MC2398

POOR DOCUMENT

WHEN THE HAIR

Shows signs of falling, begin at once the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. This preparation strengthens the scalp, promotes the growth of new hair, restores the natural color to gray and faded hair, and renders it soft, pliant, and glossy.

"We have no hesitation in pronouncing Ayer's Hair Vigor unequaled for dressing the hair, and we do this after long experience in its use. This preparation preserves the hair, cures dandruff and all diseases of the scalp, makes rough and brittle hair soft and pliant, and prevents baldness. While it is not a dye, those who have used the Vigor say it will stimulate the roots and color-glands of faded, gray, light, and red hair, changing the color to

A Rich Brown

or even black. It will not soil the pillow-case nor a pocket-handkerchief, and is always agreeable. All the dirty, gummy hair preparations should be displaced at once by Ayer's Hair Vigor, and thousands who go around with heads looking like 'the fretful porcupine' should hurry to the nearest drug store and purchase a bottle of the Vigor."—*The Sunny South*, Atlanta, Ga.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor is excellent for the hair. It stimulates the growth, cures baldness, restores the natural color, cleanses the scalp, prevents dandruff, and is a good dressing. We know that Ayer's Hair Vigor differs from most hair tonics and similar preparations, it being perfectly harmless."—From *Economical Housekeeping*, by Eliza R. Parker.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

THE EVENING GAZETTE

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

JOHN A. BOWES,

for the GAZETTE PUBLISHING CO. (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

ONE MONTH	25 Cents
THREE MONTHS	$1.00
SIX MONTHS	2.00
ONE YEAR	4.00

The Subscription to THE GAZETTE is payable ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING.

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

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

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1891.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

THE EXHIBITION.

Yesterday the Common Council, by the casting vote of the mayor, agreed to give a guarantee of $3,000 to the exhibition association to enable that body to hold an exhibition in this city during the autumn. Twenty-four aldermen were present and voted, and two, Messrs. Baskin and McCarthy, were absent. The vote for and against the guarantee to the exhibition stood as follows:

For.	Against.
Barnes,	Connor,
Blackadar,	McGoldrick,
McLaughlin,	Lahey,
Allen,	Nase,
Blizard,	J. A. Chesley,
Tufts,	Christie,
Lewis,	W. A. Chesley,
Smith,	Kelly,
Lockhart,	Seaton,
Shaw,	Stackhouse,
White,	McKelvy,
Law,	Nickerson,

It will be observed that with the exception of Ald. Law, all the North end aldermen arrayed themselves solidly against the exhibition. Mr. Law's colleague, Mr. Seaton, even went so far as to declare that he was doubly opposed to the exhibition because on consulting the electorate he found that no one wanted it, a statement which ought to entitle Mr. Seaton to rank with Baron Munchausen and other great inventors. Two West side aldermen voted for the guarantee, one voted against it and one was absent. Of the South end aldermen nine voted for the guarantee two voted against it and one was absent. It is not unlikely that if all the members had been present the vote would have stood 13 to 13, the Carleton vote being equally divided. As the case stands the vote looks like a Portland combination against the old city of St. John and viewed in that light it may mean more than appears on the surface. If such a combination exists it is a subject of regret and we respectfully warn the North end aldermen that they are not likely to do much good for their end of the city if they persist in such tactics. The North end has much more to lose than to gain by assuming a sectional attitude. The $60,000 which has to be expended in the North end under the union act, is but a small part of what will be required to make that part of the city fit to live in and if the people of the South end get it into their heads that there is a conspiracy to put a stop to necessary improvements in their part of the city, they will draw tight the purse strings very soon.

THE DEBT OF CANADA.

Our friends in the United States are very fond of making comments on the debt of Canada, a trick they have evidently learned from the opposition press. A day or two ago the Boston Herald, which is usually a sensible paper, said, "The debt of the Dominion is out of all proportion to its resources and the number of its inhabitants. The annual expenditures are on the same basis of comparison, prodigiously large." This statement is to be regretted for it is not true. Our expenditures are large but not larger than our population and resources warrant. A comparison of our expenditures with that of the United States shows well in favor of Canada. Take the expenditures which yield no return, such as interest on debt, pensions, cost of militia, and naval and military services and we have the following result for the current year:—

CANADA.

Public debt and sinking fund	$11,727,024
Charges of management	179,902
Militia	1,297,100
Pensions	108,083
North West mounted police	709,250
	$14,021,399

UNITED STATES.

Interest on debt	$ 32,140,000
Pensions	127,000,000
Army	44,582,000
Navy	22,006,000
	$225,688,000

Assuming the population of the United States to be twelve times as great as that of Canada the expenditure of that country on services which yield no return is one third greater than that of Canada in proportion to population.

A BAD SYSTEM.

The GAZETTE is informed that members of Parliament who have been to Ottawa this session, complain that no attention whatever is paid to the wishes or advice of members not in the government, and that a few individuals undertake to run the whole governmental machine without regard to the views of the people's representatives. This beaureancratic system resembles in some respects the place of government which prevails in Russia, but it ought to have no plan in a country which professes to have free institutions. When changes are proposed in the interests of the people they ought to be considered and their proposers treated with respect, instead of which it seems to be the custom for members of the government to stand on what they call their rights, as if the offices they hold were their own private property. When Sir John A. Macdonald was living his great experience and long service as well as the confidence which was felt in his judgment gave him an ascendancy which no one attempted or wished to dispute. Men obeyed his orders because they felt that they were usually judicious and for the good of the party. But Sir John in this respect stood alone, and his unique position is not likely to be paralleled for many years. There is no one in the government as it stands now at all events whose advice is likely to be blindly taken or who is so superior to the rest of mankind that members of Parliament feel bound to obey his orders without question. The people's representatives are not sent to Ottawa to record the edicts of any man but to legislate in the best interests of Canada. While the executive government should be strong and invested with ample powers its members should not hold themselves aloof from the representatives of the people and disregard their wishes.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

We publish elsewhere from the Montreal Star an account of the doings of Montreal's Mayor and Council, on their way to Ottawa and back on the occasion of Sir John A. Macdonald's funeral. Respectable Montreal people have good reason to feel ashamed of such conduct. The "people's Jimmy" and Ald. Clendening appear as usual to have taken too much lemon in their punch.

The newspapers of the United States have been free to acknowledge the great work that John A. Macdonald did for Canada. The New York Tribune which is usually no friendly critic of Canada was constrained to say;—

"He gave Canada a position in the councils of Europe and America which five millions of people, so strangely connected, could never have achieved except through a personal ruler of commanding strength and extraordinary adroitness. His public measures rarely failed to receive the approval of an electorate as intelligent and high-minded as any in the world. Canada today is a great country, and however great it would have been under other leaders it is great under Sir John and through measures which his brain conceived and his hand executed. In its judical system, its military organization, its superior ocean carrying trade, its municipal home rule, its excellent civil service, its efficient post office, its admirable election laws, and its beneficent system of public charities, Canada is second to no community in the civilized world, and all these are the product of Sir John's masterful statesmanship. Partisanship should not seek to dim the lustre of a fame that has for its jewels so rare an array of worthy public services."

The Ottawa Citizen which has been asking for harmony in the party in previous articles, yesterday published an editorial, advocating the claims of Sir Charles Tupper to the premiership. It said:—

"We are bound to speak according to what we believe to be a natural sentiment and to do so irrespective of other individual claims or aspirations. Personally other men may be preferred, and it is quite within the range of probability that Sir Charles unless urged by the united strength of the Conservatives and even then, might prefer escaping from the active turmoil which some years ago threatened to carry him off before his leader. Still if we know there now eligible we are convinced they have no ambition that would lead them into any other path save that of duty, save that which promised to strengthen the hands of those who believe in the policy left as a sacred heritage by the great leader whose life was one of self-denial and labor and who in the threshold of confederation relinquished his claim to the position of Prime Minister in order to conciliate and strengthen both friends and opponents in his struggle to bring about the union of provinces. We feel that the country's interests must stand first and that these demand union of all the intellectual forces of the dominant party."

SOME QUEER STORIES.

Regarding President Harrison's Ways and Manners in San Francisco.

The town is filled with stories regarding the high and mighty personage from Indiana who recently sent a thrill through our 350,000 people by his gracious presence, says the San Francisco News Letter. A good one is told by Gen. Barnes, descriptive of his meeting with Benjamin. "I was introduced to him by Mr. Morrow," says Barnes. "It was rather a peculiar experience. Bennie is one of those men who have the habit of keeping the ash on the end of their cigars as long as they can. Maybe you've met them. They always make a fellow feel nervous, for you're always betting with yourself as to how long it will be before the cigar ash falls. When I met him he had one of those cigars. He came into the room with one hand in his pocket and the other holding the cigar. I was introduced to him as having charge of the banquet. He put out his hand and said 'How do.' I was looking at the ash on his cigar all the time, but I answered, 'How do.' Then the first thing he wanted to know was, if he could not make his speech as soon as he entered the banquet hall and then go away. He did not care for a banquet; he was always a bore; he never ate anything anyhow. I told him it would never do for him to make his speech at the beginning and leave, as a number of our prominent citizens had paid $20 each for the privilege of going home and telling their wives and families that they had dined with the president of the United States. Then he asked if there would be other speeches and at what hour he could get away. I told him the postmaster-general and the secretary of agriculture would speak. "Oh, well, they can wait," he said.

"I sat beside him at the banquet. He asked what all the trouble over the wine was about, and I told him nearly all the wine men wanted their wines on the list. I asked him what wine he preferred, and he called for a foreign brand, of which I ordered a quart bottle for him. I told the boy to fill up his glass everytime it got empty, as I was anxious to see just how far this gentleman would go. Presently he unbent a little, and I must say he became rather confidential for the President of the United States. He pointed out several men around the table and asked who they were. One face attracted him particularly, and he asked who owned this physiognomy, which he pronounced full of shrewdness and benevolence. 'That,' I said, 'Mr. President, is Lloyd Tevis, President of Wells Fargo & Co's bank and largely interested in that great company.' I have not yet determined how to consider this selection by the President from the faces around him. Well, sir, it was the hardest two hours of entertaining a man I ever had. But the President is not such a bad fellow, after all. I hope he will come again, and that when he does, I shall be out of town."

County Representation.

The Manufacturers' Life and Accident Insurance Companies have established themselves at Chubb's corner, St. John.

The Manufacturers want representatives in every county in New Brunswick to solicit both Life and Accident Insurance. Address J. B. Paton, box 374. St. John, N. B.

BACCARAT.

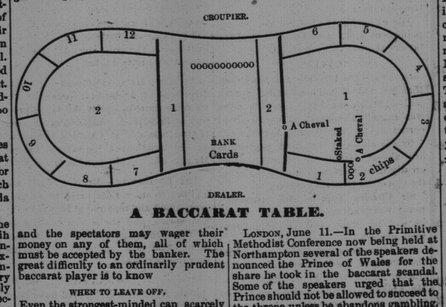
THE GAMBLING GAME DESCRIBED.

Different Rules Govern the Game in Different Countries—An Easy Game to Lose Money at.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—The Telegraph publishes the following account of the game of baccarat.

Although the game of baccara or baccarat has been introduced in this country in a modified form, it is comparatively unknown here. It is played with the ordinary playing cards, and is very simple in its details and freer from complications than most games at cards. Any number of players may participate, and as many packs of cards may be used as necessary, the number being increased to correspond with the number of players. One member of the party is selected to act as banker. He deals out the cards from a box similar to a cigar-box, after they have been shuffled. The face cards each count ten, and the others according to the numbers of their spots. After the bets have been made the banker deals two cards to each of the players, including himself, but the other players must receive their cards before the banker is served.

The aim of the players is to make the numbers 9, 19, 29, or as nearly those as possible, as 8, 18 and 28. Any player is at liberty either to "stand," or to be "content" with the two cards at first dealt, or to call for more, at the risk of exceeding 29, when his stake is forfeited to the dealer. If, after the first distribution of two cards to each, any player has a "natural"—that is, a sum making 9, or next in value, 18—he declares it wins, and the banker pays all who hold superior hands to his own, and claims from those holding inferior hands. The players stake their money separately, there being, in fact, as many separate games in progress as there are players, and the spectators may wager their money on any of them, all of which must be accepted by the banker. The great difficulty to an ordinarily prudent baccarat player is to know



A BACCARAT TABLE.

WHEN TO LEAVE OFF.

Even the strongest-minded can scarcely trust their judgment in this respect, so it may readily be imagined what sort of chance any vacillating player has of being successful at the game.

There are certain mattres in connection with the Tranby Croft baccarat affair that are worth considering. Sir William is alleged to have resorted to a form of cheating known as the "pousette"—that is, adding to the stake when the banker has lost, and decreasing it when he has won. Now, had the table been better conducted, it would have been impossible for this to have occurred. Prior to the banker making a start he states the amount of the bank—for example, £50. Any one sitting down at the table has the right to call the whole of the bank, selecting the left or the right on which to pick up the cards. If the bank is not called the banker proceeds to deal £25 a side, or as much of it as may be "marked" or called—the former meaning that the money is placed on the table; the latter, that the banker has accepted the bet without the money being staked. The latter course, however, is quite the exception, the ready coin being invariably "planked." Previous to the banker dealing the cards, it is the duty of two croupiers, one on the right and the other on the left, to count up the stakes deposited on either side, and then make up the bank. The banker knows, to the smallest coin, the exact amount of his liabilities. Had the game been properly played at Tranby Croft, no one attempting the "pousette" would have stood an earthly chance of either increasing or decreasing his stake.

The new Century Dictionary says the origin of the name is unknown. It is a French game of cards played by any number of bettors and a banker, and with one or more packs of cards, according to the number of players. Each bettor deposits a stake and all stakes are

DUPLICATED BY THE BANKER,

after which the latter deals two cards to each player, including himself. The aim is to decide each individual bet by comparison of the total count held by each bettor with that held by the banker. The court cards each count ten and the others according to the spots. The counts range in value of service, viz., 9, 19, 29, 8, 18, 28, etc., 9 beating any other count. A player may call for more cards, but at the risk of exceeding 29 in count, which excess forfeits the bet. If a player's cards count 9 he declares it, when all who hold cards superior to that of the banker may claim the amount of their bets and the banker takes the stakes of the others. In America the game is slightly different, court cards and tens not counting.

The new American Cyclopedia says baccara, or baccarat, is a French game of cards said to have been first introduced into France from Italy at the time of the wars of Charles VIII. In America, says the same, face cards and tens count nothing, "naturals" being the sum of 9 and 8.

A late edition of "Hoyle's Games" says: Baccarat bears some resemblance to vingt-et-un, or twenty-one, but is much more rapid. The banker or players win or lose as they approximate to a point which is nine. To play the game a large oval table is used. In front of the banker a line is drawn across the table in two equal portions. Any number of persons can play. They take places to the right and left of the line, the banker being in the middle. Those on the right make their bet on two cards, all those to the left on two other cards. Those two cards to the right and left players and to the banker may be supplemented by a third card to each. Differing from vingt-et-un, only one new card can be taken. In France, baccarat is played with one pack of fifty-two cards: In the United States

WITH THREE FULL PACKS.

Whether one or three packs are used the chances on the game remain the same. The only advantages of using three packs is that less time is lost in shuffling. Like the dealer begins he gives a card to his left, one to the right, then one to himself, and continues this until six cards are dealt.

Before any cards have been given bets are made. The leading hands are any combination in which two cards make nine, or by ten being deducted from them leave nine. Thus a five and a four are a natural nine, as are one and eight, or two and seven, or three and six, or a ten and a face card and a nine. Two nines being eighteen, deducting the ten is a good point, being eight. We will suppose the game to be opened. The player on the left representing the interests of all on his side looks over his cards. They throw a king and a deuce. They count two. He must draw, for his point is seven less than nine. He gets an eight, he has twenty in count, which is nothing. The player on the right has an eight and a deuce, which is ten or nothing. He draws a card, which is nine, which gives him nineteen, and by deducting ten he has nine, the winning point. The banker draws a card or not, as he pleases. He may have a five and a two, which is seven. He stands. The cards are shown after the points are announced, and the banker wins all the money staked on the side where there is twenty to nothing, and pays the side where there is nine. Players should draw a card where there are four.

The banker's game is different. He judges whether the players' hands have been augmented or diminished by the face of the cards. He might stand at four and win, because the other sides have taken cards and may not have augmented their hands. If the sides stand it is supposable that they have at least five. When either the players or the banker has a natural eight or nine, it must be announced and shown at once. No combination of three cards, even if it makes nine, is as good as a natural eight or nine. No double payments are made for naturals.

COMMENT OF THE LONDON PRESS ON THE VERDICT OF THE JURY.

LONDON, June 10.—Commenting on the Gordon Cumming trial, the Post says it has no desire to add anguish to the sad ending of a brilliant career, but the fact remains that signing the document rendered it impossible for eminent counsel, however dexterous, to rehabilitate the honor that Sir William Gordon Cumming himself treated so lightly.

The Sun says it was really a second affair of the diamond necklace, the accusation being of secondary importance to its surroundings. "In our judgment no other verdict was possible. Gordon Cumming's signing the paper was damnable. It is a pity that the heir to the throne was at the baccarat table. The Prince should show a cleanly life to his future subjects. It is grotesque to have the Prince carrying about baccarat counters wherever he goes, as a Mahommedan carries his praying carpet."

The Telegraph eulogizes the judgment of the court, and urges pity with condemnation. It defends the Prince, although regarding him as indiscreet, but thinks a generous world will forgive him for signing the paper of confession.

The Standard, Tory, says that if the plaintiff comes first out of the affair it must be admitted that the defendants and their friends are somewhat tarnished.

The Times says the case is ended in the only possible way that an impartial jury believed possible. "We express the universal feeling of Englishmen and women when we say we profoundly regret the connection of the Prince of Wales with the affair." The Times almost wishes that the Prince of Wales, for the sake of English society, had also signed a declaration never to play cards again.

LONDON, June 11.—In the Primitive Methodist Conference now being held at Northampton several of the speakers denounced the Prince of Wales for the share he took in the baccarat scandal. Some of the speakers urged that the Prince should not be allowed to succeed to the throne unless he abandons gambling. The Conference will consider tomorrow some resolutions upon the subject.

The St. James Gozette says it is not sure of the positive guilt of Sir William Gordon Cumming, who, it adds, will not go into retirement without the sympathy of many who remember that he served his country well. This is more than can be said of the vulgar parvenues male and female, and of the self-indulgent fops who set themselves to spy upon and hound him to ruin. Nothing bad was disclosed about the Prince. The scandal was an ugly one, but it cannot be said that dark stains have been left upon his reputation. Yet it is idle to deny that his valuable reputation is not a trifle splashed in the elaborate washing of dirty linen. Although few apologists pretend to make light of the matter it was a wise instinct on the part of the Prince's friends which rendered them nervously though futilely anxious to keep the event of Tranby Croft from the ears of the public. They knew the public would look with dislike upon the conduct of an honored guest, who, staying at a country house, insists upon playing baccarat in spite of the fact that his host disapproved, with a promiscuous company, including boys and women, and that he is so inveterate a worshipper of this method of winning other people's money that he brings his own materials with him. The plain truth is that there is a rowdiness, coarseness and vulgarity of tone about society which has been steadily growing of late years. The refinement and distinctions of the saloons of a decade ago is vanishing and the amusements are becoming noisier, rougher and more coarsely ostentatious every year."

The Pall Mall Gazette strongly defends the Wilsons, who the Gazette declares, took a perfectly reasonably and honorable course. The Gazette adds: They could not stop the playing, as it was evident the Prince came to the house to play baccarat and for nothing else. Nobody who gave due weight to the evidence could possibly come to any other conclusion than that Sir William Gordon Cumming was guilty." The Gazette ridicules the idea that the Prince of Wales came badly out of the case, saying: "This simply arises out of the hazy notion that it was something disgraceful to appear in a case of such a serious nature, no matter in what capacity, and that the Prince comes out badly because he played cards. It is not a case as if the Prince was engaging and inspiring young fellows to play for high stakes, which they were unable to afford. Everybody knows that the tastes of the Prince are little if not exactly low, and that he prefers chic to culture. It is absurd to stickle about the Prince playing baccarat when we give publicists carte blanche to play blackguards."

THE SMART GIRL'S LOVER.

He Must Be All That Is Good if He Would Hold His Own.

Oh! dear! how pleasant it is these moonshiny evenings to wander forth into the park or to step out on to the veranda for a minute's outing and airing after the confinement and closeness of over-heated parlors! Nobody is there except the man in the moon and one other fellow, and nobody, except these people, can tell exactly what is going on.

Miss Fair Beauty has a score of admirers and she loves to take them out one by one and in the light of the moon, listen to their declarations and their observations. She cannot marry them all, and, probably she does not care to marry any of them, but she loves to have them all devoted to her and ready to dance attendance upon her every wish and whim.

Some day from the ranks of the cavaliers who have followed her forth into the light of the moon she will select one who shall be the Slave of the Ring, and whose pride and pleasure and duty it will be forevermore to lead her wheresoever she wishes to go, whether it be under the sun by day or 'neath the moon and stars by night. Like the sculptor and the clay will these two be to each other. The one modelling and designing, the other attaining each moment the highest degree of beauty which the hand of the sculptor can give.

Do not think because Miss Fair Beauty goes in for athletics, studies Egyptology, is up on Russian history and speaks a smattering of Japanese that her mental condition has undergone any change so far as sensitiveness to masculine impression is concerned. She has merely learned to discriminate between wheat and chaff, between gold and dross, between silver and tinsel, between shoddy and ingrain, between good for something and good for nothing, that is all, and Miss Fair Beauty's Charlie must be good and honest, and clever and noble, and earnest and true. If he is not rich he must be capable of earning the money to become rich, he must have executive ability, and within him must dwell that faculty which has in its grasp the element of success.

Miss Fair Beauty and her sister, Miss Smart Girl, and her cousin, Miss Blue Stocking, are all capable of knowing a good thing when they see it, and, consequently, they are picking out for moonlight companions the very best men to be found anywhere, and the Miss Nancy young men are going begging for sweethearts. They can't get them at all. The kind they want won't have them, and those who will have them are so far down in what is now the girlish status that those top lofty though top light young men don't wan't them.

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, gives a healthy tone to body, 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. BIGGLE, 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. FREEP 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.

The D&L Emulsion OF Cod Liver Oil AND THE Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.

No other Emulsion is so easy to take.

It does not separate nor spoil.

It is always sweet as cream.

The most sensitive stomach can retain it.

CURES

Scrofulous and Wasting Diseases.
Chronic Cough.
Loss of Appetite.
Mental and Nervous Prostration.
General Debility, &c.

Beware of all imitations. Ask for "the D. & L." Emulsion, and refuse all others.

PRICE 50C. AND $1 PER BOTTLE.

DELICATE

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

PURE SWEET LASTING — RICH RARE PUNGENT

FLORIDA WATER

STILL HOLDS THE FIRST PLACE IN POPULAR FAVOR. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

REFRESHING — IMPERISHABLE

FRAGRANT

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.

BONELESS HAM,
BELOGNAS,
SAUSAGES,
CHICAGO BEEF,
LETTUCE and RADISH,
PRESSED TONGUE.

JOHN HOPKINS,

UNION STREET.

TELEPHONE 133.

CHEAP DINNER .·. SETTS.

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

FRED BLACKADAR, - - Union Street.

Surprising Testimonials!!

WEST END, St. John, May 9th, '91.

Mr. Charles K. Short,
Dear Sir.—
It is with pleasure I write you these few lines in praise of your wonderful Dyspepsia medicine. I have been a sufferer of Dyspepsia the last 6 or 7 years. I used to suffer most 3 or 4 hours after eating, pain would come and stay till I had eaten again. The last year or so the pains were so violent that they always left a soreness about the lungs. I thought my lungs were affected, the pains came regularly, always about 3 or 4 hours after eating, generally starting in the pit of the stomach and working up to the throat very often ending in a severe attack of heartburn. I have used different kinds of medicines but to no purpose, some of them would give me relief for a few hours and seeing the "ad" about "Dyspepticure" I concluded to give it a trial. I took a sample bottle and got such relief that I tried another. I used 6 small bottles which have cured me beyond a doubt. For any person troubled the same as I was there is nothing will give relief as quickly as your "Dyspepticure," and if enough be taken, according to directions, it will cure the worst cases of Dyspepsia.

You can publish this if you wish and I shall be happy to answer any communications sent to my address.

CHARLES W. WARNOCK,
West End,
St. John, N. B.

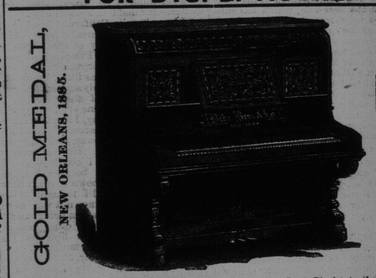
ST. JOHN, May 8th, '91

Mr. Short,
Dear Sir,—
I had been miserable for nearly three years, when my son got me a bottle of "Dyspepticure" to try, before a week I began to get better and in about a month my health was quite restored. My cure is a wonderful one and I am never tired of praising your remedy. For a long time I had taken different medicines and tried doctors but kept getting worse all the time, my stomach got so bad I could eat but little and that always hurt me, my sleep was broken and I felt very heavy, had a great craving for food, always and often woke up in the middle of the night, so hungry I had to eat although I knew it would hurt me; my nerves got so weak and I was so low-spirited I could not tend to my store or house work, the doctors warned me against all hurry or excitement and could not do anything for me, was getting weak and going down fast when I commenced taking your medicine, it seemed just what you wanted, it quieted my nerves and cleared my head and I was soon able to eat regularly without that terrible craving and am now stronger than ever I was in my life, on my feet all day and half the night, able to do everything that comes along.

"Dyspepticure" is worth its weight in gold to take away that exciting feeling in the stomach and that awful craving for food. It has done so much more than even that for me I am glad to speak a good word for it any time.

MRS. JOHN MARTIN,
298 Brussels St.

FOR DYSPEPTICURE.



BEHR PIANOS are endorsed by Xaver Scharwenka, Court Pianist to the Emperor of Germany; Dr. Hans Von Bulow, the famous pianist and director; Ernst Perabo, the eminent pianist of New York, and a large number of other Musicians. Inspection invited to all in search of the best goods at lowest possible prices. SHEET MUSIC and SMALL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS at very low prices.

—WAREROOMS AT—

WILLIAM CRAWFORD'S,

66 King Street, St. John, N. B.

HATS.

Boy's Straw Hats, Boys' Light Color Felt Hats,
Boys Light Color Tweed Hats,
Boy's Varsity Cap, Children's Straw Sailors,
Children's Caps, all kinds; Men's Light Stiff Hats,
Natty Goods, Correct Styles.

D. MAGEE'S SONS, - - Market Square.

$1.75

Cape Cloaks;

CLOTH SURFACE;
SILK WORKED BUTTON HOLES.

The cheapest and best cloaks to be obtained in the city. (Our regular $3.00 make.)

Men's, Boys' and Youths' TENNIS SHOES, SPORTING and FISHING HIP BOOTS, also, FISHING TACKLE of all kinds. LIGHT HARDWARE of all kinds.

FRANK S. ALLWOOD,

179 Union Street,

Fine Briar or Meerschaum Pipes; American Tobaccos, (Pace's a specialty); and finest imported Cigars.

ALWAYS TO BE HAD AT

S. H. HART'S, - King St.

5 per ct. Debentures

FOR SALE.

$4,500 Queens County, N. S., 25 years, $180 yearly.

$4,800 Shelburne County, N. S., 24 years, $200 yearly.

$6,200 Sault St. Marie, Ont., 20 years, end of term.

Offers received until 20th June, stating prem. offered for each lot.

Apply J. D. RONALD,
Queen Hotel, Halifax, N. S.

DO YOU WANT BOTTOM FIGURES

—UPON—

ELECTRICAL BELLS,
BATTERIES,
TELEPHONES,
MOTORS,
DYNAMOS,
LAMPS,
SOCKETS.

Watchman's Clocks,
Electric Alarm Clocks,
Electric Fans,
or anything else Electrical?

Then write us. Send for Catalogue.

T. W. NESS,

644 Craig Street, MONTREAL.

Canadian Headquarters for Electrical Supplies.

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.

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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 TIRES,
CHILLED CAR WHEELS.

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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,

Tapered and Parallel Bars for Ships' Knees Nail Plate, Hammered Railway Car Axles, Shafting, and shapes of all kinds.

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

A. CHRISTIE W. W. CO.,

City Road.

NEW : DULSE.

RECEIVED TO-DAY:

500 lbs. Choice New Dulse,

For Sale Cheap. Wholesale and Retail.

at No. 19 N. S. King Square,

J. D. TURNER.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the People's Street Railway Company will be held at the office of the Hon. Wm. Pugsley, corner Prince William and Church streets, in the City of St. John, on

WEDNESDAY, 17th June inst.,

at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of general business.

Dated at St. John, N. B., this ninth day of June, A. D., 1891.

C. MASTERS, President.

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, Lacing Leather and Oil 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.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

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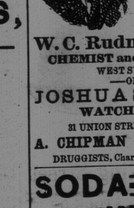
REPRESENTING

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.



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

FLOWERS.

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.

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Extra Value.

Our Ladies Rubber Cloaks with Capes, cloth surface, silk sewn button holes, only

$2.00

ALSO A FEW AT $1.75.

FISHING RODS.

The balance of our stock of Fishing Poles will be sold at greatly reduced prices, among which are many valuable rods, including one Split Bamboo, Nickel Plated Mountings.

ESTEY & CO.,

68 Prince Wm. street.

Wm. WEATHERHEAD,

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BOARDING, HACK,

—AND—

LIVERY STABLE.

All stock, Carriages, Harness, &c. New. Horses first-class; Horses suitable for Ladies' driving. We cater to the best patronage in the city.

TERMS REASONABLE.

GREAT ANNUAL SALE

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G. R. & CO.

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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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