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The Use Of

Harsh, drastic purgatives to relieve costiveness is a dangerous practice, and more liable to fasten the disease on the patient than to cure it. What is needed is a medicine that, in effectually opening the bowels, corrects the costive habit and establishes a natural daily action. Such an aperient is found in

Ayer's Pills,

which, while thorough in action, strengthen as well as stimulate the bowels and excretory organs.

"For eight years I was afflicted with constipation, which at last became so bad that the doctors could do no more for me. Then I began to take Ayer's Pills, and soon the bowels became regular and natural in their movements. I am now in excellent health." —Wm. H. DeLaucett, Dorset, Ont.

"When I feel the need of a cathartic, I take Ayer's Pills, and find them to be more

Effective

than any other pill I ever took." —Mrs. B. C. Grubb, Burwellville, Va.

"For years I have been subject to constipation and nervous headaches, caused by derangement of the liver. After taking various remedies, I have become convinced that Ayer's Pills are the best. They have never failed to relieve my bilious attacks in a short time, and I am sure my system retains its tone longer after the use of these Pills, than has been the case with any other medicine I have tried." —H. S. Sledge, Weimar, Texas.

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THE EVENING GAZETTE

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ADVERTISING.

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

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

ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1891.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

THE CHIEFS ARE SICK.

Sir John A. Macdonald and Hon. Mr. Laurier are both ill and unable to attend to the public business. In London it is said that about ninety members of Parliament are on the sick list, most of them suffering from la grippe and the proportion of sick members at Ottawa is about as large. There is something in the air of that capital, especially in the spring, which is fatal to human life and the numerous deaths of members of Parliament and senators which have taken place there bear fatal witness to this fact. We trust, however, that neither Sir John nor Mr. Laurier will develop dangerous symptoms and that they will soon be restored to their usual health. Neither Sir John nor Mr. Laurier can be spared at present and it will be very pleasing to the GAZETTE to see them again in their usual places in the House.

THE HARBOR OF ST. JOHN—NOT A DAY TO LOSE AT OTTAWA.

In 1878, the Hon. Isaac Burpee, at Ottawa, received from B. L. Peters, a letter stating that the Common Council of St. John, desired that an act be passed at that session to organize the St. John harbor commission, on a basis of six per cent. interest on our debentures. For this in the Common Council the vote was 12 for; against 4; led by Alderman Coxetter, that ancient defender of our rights. Four years after, His Worship, Mayor Jones, telegraphed Senator Boyd, at the close of the session of 1882, urging the passage of this bill: when Sir S. L. Tilley with the aid of the premier, had the bill passed three readings in one day, and Senator Boyd had it passed the Senate's three readings in one day, by its leader, the Hon. Alex. Campbell. This, after a report to the Board of Trade, by the high sheriff and John McMillan, of which T. W. Daniel was then president, "that they had had interviews with Sir S. L. Tilley and Sir H. Langevin, in Ottawa, who agreed to this bill, granting the city to be paid $500,000 for city wharves, and $250,000 for other improvements; at the yearly interest of 4 per cent," The bill carried, we had hoped to have at once our wharves and harbor put in order for the ocean traffic, Short Line, Furness, Beaver, Allan and Dominion steamship lines, then looking to St. John as the winter port for the Dominion, and a largely increased trade also, in the summer. But in this tenth year after the passage of this bill, we had a meeting on Tuesday asking what we shall do with this present vote of $250,000, which the tax collector will soon call on us for, if we do not at once fall back on the former scheme of harbor commission. For our harbor property in it, we have a standing offer of $500,000, and another of $250,000 for improvements.

Our receipts from the harbor were in—

1880	$31,779.89
1887	31,663.32
1888	35,139.06
1889	36,883.41

On this let us ask for a million dollars. Now when the private wharf property is included as it ought to be, the rents will more than pay interest; and not one dollar taxes will have to be paid by our people. The harbor will be put into first class shape, a wet dock will be built; and this perpetual difference, between differing authority exercised by divided ownership, will be merged into one; composed say, of five citizens, two to be appointed by the government, which loans the money, two by the corporation, and one by the Board of Trade. Last week our representatives at Ottawa, had an interview with the Board of Works on this subject, and we believe Sir Hector is prepared to grant us the million dollars at any time. The people should talk to the Common Council, in whose hands now rests the power, and have this bill re-modelled to suit the present wants; and passed without delay; let not the full ten years go by until this be passed. On the 17th. May, 1882, Sir Alex. Cambell in the senate said:

"I understand that the harbor of St. John is not so good now as it has been in former years, and it requires considerable attention to keep the necessary draft of water there. There are also required two docks, one must be at Halifax and one at St. John, where the bulk of the shipping is."

With our harbor thus provided for, St. John will take the first place in the cities of Canada. Last week, a shipowner who voted against Harbor Commission, said. "I did not understand the question then, I was misled by the Telegraph, now, I would give fifty votes for it, if I had them."

Will some one at the Council Board take this most important matter up? His worship the mayor, or the chairman of the harbor committee? We are assured that the government will do whatever the city asks now, to advance the interests of the 50,000 people at the mouth of the noble St. John, and on the breast of the Atlantic within ten minutes sail of the ocean.

THE MONTREAL WITNESS AND THE C. P. R

It is a frequent cause of complaint against religious or semi-religious papers that they do not always tell the truth, and that when caught in giving currency to a falsehood, instead of admitting their error they seek to wriggle out of their untenable position by starting some new issue. The Montreal Witness recently stated that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company would probably abandon the Lake Superior section of their railway. That was a very important statement which ought not to have been made without the most careful inquiry and which naturally attracted much attention. Our Montreal namesake at once sent a reporter to interview Mr. Van Horne on the subject and reported his comments on the report as follows:—

I find much comfort in such things in the Witness, they cheer me with the hope that the Witness may be as much mistaken about the conditions of admission to the Kingdom of Heaven, and that we ordinary sinners may have a chance. I would not like to flatly deny the report, but we could hardly abandon the section in question just yet. We have had six steam shovels working there for several years filling up the trestle bridges, and have just sent up three more. It will take all of this year and part of next to get rid of all the timber structures, and we couldn't very well abandon the line until all these are replaced with permanent work . . . . For this timber would rot, don't you see? And this reminds me of the term sometimes applied to such talk as that of the Witness —rot!

An ordinary secular paper would have been utterly silenced and humiliated by this pointed contradiction of its statement, but not so with the Witness. That paper being religious or semi-religious in its character did not mind being caught in a falsehood but adroitly sought to divert public attention from its original lie by telling another. In its very next issue the Witness cheerfully remarked:—

Mr. Van Horne seems to mistake the Witness for the Bible when he refers to it as prescribing the terms on which men—particularly rich men—may enter heaven. The warnings on that subject are too solemn for mirth. Is it not, however, with Mr. Van Horne's refinement that we have here to deal, but with his facts. Canada has been glorying for years in a finished line from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Mr. Van Horne corrects this beautiful mistake by assuring us that there is no railway yet on the Lake Superior section—only a succession of trestles, and sets forth the cheering spectacle of half-a-dozen steam shovels still at work filling up those sublime mountain gorges with, in some gain sayer's eyes, as much prospect of ultimate fulfilment as the old lady who tried to mop out the ocean. We are interested, however, to learn that the steam shovels are still there.

The Witness knows right well that for five or six years the Canadian Pacific railway has been in operation from ocean to ocean, yet it pretends to believe that there is no railway yet on the Lake Superior section only a succession of trestles, and represents Mr. Van Horne as admitting that there is no railway there. According to the same theory there is no railway between St. John and Moncton because the trestle at Brookville has not been replaced by an embankment, as is to be done at some future day. Yet our people have been going by rail from St. John to Moncton for thirty years. The Witness should be above such contemptible and foolish attacks on the C. P. R.

THE MOTIVES OF THE THIRD PARTY.

The staff correspondent of the Sun at Ottawa is a life long temperance man and one who will not be suspected of misrepresenting the position of the Prohibitionists, so that the following account which he gives of a conversation that he had with a member of Parliament who is also a member of the Prohibition party is valuable as well as interesting:—

Do you propose to vote for the prohibition resolution?

Yes.

Do you vote that way hoping for a majority?

No.

If you thought that your vote would result in the enactment of a prohibitory law, would you vote for prohibition?

No; I certainly would not. I think the enactment of such a law would be a bad thing. It would put temperance back many years.

You propose to vote for a resolution which says that the time has come for the prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of liquors—when you really do not believe that the time has come?

I do it as a step toward educating the country for prohibition.

Now this man is one of the most respected and honorable men in the opposition party, a dignitary in the church to which he belongs, and a life-long total abstainer. Imagine him explaining his position as he would be obliged to, if he spoke at all and spoke the truth:

"Mr. speaker, while I propose to vote that the time has come for prohibition, I believe that the time has not come. While I propose to say by my vote that a prohibitory law is expedient I believe it to be inexpedient. I desire it to be understood that the lie which I utter by my vote, is told for the moral education of the country."

The comment of the Sun's staff correspondent, who is in reality the Sun's editor, in regard to the moral attitude of a man who votes for a resolution that he does not believe in is none too severe. So called "moral movements" which have to be promoted by falsehood are not likely to yield any very satisfactory result. We believe that the third party is being largely engineered, for the purpose of embarrassing the government by a few Grits who care nothing for the cause of temperance.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The account of the Manipur disaster which we publish elsewhere is a most thrilling and realistic description of an event which has attracted more attention in India than any occurrence since the Indian mutiny. Mrs. Grimwood, the writer, and witness of all these horrors, was not aware when she penned the letter that her husband was dead, but such was the case.

The advertisement of the Boston, Halifax and Prince Edward Island steamship line in the Halifax papers under date of May 12th, contains the following interesting announcement:—

Steamer Carroll will leave Halifax for Boston on Saturday, May 23rd, at 4. p.m. ice permitting.

Halifax harbor must have been frozen up pretty hard last winter if it still remains closed and is like to be closed on the 23rd inst. Perhaps some Halifax paper will rise and explain the meaning of the words "ice permitting."

THE MANIPUR DISASTER.

A LADY'S ACCOUNT OF THE TRAGEDY.

Mrs. Grimwood tells of the Horrors Through Which She Passed—The Most Awful Event Since the Mutiny.

[London Times, April 29.]

We have been favored by Mrs. Grimwood with the following letter, received yesterday morning from her sister-in-law, Mrs. Grimwood, widow of the late Mr. Frank St. Clair Grimwood, who was murdered at Manipur:

LAKEPUTS, CACHAR, April 2, 1891.—Long before this reaches you, you will have heard from the newspapers of all that has taken place in Manipur, and this is only to give you particulars. Frank must have told you about the Chief coming with 450 men of the 42nd Goorkhas. They kept us in the dark as to their real reasons for coming until they arrived on the 22nd of March. The Chief then had a consultation with Frank, and decided to hold a durbar at once. Word was sent to the Maharajh to tell him to come and bring all the Princes with him. Frank had meanwhile told me what was going to happen—viz., that the Government of India had decided that the ex-Maharjah was not to be allowed to return, but that also the Jubraj, the Prince who turned him out in September, was to be banished for a term of years to India. This decision was to be announced in the durbar, and when the Princes got up to go the Jubraj was to be arrested then and there, and conveyed out of the place that day by some of the 42nd. For this purpose the steps to the house were lined with Sepoys and

THE HOUSE GENERALLY SURROUNDED.

The Maharajah arrived with his followers and only one of his brothers out of three, with the excuse that the other two were ill, and so were unable to be present. As the Jubraj was one of these, the Chief said the durbar could not be held without him, and that he must be sent for. They delayed four or five hours, but he would not come, so there was no durbar, and the Maharajah went away under the understanding that he was to come early on the morning of the 23rd and bring the Jubraj. The 23rd arrived, but the Rajah did not turn up, as he said the Jubraj was ill still, and could not come. This went on the whole day, and in the evening the Chief decided that Frank had better go and see the Jubraj, tell him of the decision of Government, and try and persuade him to listen quietly and act in accordance. So Frank went and stayed two or three hours telling him, and trying to persuade him to go, but he said he would not, and the Maharajah refused to give him up. Frank then told him that the Sepoys would be sent to get him. However, he would not give in, so Frank returned about 7 in the evening and told the Chief. A council of war was then held, and the plan of attack for the next day was made. I think we all felt gloomy that night. We all dined together, and tried to make things as jolly as we could, but did not succeed very well, and all went to bed early. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 24th we all got up. I gave them something to eat, and

THEN THEY ALL LEFT.

Frank, the colonel commanding, and two officers went with the reserve. A young fellow called Brackenbury led the attack on the palace of the Jubraj. Then the fight began. I was in the telegraph office sending off a telegram, when a bullet came through the window and struck the floor about two inches from where I was standing. I then ran out, and took up a position with the chief below the office, which was made of brick, and so was fairly shot proof. Bullets were raining over our heads. I have kept several that I picked up. Meanwhile the fight in the palace was going on. Poor Lieutenant Brackenbury went the wrong road, and the fire was opened upon him from three sides. He fell in the first volley, shot through the ankle. He lay where he fell, exposed to the enemy's fire and they made the most of it, and fired volleys into him. You can picture to yourself what that means. Once all that morning I saw Frank. He came to get out some more ammunition, our Sepoys were running short, and that was about 11. At twelve or one o'clock some of the officers and Frank came back for something to eat. I was cutting sandwiches for the others who could not leave their posts, when a bullet crushed through the window over my head. They were attacking us, and were all round the house, so that the rooms were unsafe. The odds against us were enormous; Frank put their numbers down as close upon 8,000; we had 450 all told. We managed to drive them off the house, and divide our forces, half for the Residency, while half remained to continue

THE ATTACK ON THE PALACE.

Meanwhile all the officers went back to their posts and Frank. The ammunition meanwhile was getting to an end, but it was found that all our forces would be needed on the Residency, so word was sent to call them in. Manipuris got possession of the wall in front of the house, and brought out their four big guns, and commenced shelling the house. I think the horror of those hours will last to the end of my life. Shells bursting in the room overhead, for by this time we were all in the cellars —that is, Frank, myself, the Chief, the colonel, and two civilians on the Chief's staff. The rest were trying to recover the wounded from all directions. Heavy fire went on for four hours, and at 7 o'clock the Colonel and the Chief decided that terms must be made to save us at all, as we had hardly any ammunition left. The buglers were sent to sound the "cease fire," but for some time the fire continued. It stopped at last, and the Chief sent one of the officers out with a letter asking for terms. The Jubraj sent back to say that if the Chief would come out to the gate that he would come too, and see what could be done. So the Chief, the Colonel, Frank, the Secretary, the Assistant-Commissioner, and one officer all went out. This was about 3.30 in the evening, and we had eaten nothing all day. The wounded were then all brought to the Residency, and one of the cellars turned into a hospital. I pray that I may never see such a sight again. There were crowds of them; some dying. Poor Brackenbury was the first, shot all over, both legs broken, both arms, bullets in him all over the place and yet, poor lad, he was

ALIVE AND PERFECTLY CONSCIOUS

the whole time, and in awful agony. I did what I could to help, but it seemed almost impossible to do anything. In one corner was a poor fellow with his brains shot out on the top of his head, and yet alive. Another with his forehead gone, and many others worse. Luckily I am rather strong-minded, and so I was able to help in bathing some of the wounds and bandaging them up. After this I went to get every one something to eat and we had a sort of scratch dinner. Then I went round the house. I can't tell you what I felt. All our pretty things broken, the roofs and walls riddled with bullets, and shells burst in all of them. It was a dreadful sight to me and I left it and returned to the hospital. Meanwhile two hours had gone and I was getting anxious about Frank, so went out in the grounds to try and see if I could see anything of them. I didn't see them, so I went back to the verandah and asked one of the officers to go outside the gate and look for him, and I sat down utterly wearied out, and dozing off in a chair on the verandah when suddenly, to my horror, the firing began again. At first I thought they had killed Frank and the others, but a bugler came running in and told us they had taken them prisoners, as they would not listen to the shameful terms proposed—which were that we were to give up our arms. I fled down to the cellar again where the wounded were. The firing was something awful, and the shells bursting in every direction. I got hurt in my arm; it bled a lot, but wasn't serious. After another two hours we

DECIDED WE MUST RETREAT,

as the house was in danger of catching fire. The wounded were got out as quickly as possible; three had died meanwhile. Poor Mr. Brackenbury was dying, but we had to move him, and the moving killed him. They brought him back and put him in the cellar again, but it made one's heart ache. I covered him up and then left him, and joined the others outside. We then moved off. I dodged two shells by running behind a tree. We went out at the back of the house, and had to cross first a hedge of thorns, then a high mud wall, then a river, before we could reach the road. I hadn't even a hat, and only very thin house shoes on. One of these dropped off in the river, where I also got wet up to my shoulders. We were fired at all the way. I lay down in a ditch about 20 times that night while they were firing, to try and escape bullets. We left the Residency at 2 a. m., and marched all the next day and the next night. We had to go through the jungles, as they were lying in wait for us all over the place, and marched at least 30 miles with no food; that was the 25th. On the morning of the 26th we struck the Cachar road, hoping to meet 200 men which we knew were on their way up to relieve the guard.

WE HAD EATEN NOTHING

since the morning of the 24th, except a few mouthfuls of so-called dinner, snatched as best as we could. We had to eat grass and leaves; but I was too done up to care much. My feet were cut to bits, and my arms would'nt stop bleeding, and I was perished with cold and having got so wet in crossing the river. We went on down the road, where there were crowds of the enemy. This we had to rush, and I sprained my ankle and gave myself up for lost; but I got over somehow, and then we saw some men running up the hill below us. Some said they were Manipuris and some said Ghoorkas, and for some time we did not know, but for the first time fate favored us. They turned out to be the men from Cachar, and we were saved, but not one moment too soon. I think that was the worst moment of all, and I felt as though I must break down utterly but food and some brandy brought me to my senses, and I was all right. We had still eight days march before us to get to British territory, but though we have been

FIRED ON ALL THE WAY

it has been an easy time compared with all we went through before, and yesterday we reached the British territory, and I took off my clothes for the first time in ten days last night. I forgot to say that before we had been out of the Residency an hour we looked back to see it in flames, and I knew that everything we had was lost, and my life was the only thing left. There is fearful excitement here over it. People say nothing so awful has happened since the mutiny. Now it remains to be seen what is to be done about getting back the prisoners, and my anxiety on this account I can't express. People say they will be all safe, but until I see Frank again I shall not be content. Of course, all idea of going home is done for. I am going down to Calcutta to get some clothes, as I am literally destitute, and then return either here or to Shillong to wait for news of Frank; but it is simply awful living in suspense like this, and I almost wish I were a prisoner too. I am feeling terribly worn out and ill, but have made an effort to write this, and let you have as full particulars as I know how.

FROM OTTAWA.

The Doings in Parliament Yesterday—Other News from the Capital.

OTTAWA, May 13.—Mr. Flint moved for correspondence respecting fishery bounties. He complained that bounties were paid earlier this year than usual, right before the election, in fact, and that under haste and zeal were shown by officers in distributing the money to the honest elector.

Hon. Chas. Tupper agreed to bring down all correspondence. He then proceeded to explain that he had been often asked by the fishermen to have the bounties paid earlier in the year. In 1890 the bounty had been paid much earlier than ever before and the fishermen had been very grateful for the change, but had asked that the money be paid still earlier if possible, in order that they might get the benefit while they were fitting out for the season's work. The minister then pointed out how, by adopting new arrangements as to his departmental staff, he had been able to hasten the work in accord with the plans made and announced. He had further to say, as he had said the other day, that it was the intention of the department to pay the bounty in every future year as was done this year. If any member could show that an officer connected with the distribution of bounty had not done his work fairly and honestly, irrespective of party, he would be glad to have the instance brought to his attention.

Mr. Perry of Prince Edward Island said that officers in his county had refused to grits, the bounty legally due them. Mr. Perry was not able, or not willing to give names to back up his charges, though several times asked to do so by Mr. Tupper.

Another motion discussed was railway service in Eastern Nova Scotia, introduced by D. C. Fraser, who spoke of the infrequency of trains, and the delay at Truro of trains from the Eastern extension.

Mr. Stairs of Halifax strongly endorsed the claim for better service, pointing out the importance and extent of the territory affected.

Mr. McCarthy introduced his bill relating to the Northwest Territories. He referred to the long discussion that took place last session, observing that many members had taken exception rather to the preamble of last year's bill than to its substance. He had therefore left out the preamble this year. The first clause of the bill repeals the provision authorizing the use of two official language in the Northwest. These provisions, he said, were calculated to perpetuate race distinctions which otherwise would die out as they should. He had no desire to restrict the use of French or any other language if the people desired to use it, but only to preserve the unity of official language in the west, and to check influences calculated to produce disintegration. The other clause of his bill related to schools in the Northwest. It was not proposed to break up separate schools established in mixed communities or to prevent by Canadian law the establishment of other schools. All he proposed to do by his bill was to leave the question of education entirely with the Northwest assembly.

The bill was read a first time on motion, seconded by Colonel Fred Denison, one of the members for Toronto.

Sir John Thompson will bring down the correspondence relating to title and ownership of the foreshores of the dominion and beds of harbors and rivers. Some provisions incorporated in last year's measure on this subject had been found unsatisfactory to one of the provincial governments, and the matter had therefore been kept in abeyance. It was hoped that an amicable arrangement would be reached on the question.

The minister of finance hopes to bring down the estimates on Friday, though he says he may not be able to do so till Monday.

The minister of justice informed Sir Richard Cartwright to day that correspondence with the United States would be brought down as soon as consent was given by Westminster and Washington. Permission had been asked and, if not received, papers in regard to which permission had been obtained, would be on the table.

A significant answer was given by Sir Hector Langevin today to a question asked by Roy McLennan of Glengary. It appears that the Beauharnois canal, which passes around the south side of the rapids in the St. Lawrence, enabling crafts to make their way up stream, has a rock bottom and cannot be cut to the depth which the government canal policy contemplated. It has therefore been found necessary to construct a canal on the north side of the river, in the county of Soulanges. Sir Hector stated to day that an order in council authorizing the construction of a new canal had been passed, a survey had been made, and construction would be proceeded with. The canal is estimated to cost $4,800,000.

Mr. Flint's bill, amending the Canada Temperance Amendment act of 1888, is for the purpose of removing spiritous liquors and alcohol from sections C and E of that act, and to regulate their sale by physicians, druggists and chemists by a separate clause, which provides that intoxicating liquors and alcohol for medicinal or mechanical purposes shall only be sold under restrictions similar to those enforced against vendors under the Scott act.

THE COMMAND of the Anglo-Belgian expedition to the head waters of the River Congo in Africa has been given to Captain W. G. Stairs by the King of the Belgians. It is expected that the work of this expedition will take two years to complete. The European members of the party were to sail from London to day for Zanzibar and thence march inland for seven months to Katanga.

MR. THOMAS F. ALLEN left today for Tobique where he is to take charge of the fishing grounds of the Tobique Salmon Club, which extend along Tobique River, Green River, and Green Lake. Mr. Allen will remain there during the summer.—Bangor Commercial.

THE WIFE of a Darmouth (Halifax) man named Thomas Lalor, recently confessed to her husband while she was supposed to be dying, that she had another husband living when she married him. The woman is now recovering and Lalor says he will not live with her.

MR. JOHN BROWN, of Chegoggin, N. S. has just clipped eleven pounds of wool from a one-year old sheep.

Purify The importance of keeping the blood in a pure condition is universally known, and yet there are very few people who have perfectly pure blood. The taint of scrofula, salt rheum, or other foul humor is heredited and transmitted for generations, causing untold suffering, and we also accumulate poison and germs of disease from the air we breathe, the food we eat, or the water we drink. There is nothing more conclusively proven than the positive power of Hood's Sarsaparilla over all diseases of the blood. This medicine, when fairly tried, does expel every trace of scrofula or salt rheum, removes the taint which causes catarrh, neutralizes the acidity and cures rheumatism, drives out the germs of malaria, blood poisoning, etc. It also vitalizes and enriches the blood, thus overcoming that tired feeling, and building up the whole system. Thousands testify to the superiority of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier. Full information and statements of cures sent free.

Your Blood

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 CONSUMPTION

A GREAT FLESH PRODUCER PLEASANT TO TAKE. ENDORSED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS—PRICE 50 CTS

Lace Curtains Cleansed or Dyed any desired Color.

A SPECIALTY MADE OF Cream or Ecru Shades

Which we warrant not to fade.

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.

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.

LONG WANTED —AND— NOW INVENTED.

A Cloth Waterproof Hat, that would be light, stylish and durable. Our Seamless Rubber Hats meet the want. Call and see them. Also our FISHING TACKLE. ESTEY & CO., Rubber Goods and Mill Supplies, 68 Prince Wm. street.

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.

HATS. 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.

HANGING LAMPS.

READ! A big bargain in HANGING LAMPS; a special line just opened at $2.50 each, at FRED BLACKADAR'S CROCKERY STORE, 166 Union Street.

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

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 Laster, 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.

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

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

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Cheneille Curtains in all the new colors;
Swiss Aplique Curtains, elegant designs;
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The designs are all private, and as I have had 25 years experience in buying and only buy from manufacturers and in large quantities. I am in a position to sell as low as any one in the trade if you want reliable goods.

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The Largest and Most Complete Business Sign Establishment in the Maritime Provinces, White Enamelled Letters —FOR WINDOWS.— Prices put on with our Enamelled Cement, and warranted not to fail off.

1 INCH LETTER	12 CTS	
2 do.	do.	20 "
3 do.	do.	27 "
4 do.	do.	33 "
5 do.	do.	42 "
6 do.	do.	50 "

LARGER SIZES, SPECIAL RATES. D. M. RING, Sign and Show Card Painter, 59 QUEEN STREET.

The above Enamelled Cement is of English make and controlled solely by me. Letters placed with it need no stayed nor blister to keep them from slipping on a glass surface. Warranted not to drop off. Letters and Cement shipped to any place in the Provinces.

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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.

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.

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

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

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FOR SALE. A BARGAIN. The ENGINE and BOILER lately in use in the GAZETTE Office. The Engine is 3 H. P. and the Boiler 4-H. P. Both in excellent condition. For price &c., apply to the EVENING GAZETTE OFFICE.

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'91. SPRING STYLES. '91. NOW OPEN.—All the Latest Shapes ENGLISH AND AMERICAN Fine Soft and Flexible Stiff Hats. —ALSO— *Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas, etc.* LOWEST PRICES. Robert C. Bourke & Co., 32 KING STREET.

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