, Japan, Australia and the West Indies. We have spent millions on the extension and improvement of our canal system. We have, by liberal grants of subsidies, promoted the building of railways, now become an absolute necessity, until the whole country is covered as with a net work; and we have done all this with such prudence and caution that our credit in the money markets of the world is higher to-day than it has ever been, and the rate of interest on our debt, which is the true measure of the public burdens, is less than it was when we took office in 1878.

During all this time, what has been the attitude of the Reform party? Vacillating in their policy and inconstancy itself as regards their leaders, they have at least been consistent in this particular, that they have uniformly opposed every measure which had for its object

THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR COMMON COUNTRY.

The National Policy was a failure before it had been tried. Under it we could not possibly raise a revenue sufficient for the public requirements. Time exposed that fallacy. Then we were to pay more for the home manufactured article than we used to when we imported everything from abroad. We were to be the prey of rings and monopolies, and the manufacturers were to extort their own prices. When these fears had been proved unfounded, we were assured that over-competition would inevitably prove the ruin of the manufacturing industries, and thus bring about a state of affairs worse than that which the National Policy had been designed to meet. It was the same with the Canadian Pacific Railway. The whole project, according to our opponents, was a chimera. The engineering difficulties were insuperable, the road, even if constructed, would never pay. Well, gentlemen, the project was feasible, the engineering difficulties were overcome, and the road does pay.

Disappointed by the failure of all their predictions, and convinced that nothing is to be gained by further opposition on the old lines, the Reform party has taken a new departure and has announced its policy to be unrestricted reciprocity, that is (as defined by its author, Mr. Wiman, in the North American Review a few days ago) free trade with the United States and a common tariff with the United States against the rest of the world.

The adoption of this policy would involve, among other evils,

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE MOTHER COUNTRY.

This fact is admitted by no less a personage than Sir Richard Cartwright, who in his speech at Pembroke on October 21st, 1890, is reported to have said:

"Some men, whose opinions I respect, entertain objections to this (unrestricted reciprocity) proposition. They argue, and argue with force, that it will be necessary for us, if we enter into such an arrangement to admit the goods of the United States on more favorable terms than those of the mother country, nor do I deny that that is an objection, and not a light one."

It would, in my opinion, inevitably result in the annexation of this Dominion to the United States. The advocates of unrestricted reciprocity on this side of the line deny that it would have such an effect, though its friends in the United States urge as the chief reason, for its adoption that unstricted reciprocity would be the first step in the direction of political union.

There is, however, one obvious consequence of this scheme which nobody has the hardihood to dispute, and that is that unrestricted reciprocity would necessitate

THE IMPOSITION OF DIRECT TAXATION,

amounting to not less than fourteen millions of dollars annually upon the people of this country. This fact is clearly set forth in a remarkable letter addressed a few days ago by E. W. Thomson—a radical free trader—to the Toronto Globe, on the staff of which paper he was lately an editorial writer, which, notwithstanding, the Globe, with characteristic unfairness, refused to publish, but which, nevertheless, reached the public through another source. Mr. Thomson points out with great clearness that the loss of customs revenue levied upon articles now entering this country from the United States, in the event of the adoption of the policy of unrestricted reciprocity, would amount to not less than seven millions of dollars annually. Moreover, this by no means represents the total loss to the revenue, which the adoption of such a policy would entail. If American manufacturers now compete favorably with British goods, despite an equal duty, what do you suppose would happen if the duty were removed from the American, and retained, or as is very probable, increased, on the British article? Would not the inevitable result be a displacement of the duty-paying good of the mother country by those of the United States? And this would mean an additional loss to the revenue of many millions more.

Electors of Canada, I appeal to you to consider well the meaning of this proposition. You—I speak now more particularly to the people of this province of Ontario—are already taxed directly for provincial purposes, while to the provincial government there is expressly given by the constitution the right to impose direct taxation. This latter evil you have so far escaped, but as the material resources of the province diminish, as they are now diminishing, the local government will be driven to supplement its revenue derived from fixed sources by a direct tax, and is not this enough, think you, without your being called on by a Dominion tax gatherer with a yearly demand for $15 a family, to meet the obligations of the central government.

Gentlemen, this is what unrestricted reciprocity involves. Do you like the prospect? This is what we are opposing, and what we ask you to condemn by your votes.

Under our present system a man may largely determine the amount of his contributions to the dominion exchequer. The amount of his tax is always

IN DIRECT PROPORTION TO HIS MEANS.

If he is rich and can afford to drink champagne, he has to pay a tax of $1.50 for every bottle he buys. If he be a poor man he contents himself with a cup of tea, on which there is no duty, and so on all through the list. If he is able to afford all manner of luxuries he pays a large sum into the coffers of the government. If he is a man of moderate means and able to enjoy an occasional luxury, he pays accordingly. If he is a poor man his contributions to the treasury are reduced to a minimum. With direct taxation, no matter what may be the pecuniary position of the taxpayer—times may be hard—crops may have failed—sickness or other calamity may have fallen on the family. Still the inexorable tax collector comes and exacts his tribute. Does not ours seem to be the more equitable plan? It is the one under which we have lived and thrived and to which the government I lead propose to adhere.

I have pointed out to you a few of the material objections to this scheme of unrestricted reciprocity, to which Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright have committed the Liberal party, but they are not the only objections, nor in my opinion are they the most vital. For a century and a half this country has grown and flourished under the protecting aegis of the British crown. The gallant rave who first bore to our shores the blessings of civilization passed by an easy transition from French to English rule, and now form one of the most law abiding portions of the community. These pioneers were speedily recruited by the advent of a loyal band of British subjects, who gave up everything that men most prise, and were content to begin life anew in the wilderness rather than forego allegiance to the sovereign. To the descendants of these men and of the multitude of Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen, who emigrated to Canada, that they might build up new homes without ceasing to be British subjects, to you, Canadians I appeal, and I ask you what have you to gain by surrendering that which your fathers held most dear?

UNDER THE BROAD FOLDS OF THE UNION JACK

we enjoy the most ample liberty to govern ourselves as we please, and at the same time, we participate in the advantages which flow from association with the mightiest empire the world has ever seen. Not only are we free to manage our domestic concerns, but, practically, we possess the privilege of making our own treaties with foreign countries, and in our relations with the outside world, we enjoy the prestige inspired by a consciousness of the fact that behind us towers the majesty of England.

The question which you shall shortly be called upon to determine resolves itself into this: Shall we endanger our possession of the heritage bequeathed to us by our fathers, and submit ourselves to direct taxation for the privilege of having our tariff fixed at Washington, with a prospect of ultimately becoming a portion of the American Union?

I commend these issues to your determination, and to the judgment of the whole people of Canada, with an unclouded confidence that you will proclaim to the world your resolve to show yourselves not unworthy of the proud distinction you enjoy—of being numbered among the most dutiful and loyal subjects of our beloved Queen.

As for myself—my course is clear. A British subject I was born—a British subject I will die. With my utmost effort, with my latest breath, will I oppose the "veiled treason" which attempts by sordid means and mercenary proffers to lure our people from their allegiance. During my long public service of nearly half a century, I have been true to my country and its best interests, and I appeal with equal confidence to the men who have trusted me in the past, and to the young hope of the country, with whom rests its destines, for the future, to give me their united and strenuous aid in this my last effort for the unity of the empire and the preservation of our commercial and political freedom.

I remain, gentlemen, your faithful, servant.

JOHN A. MACDONALD

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 7th, 1891.

An Innovation in Shipping.

(Boston Post.)

The new tariff, which in its application to sugar and molasses goes into effect April 1, threatened to place the importers of the latter commodity at a decided disadvantage. This reference applies only to importers of low grade molasses for boiling. Under the old law, while sugar graded not higher than 16 Dutch standard paid 2¼ cents per pound duty, molasses for boiling paid 6 cents per gallon. Boiling firms at American ports could under these regulations hold their own against sugar. The molasses was received here in hogsheads, and after boiling an average of six pounds of raw sugar was extracted from each gallon of molasses. The residue was sold to the distilleries to be used in manufacture of rum. It will be noticed that while a duty of six cents was paid on each gallon of molasses imported, the separting from each gallon of six pounds of sugar, which would, if taxed as sugar, pay a duty of 10 cents and a fraction, gave the importers an excellent profit. This advantage, so long held by the importers of molasses, is gone when the new law goes into effect. It is a fact that the hogsheads, or packages so called, in which the low grade molasses is shipped, costs more than does its contents. To meet this strained condition the plan of tanking a large coasting schooner has been adopted and a contract has been entered into by Walter Friend & Co, the State streets hipbrokers representing the owners of the schooners, and a New York importing house, by which the owners agree to fit the new 689-ton schooner Senator Sullivan with from twelve to fifteen wooden tanks a total capacity for 200,000 gallons. The new charter party calls for four round voyages from the north side of Cuba to a direct port north of Hatteras, port of discharge to be at charterers' option. As the owners will be obliged to expend between $5000 and $6000 in fitting the vessel for this business, which is purely an experiment, they are certainly deserving of success in their new departure. The work of fitting the vessel is to be done by Messrs Wm F Green & Son of East Boston, who are her principal owners. The same firm has contracted to fit a brig in the same manner for a New York firm. The brig, which is now on the way to New York with cargo, will come around to Boston as soon as discharged.

Must Forget To Cry.

The Lewiston Journal tells a touching story of two little people who passed through on the train consigned to friends in Somerset county. They were travelling alone. The little girl had a kitten which kept its nose well into the little girl's confidential ear, for it nestled to her little pink cheek or purred at intervals at an admiring audience, who looked on with interest.

The boy had been allowed to bring along a box of white mice, and although both of them—the boy and the girl—looked forlorn and homesick, they were richly dressed, and seemed to have had good protectors.

One lady interested in them asked the little girl where she came from, and she said from Worcester, Mass.

"Is your mamma with you?", asked the lady.

"My mamma is dead," said the child, quietly and courageously, and then she wept into the soft fur of the sympathetic kitten, while the lady had to cry too, in a way that did her credit.

The boy said to the little girl; "Don't cry or grammy will feel bad and will write to papa. He wants us to have a good time and forget to cry."

And maybe that was as good a thing as is divinely ordered in such bereavements, that the little folks would be able to forget.

Makes the Weak Strong

The marked benefit which people in run down or weakened state of health derive from Hood's Sarsaparilla, conclusively proves the claim that this medicine "makes the weak strong." It does not act like a stimulant, imparting fictitious strength from which there must follow a reaction of greater weakness than before, but in the most natural way Hood's Sarsaparilla overcomes

That Tired Feeling

creates an appetite, purifies the blood, and, in short, gives great bodily, nerve, mental and digestive strength.

"I derived very much benefit from Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I took for general debility. It built me right up, and gave me an excellent appetite." ED. JENKINS, Mt. Savage, Md.

Fagged Out

"Last spring I was completely fagged out. My strength left me and I felt sick and miserable all the time, so that I could hardly attend to my business. I took one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it cured me. There is nothing like it." R. C. BEGOLE, Editor Enterprise, Belleville, Mich.

Worn Out

"Hood's Sarsaparilla restored me to good health. Indeed, I might say truthfully it saved my life. To one feeling tired and worn out I would earnestly recommend a trial of Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. PIERRE MOSHER, 90 Brooks Street, East Boston, Mass.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy anything else instead. Insist upon having

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

ESTEY'S COD LIVER OIL CREAM

CURES

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Whooping Cough.

IT IS AS PLEASANT AS MILK.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WHITE AS SNOW.

To make clothes white it requires attention. Every piece of white goods is as white as snow before it leaves UNGAR'S. The white Collars, Cuffs and Bosoms shine in their whiteness.

UNGAR'S LAUNDRY does fine work and prompt too.

CATARRH AND COLD IN HEAD HOW CURED

NASAL BALM CURES COLD IN THE HEAD CATARRH

NASAL BALM.

A certain and speedy cure for Cold in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages.

SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING.

Instant Relief. Permanent Cure. Failure Impossible.

Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as headache, partial deafness, loss of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, nausea, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, you have Catarrh, and should lose no time in procuring a bottle of NASAL BALM. Be cured in time, neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death. NASAL BALM is sold by all druggists, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price (50 cents and $1.00) by addressing

FULFORD & CO., BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Beware of imitations similar in name.

ST. JULIAN

Oyster House

—AND—

LUNCH COUNTERS,

15 KING SQUARE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased the Oyster Saloons lately carried on by Mr. FRANK BRADY at 15 King Square, beg to announce to the public at large that they are prepared to serve Oysters in all the various styles, Clam Chowders, Baked Beans and Brown Bread, Hot Corn, Lobsters, Ham and Sardine Sandwiches, Pigs' Feet, Lambs' Tongues, etc. in a manner to suit the tastes of all. They have also in stock, German Mustard, Tobacco, Cigars, Temperate Drinks, etc. Would respectfully solicit a call and feel sure to be able to please.

Oysters and Clams delivered by the Pint, Quart, or Gallon.

W. MITCHELL,
JOHN A. LIPSETT.

St. John, N. B., Feb. 3, '91.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, have this day entered into partnership for the manufacture of Confectionery, etc., and have purchased the entire stock, machinery, etc., of Messrs J. R. Woodburn & Co., and propose carrying on the above business in all its branches at the old stand corner of Dock and Union Streets, under the style and firm name of

WHITE, COLWELL & CO.,

and respectfully solicit a continuance of the trade bestowed upon the late firm.

THOS. F. WHITE,
FRED. C. COLWELL,
WM. WHITE.

Dated the 26 January, 1891.

N.B.—Referring to the above, J. R. Woodburn & Co. desire to thank their numerous friends for their liberal patronage bestowed upon them during the last eighteen years, and would ask a continuance of the same for their successors, Messrs. White, Colwell & Co.

J. R. Woodburn will, for the present be found at the old office, 30 to 36 Union street, and will collect and pay all bills due to and by the late firm of J. R. Woodburn & Co.

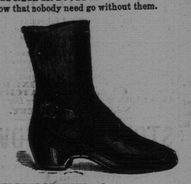
Wringers, Clocks, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Lounges, at 50c. a Week.

F. A. JONES,

34 Dock Street.

GOOD MORNING FEBRUARY.

You remind me that my prices in OVERSHOES and RUBBER BOOTS and SHOES have fallen so low that nobody need go without them.



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FRANK S. ALLWOOD.

179 Union Street.

T. Youngclaus

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE

City Market Clothing Hall,

51 CHARLOTTE STREET.

takes this opportunity of thanking his many friends and the general public for their liberal patronage during the past year, and would say that his Stock of Clothing for 1891 is the largest and best he has ever had and the prices are right.

In the Custom Department will be found the most complete Stock of Cloths in the provinces.

The Custom Department is under the supervision of a first-class cutter and the fit of every garment is guaranteed

FRED BLACKADAR.

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE PLATED WARE and FANCY GOODS.

166 Union Street.

COAL.

500 TONS

Honeybrook Lehigh Coal,

Broken and Stove Sizes,

Daily expected from New York.

—SOFT COALS IN STORE—

Reserve Mine, Caledonia, Victoria.

ALL SCREENED BEFORE DELIVERY.

MORRISON & LAWLOR,

27 and 29 Smythe Street.

Coal Landing.

Ex "Robbie Godfrey," from New York,

260 Tons Anthracite Coal, in Lump, Broken and Stove Sizes.

100 Tons ACADIA PICTOU.

FOR SALE AT LOWEST RATES.

W. L. BUSBY,

81, 83 and 85 Water St.

tel

HARD COAL.

Daily expected, ex Oriole and Maggie Willett:

Broken, Nut and Chestnut Hard Coal

FOR SALE BY

R. P. McGIVERN, No. 9 North Wharf.

RESERVE SYDNEY

AND OTHER KINDS OF

HARD AND SOFT COAL

delivered promptly by the boat or barrel, from

GIBBON'S COAL SHED,

FOOT OF SIMONDS STREET.

Orders may be left in the evening.

GROCERS, ETC.

Just arrived,

EL ANGEL

QUEEN CIGARS.

TAYLOR & DOCKRILL

84 King Street.

J. S. ARMSTRONG & BRO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

Pine Apples, Sweet Potatoes, Bananas, Florida Oranges, Henery Eggs. Roll Butter.

32 CHARLOTTE STREET.

Jersey R. Butter, New Dates, Figs, Oranges, Prunes, C. Berries, Golden Syrup, Evaporated Apples.

SCOTT BROS.,

3 Waterloo Street.

Herring.

1 Carload Eastern Herring,

Extra Large and Fat.

FOR SALE BY

GEO. S. deFOREST & SONS

To Lovers

of the fragrant weed what is more delicious than a fine

HAVANA CIGAR?

My stock of the above is complete, including all the leading brands; will be sold at a slight advance on cost.

R. D. McARTHUR,

MEDICAL HALL,

ST. JOHN. N. B.

Received To-day,

—1 CAR LOAD—

CANADIAN Rubber Overshoes AND Rubbers.

Also, 1 Car Load of Thompson & Co's

DONGOLA BOOTS and SHOES.

We can fill letter orders very promptly.

J. M. HUMPHREY & Co.,

ST. JOHN.

300 ICE CREEPERS.

Wines, Brandies, Etc.

Wines, still and sparkling,

Vintage Brandies,

Old Matured Whiskies,

Liqueurs, Cordials, etc.

All of the best brands and qualities.

M. A. FINN.

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Established 1782.

"We offer Lowest Current Rates."

Policies issued on Dwellings, Churches, and Public Buildings in the city of St. John for three years at two single year rates.

HALL & FAIRWEATHER,

S. S. DEFOREST, Agents.
Sub Agent.

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Landing ex Damara from London:

Vostizza Currants in 1-4 cases;
Cases of very Choice Figs;
4 Crown Dehesa Raisins.

FOR SALE BY

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