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POOR DOCUMENT

Do not fail to Read the opening chapters of BRETON MILLS, the Greatest of Serials commenced last week.

The Saturday Gazette.

RIDER HAGGARD'S THREE LIONS Will be published complete in the next Gazette.

Vol. I.—No. 40.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1888.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

RUBBER GOODS: MILL SUPPLIES:

BOOTS AND SHOES, CLOTHING of all kinds, CARRIAGE APRONS, KNEE RUGS, CAMP SHEETS, BED AND CRIB SHEETING, TUBING, STRINGS, WRINGER ROLLS, CARRIAGE CLOTHS, APRONS, BIBS, HATS, HAT COVERS, And all conceivable kinds of RUBBER GOODS; also OIL CLOTHING.

RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING, DISTON'S SAWS, EMERY WHEELS, RUBBER, LINEN AND COTTON ROPE, MACHINE OILS of all kinds, FILES, STEAM PACKINGS, AND MILL SUPPLIES of all kinds.

Liberal Discount to Dealers.

ESTEY, ALLWOOD & CO., PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

AN AMERICAN SERIAL!

THE BRETON MILLS.

A Romance of New England Life.

BY CHARLES J. BELLAMY,

Editor of the Springfield (Mass.) Daily News.



The above sketches, taken from among the pictures appearing in the story, will sufficiently indicate the character of the illustrations.

COPYRIGHTED AND ILLUSTRATED.

This paper will shortly begin the publication of a Serial Story with the above title, and of intense interest. Each chapter is alive with excitement and the plot moves on with a power and spirit which will, we believe, make this one of the most acceptable serials we have ever offered in these columns.

THE BRETON MILLS

Is a story that will satisfy the popular demand for intense interest in each installment. The scene is laid in a New England factory village. Both the employing class and the class of the employed furnish actors in the thrilling romance, and the reader's interest will be closely held all through the changing scenes of the story. While not taking sides on the questions interesting working people, which are touched upon in the story, the author dissects the pathetic elements of the life of the poor with fearless hand. Still his romance, after all, is a romance of love, and all else in the story is only introduced to solve the problem of one man's devoted and faithful nature.

ILLUSTRATED BY CUSACHS

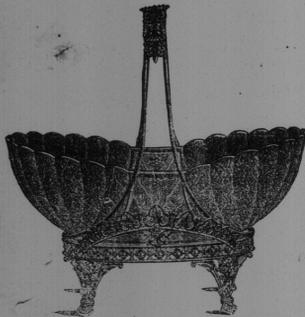
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THIS WEEK! THIS WEEK!! THIS WEEK!!!

The Genuine Acme Skates.

The Only Reliable SELF-FASTENING SKATE in the Market.



SILVER PLATED WARE,

English and American Patterns

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BEST QUALITY. LOW PRICES.

McAVITY & SONS, 13 King Street, St. John. N. B.

THE GRAND LAKE.

THREE DAYS IN THE HEART OF THE PROVINCE.

The Resources, Scenery and Industries of a Contented and Happy People.

When Acadia was in the occupation of the French, in the latter part of the 17th century, Seigneur Villebon erected a fort on the north bank of the Jemseg, through which the waters of Grand Lake are poured into those of the Saint John; he garrisoned the place, formed an alliance with the Indians, and strove, vainly, to hold the river against the encroachments of the English. It is no wonder that Villebon was so strenuous to keep possession of the Saint John. The French had selected the most beautiful sites and most fertile territory in the province for their occupation. The country about the Jemseg and Gasqueton on the opposite bank of the main river, and at Indian Point, near the foot of Grand Lake, and at Nashwaak, opposite the city of Fredericton, rivalled in picturesqueness and pastoral advantages the most favored districts of old France. The settlement in the vicinity of Indian Point was made by Sieur de Preneuse, a young Parisian from whom it took its name, and the lake was christened Lac Preneuse in his honor. At the domain that so long since passed from the occupation of this adventurer, relics of his time are not unrequently unearthed, as well as of the Indians that preceded him, in the form of stone arrow heads, hatchets, chisels and tomahawks. Almost on the very site of Sieur Preneuse's stronghold there is standing to-day the first frame house ever erected on these shores, but for many years it has been unoccupied. By a channel two miles in length, which is cut through the swamp, through which vessels of light draught are able to pass, and which is shaded by stately elms, birches and maples, entrance is effected from near Indian Point to Maquisit Lake, five miles long and two to three miles wide, which is likewise connected by a thoroughfare with French Lake which is hardly inferior in size. These lakes have most romantic surroundings and teem with all the varieties of fish known in the St. John. The straits between Maquisit and French Lakes abound in surprises, while in the wilderness which stretch back from the beautiful farms that skirt their shores and in the open fields, the sportsman never fails to secure an abundance of such game as partridges, hares, woodcock and snipe, while those in pursuit of larger game have, not unrequently the satisfaction of bringing down a caribou, a bear, or even a moose, all of which, in spite of the encroachments of civilization are still found in many parts of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Grand Lake is thirty miles in length and three to nine miles in width. Its shores are indented with many beautiful coves and bays, some of which penetrate far inland. Douglas Harbor, a few miles above Indian Point, and its neighborhood, have been sketched time and again by artists of the highest celebrity. The old 'Gimlet Tavern,' near by, has furnished themes for many a traveller's tale, (it has supplied entertainment for man and horse for near three quarters of a century) and its doors are still open to the passing guest. To-day it is known as the Lakeside, and is one of the pleasantest of country hostries, but as we lounge in its flower perfumed rooms we are haunted by the ghosts of their occupants of decades ago. Leaving the Lakeside, and proceeding toward the head of the lake, the Ke 'hole is passed—a bridged channel, thirty feet wide, through which Keyhole Lake, about two miles long, one mile wide and swarming with eel and pickerel, has its outlet to the larger body of water at the right. Thence the road winds along for miles on a sea wall from ten to thirty feet in height above the lake to Sypher's Cove where, on a high bluff overlooking the broad expanse of water is situated one of the first burial grounds ever opened in this romantic region. How and when the sea wall to which reference has been made, was formed is a matter of speculation. It has neither increased nor diminished since the country was first explored and it is overgrown with gnarled and knotted oaks, birches and maples of

an apparent growth of two or three centuries.

A few miles above Sypher's Cove the tourist comes to Newcastle, the principal shipping point of the neighboring coal region, which is 40 miles square. Near by the head of the lake is reached, where its principal feeder is Salmon River, which is navigable by large steamers to Chipman, fifteen miles from its mouth. Salmon River has many tributaries which abound in trout and in the bordering wilderness there are many sylvan lakes thickly populated with the same species of fish ranging in weight from one to six pounds each. In some of the Salmon River marshes black ducks are so abundant, it is creditably reported that not unrequently as many as a dozen are brought down by a single shot returning from Chipman by the eastern shore of the lake, the tourist passes Cox's Point, with its lighthouse blinking over the water at the Gimlet tavern, Cumberland Bay. Young's Cove, (where Brigham Young first saw the light) Robert's Point, one of the most picturesque localities in British America, Jemseg, sacred to the memory of William Lloyd Garrison, who abode here for a time, and thence to Macdonald's Point, on the Washademoak Lake. One of the peculiar industries of Grand Lake is the capture and cultivation of eels. Great tanks are built at Indian Point, the Keyhole and Newcastle, in which the eels are kept alive and allowed to grow. The catch of each season ranges from twenty to fifty tons. Early in the winter they are taken from the tanks, frozen, and shipped to the Boston and New York markets where remunerative prices are obtained. The dead and weak fish are dipped from the tanks every morning by means of landing nets, and it is while this is going on that the fish are seen to the best advantage, for every fin and tail is in motion moving upward and downward in one great mass. By means of poles stretched from one opening in the ice to another tons of pickerel are caught every winter in Grand Lake, which are likewise frozen and marketed in Boston and New York.

THE BRETON MILLS.

Summary of the Preceding Chapters.

Three laborers stand on the sidewalk in front of the fine residence of Ezekiel Breton, the wealthy mill-owner, gazing enviously through the wide-open windows into the brilliantly lighted parlors, where stands Mr. Breton, leaning against the mantel, near the silver candelabra, in earnest conversation with a tall, elegantly formed gentleman, whose daughter sits at the piano, while the son of Mr. Breton whispers to her that he has something of a startling nature to communicate to her. The young people retire to the cosy study, whereupon Philip Breton informs his fair companion that he intends to go in the disguise of a laborer, to a labor meeting to be held that evening. Philip runs away to his room, and a few minutes reappears in his disguise—the rough, ill-fitting clothes of a laborer, and is rather coldly received by the young lady, who, as she tells him pretty plainly, 'likes pretty things and graceful manners and elegant surroundings.'

Philip Breton found about sixty men assembled when he reached the hall where the meeting was to be held. Philip's disguise was so perfect that his father's workmen failed to recognize him, and in the course of a conversation with one of them he learned some hard truths concerning the relations between capital and labor. At the close of the meeting, Graves, the man with whom Philip has been conversing, invites Philip to his cottage for the night, thinking that he is in search of work, and, to Philip's intense chagrin and uneasiness, will take no refusal, but taking him by the arm, walks him off to his cottage, where Mr. Philip is introduced to Graves' daughter Jennie.

While the family are asleep, Philip makes his escape from his uncomfortable predicament, not however, without danger, as he is almost discovered by Jennie Graves, on his way down the stairs. (For the continuation of Breton Mills see page two.)

The Queen has sent to Lady Morell Mackenzie an Indian shawl, accompanied by a letter in which she says: 'The services which your husband renders to my son-in-law separate him often from you, and in order to show how high value the sacrifice he brings us, I send you this token of my regard.'

Some details are given of the Queen's approaching Continental visit. The Court Journal says that the expense of her visit, including all her outlays, will foot up £220 a day.

An unpleasant incident which has greatly affected the Pope, occurred at the Vatican the other day. As the Grand Master of the household of Prince Colonna was advancing to the throne of His Holiness to present a magnificent diamond jubilee gift on behalf of his master, he suddenly fell forward on his face, and when raised was found to be dead.

EUROPEAN ECHOES.

A FEW OF MANY EVENTS OVER THE WATER.

Things the European Correspondents Think Worth Citing.

London World.—I learn that Mr. Jos. Nolan, M. P., has been subpoenaed as a witness for the Crown in the dynamite conspiracy case, to be tried at the Old Bailey this month. It will be remembered that last season Mr. Nolan brought Hartkins, one of the prisoners, into the House of Commons, together with John J. Maroney, alias Joseph Melville, who is 'wanted' by the police. He not only passed these men into the gallery, but entertained them as his guests in the smoking-room of the House. He will now have an opportunity of explaining on oath his acquaintance with them, and his explanation will be awaited with interest. He is by no means an insignificant member of the Parnellite party, the Irish leader having personally assisted him in his election campaign, an honor which, I believe, was not extended to any other member of the phalanx. The reason Mr. Farrell gave for taking part personally in the contest in Louth was that he had received signal help during his visit to America through the valuable introductions given him by Mr. Nolan.

The Prince of Wales is back for a few days preparing for his departure for Cannes, or rather for Monte Carlo, where it is expected that he will spend more of his time. The testimony of Herr Fuchs in the recent suit in Vienna, where he said that he lost 100,000 thalers to the Prince of Wales last season, gives a considerable point to the stories about the Prince's fondness for a heavy game when he is away on the Continent. All that is left of fashionable London will go South when the Prince goes—at the latter part of the coming week. The Prince will return in time to hold his first levee on the 9th of next March. The Queen will hold a drawing-room on the 24th of next month, before her departure for Italy.

The Empress of Austria is present by the advice of her physician exercising herself in fencing, and for this purpose a fencing gallery has been prepared at the Castle of Genouille. Sometimes the Archduchess Marie Valerie also joins in the pastime.

Miss Curtin, whose brave conduct at the Moonlighting attack in which her father lost his life will be remembered, was married on Wednesday at Limerick. Mr. Justice O'Brien sent her a gold cross, as a token of appreciation, so it is presumed, of her behaviour during the terrible attack.

An extraordinary case of bargaining between two women, by which one relinquished in favour of the other, upon a monetary consideration, all claim upon her lawful husband, has taken place at Sheffield. The husband in question being out of work a few months ago, went out to Australia, and on his way out made the acquaintance of a young woman, who appeared to have formed a strong attachment for him. Finding that he was already in the bonds of matrimony, she suggested, it is said, that possibly the wife left at home would sell him to her, and he, jokingly, advised her to 'write and ask.' However, she did write, and the wife, possibly thinking that the value of a husband 10,000 miles away was not incalculable, and being of a frugal mind, not only wrote that she was willing to sell, but named her price, £100. This figure was too high for the fair colonist—for her purse at least, if not for her affections—and she replied by a bid of £20, which was at length accepted. The money was sent, and with it a document drawn up in legal form, setting forth that for the sum named the wife relinquished all future claim to her husband. This was signed by the wife, and sent back to Australia. The latest report is that the man and the woman have since been married.

Says the London World.—Plain signs are manifest to discerning eyes that the 'game of the National League is almost played out in Ireland, and that the complete supremacy of law and order is nearly achieved, thanks to the admirably vigorous administration of Mr. Bailefour. I suppose it is because the Parnellite cause is languishing that Henry exhorts the finest peasantry in the world 'to walk in the old ways,' which, however, are admitted to be 'rough and nasty ways,' and to 'keep hold of the blackthorn stick,' which simply means the bullet and the knife which have played so important a part in the agitation of the last six years. I should have more belief in Henry's sincerity, had he thus incited the Irish to murder an outrage, if he armed himself with 'a blackthorn stick,' and proceeded into Connaught to lead the peasants in person.

In another instance the Queen has just afforded fresh proof of her self-sacrificing liberality. After paying the cost of the statue of Prince Albert, the Women's Jubilee Offering was left with some £70,000 to the good. This belonged absolutely to her Majesty; it was subscribed as a personal gift to herself. But she declines to touch a single farthing, at her direction, the entire sum will be devoted to the support of an institution for the training and maintenance of nurses to attend the sick poor in their own homes.

THE SATURDAY GAZETTE, Published every Saturday Morning, from the office No. 21 Canterbury street, JOHN A. DOWNS, Editor and Manager.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JAN. 28, 1888

The SATURDAY GAZETTE is the only Saturday paper in the Maritime provinces, devoted exclusively to family and general information.

Contributions on all subjects, in which Canada is interested, will always be welcome. Correspondents will be obliged to send their articles as brief as the subject will allow, and are also particularly requested to write on one side of the paper only.

We want agents in every town in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. Liberal commission will be paid to the right people. Terms can be had on application.

Advertisements will find The Saturday Gazette an excellent medium for reaching their customers in all parts of the three provinces.

The Retail Price of The Saturday Gazette is TWO cents a copy, and it may be had at that price from all Bookellers and News Dealers in the Maritime Provinces, and from the Publishers on the street on the day of publication.

Advertisements desiring changes, to ensure insertion of their favors in The Saturday Gazette of the current week will be obliged to have their copy at the office of publication by Thursday noon.

Owing to the large demand for THE SATURDAY GAZETTE of last week which were enabled to supply, the opening chapters of THE BRETON MILLS OUBRE GREAT SERIAL we reproduced it in this issue.

EDITORIAL NOTES. It is reported from England, that notwithstanding the great popular success of the "Wild West" show, Mr. Coyle and his partner have cleared only the trifling sum of \$37,000.

Last week says the Epoch we cited the case of Daniel J. Grady, whose death was the direct result of a practical joke.

A SAD CASE, illustrating the harshness of the English law of inheritance, is reported in the London newspapers.

Rev. Lyman Abbott of Plymouth church and "The Christian Union," says: "The American daily papers are magnificent as reporters of daily history, but lack moral perspective."

Professor Hart deems the typical American journal of to-day "an attempt such as had never before been made in the history of the world to reflect society as it is."

Anthony Comstock writes rather petulantly: "I have suffered very much," he says, "from the gross misrepresentations of the press, and I cannot but believe that the news department of the majority of papers is conducted in such a manner as not to be reliable, and the class of news that are employed to gather the news is not of that high order that commends itself to the intelligent part of the community."

A KANSAS MAN'S SUIT.

A suit is to be tried in Kansas City which may furnish an important precedent. A commercial traveler was recently robbed in one of the streets of that thriving town, and he now claims damages from the corporation upon the principle that it is bound to protect the lives and property of its citizens and of the strangers within its gates.

The council did a wise thing in deciding to obtain legislation allowing them to grant the right of way through the public streets and over city property along the water front.

The Dominion Government need not be expected to act voluntarily. Kissing goes by favor and the yint who does not offer some inducement to her male escort is rarely kissed.

THE NEWSPAPER OF TO-DAY. A few weeks ago the Boston Globe sent a circular letter to Harvard professors and other gentlemen well known throughout the country, requesting replies to these three questions:

1. What is your opinion of the journalism of to-day? 2. How do you think the tone of the modern press can be improved? 3. What is your ideal of a newspaper?

Barrett Wendell, instructor in English, Harvard University, writes curiously that his opinion of American journalism is "low," that newspaper men lack "the sense of veracity," and that his ideal newspaper is something "not scandalous."

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THE SAUTERER.

It is the unexpected that always happens. The forecasts which we shall make this new year will, in the majority of cases, go wrong. We may think we can look as far into the future as most people, but when it comes to the time when 1889 is to be written on our letter-paper we shall be fain to confess that if we could have forecast 1888 as it really turned out we might have done much better.

But, unless she gets her swain to put the marriage vow into writing at once, she may expect to be jilted some evening. "For married people," he continued, "it will be a story year. Not only is Saturn triumphant, but Mercury will exercise a powerful influence throughout the ensuing twelve months."

THE DEATH OF DR. BOZDORF removes an old and well known citizen. The late gentleman was not only an active physician, but he was also a strong believer in the future of St. John.

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Burdock Blood Bitters. WILL CURE OR RELIEVE BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, HEADACHE, AND EVERY SPECIES OF DISEASE ARISING FROM IMPURE BLOOD.

HOLIDAY GOODS. Suitable for Christmas Presents. LADIES AND GENTS Dressing Cases, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Perfumes and Cologne, Engraved Cologne & Bay Rum Bottles.

A. C. Smith & Co., CHARLOTTE ST. The Victoria Skating Rink. WILL be opened for the season (weather permitting) on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 22nd inst., when a band will be in attendance on the usual afternoon and evening throughout the season.

PRICES OF TICKETS. Single Ticket to Shareholder, \$5.00; Shareholder's Family Ticket, \$10.00; Non-Shareholder's Family Ticket, \$7.00; Ladies' Tickets, each, \$1.00; Non-Shareholder's Ticket, \$4.00; Ticket to Lady Non-resident per week, \$3.00; Gentleman Non-resident per week, \$2.00; Non-Shareholder's Ticket, \$1.00; Ticket to be had at the Secretary's Office.

WORTH OF GOOD Ready-Made-Clothing. A Great Reduction to Clear Mens', Youths' and boys' Scotch, English and Canadian TWEED SUITS, OVERCOATS, ULSTERS and REEFERS.

500 Pairs Men's all-wool working Pants, from \$1.90 to \$3.50. Fine Cloths for Custom Work. Scotch and English Tweed Suitings, Corkscrew and Diagonal Suitings, Beaver, Pilot, Meltons and Nap-Cloth Overcoatings.

Now Opened. All our Annuals for 1887, including Boys' Own, Girls' Own, ST. NICHOLAS, Chatterbox, &c., &c. Procure them early and avoid the Rush.

FOR SALE BY J. & A. McMILLAN. I'S HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION will be made to the Local Legislature at its next Session for an Act to incorporate the Canadian Gas Light and Heat Company, for the purpose of making Gas from oil or petroleum for the illumination of houses, streets, and public places in the town of St. John, and with such other powers as may be deemed necessary for the better management of the said company.

ESTABLISHED 1868. GEO. ROBERTSON & Co. WHOLESALE GROCERS AND West India Merchants. Office, 50 King Street, Warehouse, 17 Water Street.

Uptown Store, 50 KING STREET. Business Respectfully Solicited by Geo. Robertson & Co., Office 50 King Street.

WE HAVE TUMBLED down prices and will give by Lottery to our customers three valuable Prizes on the 31st day of January next. CHRISTMAS CARDS, One Cent.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, Twenty-five Cents. Our Large Stock includes PICTURES, MOUNTING, ROOM PAPER, BOOKS, and all kinds of GOODS, WORK, BOXES, WRITING DESKS. And a very large variety of other goods selling very cheap.

J. CRAWFORD, Portland, New Depot. MORE HEAT, Less Coal—Perfect Ventilation. THIS underground will be found for a few days at 21 Nelson Street, where it will be pleased to explain to those interested this new and wonderful Strout System of Heating and Ventilating.

For Christmas MIXED CANDIES, POP CORN, ORANGES, LEMONS, OYSTERS SHELLED. By the Quart or Gallon and sent home from 18 King Square. J. D. TURNER.

THOS. L. BOURKE, 11, 13 and 25 WATER ST. CHAMPAGNES. Leading High Brands—Qts. & Pts. MOSELLE, SAUTERNE and CLARETS, REIMS, BELFAST SOIDA, and CANTRELL and OCHREAN GUINER ALE.

AND WHOLESALE. The Leading Brands—Qts. & Pts. IRISH and SCOTCH WHISKIES, BRANDIES, HOLLAND GIN. JUST LANDING. Special Highland Blend Whiskey. GLEN-OLD SMUGGLER, THE "PROVOST," IRISH, "VICEROY," "SHAMROCK," IRISH, "GEO. ROE" & CO.

THOS. L. BOURKE, WHEN ORDERING YOUR Christmas Oysters, 5 KING SQUARE. Do not forget the New Oyster Store, 5 KING SQUARE. OYSTERS delivered to any part of the City and Portland. CHAS. H. JACKSON.

For Christmas Oysters GO TO S. BRUCE'S Oyster House, 9 King Square (North side). Oysters delivered to all parts of the City made on Family and Hotel Orders.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

A COLUMN OF GOSSIP AND HINTS FOR OLD AND YOUNG GIRLS.

What Women all Over the World are Talking and Thinking About.

In olden times it was considered the privilege of the bridegroom's friends to pull the garter from the blushing bride's knee, immediately after the wedding ceremony, and the man who was lucky enough to obtain it was looked upon with envy by his fellows. In those days garters were frequently adorned with precious stones, but this custom also fell in disrepute, and the garter sank into insignificance, until now fashion has again decreed that it shall come into prominence once more. Garters of the most costly and extravagant style are now all the go, and the windows of the leading jewelers in Paris are gorgeous with displays of unique and costly designs of garters and garter-buckles. The fashion garters were some time ago, and the responsibility for it is laid at the door of ex-Queen Isabella of Spain. That lady has been one of the leaders of fashion since she gave up the business of running a government, and the news is that she had given an order to a prominent jeweler in Paris for a pair of garters so studded with diamonds as to conceal the ribbons, set all the fashionable ladies agog. Immediately afterward they flooded the jewelers with orders as elaborate as their purses could afford, and now the garter-fever is all about. A Sun reporter called upon the leading jewelers recently, to ascertain the latest and newest styles. At Tiffany's, the manager said that orders for garters had been recently received which would rival in expense those reported to have been given by the European ladies. A number, he said, had been filled at a cost exceeding fifteen hundred dollars a pair. A great many garters have been sold for one thousand dollars, and a few for double that amount. He showed the reporter fifty different styles which he selected at random from the large stock. Some were quite moderate in price, but all were beautiful. "We have all sorts of customers for them," he said, "from tottering patriarchs to bashful young bridegrooms. Among the purchasers are many persons prominent in society. Some of the orders have entailed upon us a great deal of trouble and work, as we have had to employ special artists to get up the designs required. The old style of dividing a pair of garters is gaining ground again among betrothed couples. The young lady wears one and her sweetheart the other. The latter wears his, I believe, upon the arm." The garters are made with gold or silver buckles, and decorated to suit, or sometimes they are made of metal altogether. The ornamentation consists in engraving, flange work, and precious stones. Diamonds, rubies, and sapphires are the favorites, but pearls, emeralds, and the golden topaz are also used frequently. Appropriate mottoes, often understood by the giver and his lady love only, and declarations of love are among the inscriptions, which are often embellished with gems. One of the most beautiful and most expensive of those shown to the reporter was so cunningly made that the words of adoration were unnoticeable because of the sparkle of the diamonds unless closely scrutinized. The portrait of the lover is among the designs. Antique coins, appropriately set, with inscriptions on the reverse side, and laughable but artistic reproductions of insects are not uncommon. The most royal of all the designs seen by the reporter was made of small blocks of the purest gold, bound together by links of flexible gold. The links allowed the garter to be stretched to fit. Each block was a half-inch square and a quarter-inch thick. The lower side was smooth, with pretty bevelled edges. The top was worked into a mass of crusted gold, and contained three brilliant gems of largest size and purest water—a diamond, a ruby, and a sapphire. There were just a dozen blocks, and the links that connected them were sufficiently large to fill out the required length. Where the ends of the garter fastened together, a smooth shield of gold bore the monogram of the owner set in diamonds. The garter struck the top-most notch of beauty and artistic effect. It was also the most expensive the reporter saw. Crests set in diamonds are among the orders received from the select few who are supposed to be the leaders of New York society. The oldest and most unique affair is, however, the "Campanile bell." This is cut out of a block of gold. The tongue is frequently formed of a large gem. The gold is sufficiently hard to give out a distinct and clear tinkle when the bell is jostled. The idea is that the ring of the bell can be heard when the wearer moves about, and that will make it apparent to the initiated that she has on one of those costly garters, without her having to explain.

Concerning a Paris first night, George W. Smalley thus writes to the New York Tribune: "Few toilets were brilliant or even fresh. Fewer women were in full dress. Even in two of the stage-boxes there were ladies in mourning costume, as they commonly, or often, are on ordinary nights. In the balcony, bonnets were worn universally. A French woman has long since made up her mind that she can not uncover her head inside a theatre, except in a box. What seem-

THE HARBOR QUESTION.

A REVIEW OF AID. ROBERTSON'S HARBOUR STATEMENT.

The Harbor of St. John a Valuable Asset, but a Constant Bill of Expense to the Taxpayers.

The citizens of St. John are certainly indebted to Alderman Robertson for an exhaustive statement of the income and expenditures of the harbor of St. John. It is a pity that the chairman of some other civic departments would not also take the public into their confidence and give them the details of the expenditures and receipts of their departments. The evident intention of Alderman Robertson's array of figures is to convince the citizens that the harbor of St. John is a revenue producing asset, and consequently it is not advisable to put it into commission. Ald. Robertson is an accountant, and a man of intelligence. In attempting to prove that it is in the interests of the citizens to continue their ownership of the harbor, he must show that from a civild standpoint, he is simply making himself ridiculous. In 1882 he was convinced that it was in the best interests of the harbor and the city that the former should be put in commission. He voted for a commission and accepted the plan upon which the Dominion Act of 1882 was based. After the act had become law, he opposed the report of the delegation, who had obtained the passage of the bill through parliament on the very slim ground that the bill provided for the appointment of only one commissioner by the City of St. John, instead of two as the resolution of the council instructing the delegation stated. The report passed however, by a large majority. Looking over Mr. Robertson's past record, it is plain that he has changed his mind. Mr. Robertson makes the statement that the harbor paid the city last year the sum of \$10,404.20. That the surplus was this no one will question. But how was this surplus obtained? First by doubling the wharfage dues of every vessel entering the port. Mr. Robertson may credit into the same hole that some other anti-commission aldermen do and say the harbor dues have not been increased. True, the legal dues have not been increased, but prior to 18 months ago, when the council only changed half the wharfage dues allowed by law. By doubling the wharfage rates the City of St. John has been enabled to get \$2,500.00 more out of its property than the year previous. If these rates prevailed in 1882, the revenues of the whole harbor including fisheries and west side properties, which Mr. Robertson omits, would not exceed \$23,000 or \$25,000, less than in 1882. In other words the revenue has only been kept up by doubling the wharfage rates, and is not due to increased trade. Mr. Robertson omits to mention this fact. It will be generally admitted that the temporary benefits of such a plan will be not nearly equal to the trade of the port. It is also unfair for Ald. Robertson to omit from his report the west side wharves. Strictly speaking these properties are directly under the control of the city, and common lands of the harbor, but the wharves are part of the harbor, and no account of harbor revenues is complete without them. Were they omitted because they would show a declining revenue, or was it because they are not directly under the control of the harbor committee? In this connection it is just as well to point out that while the expenditure for repairs in the year less than \$1,500, it was in 1885 in the neighborhood of \$10,000, and further, that the average yearly expenditure for repairs in the past three years has been over \$3,000. Therefore had the wharfage rates not been doubled last year, and had the average amount been expended in repairs, then Ald. Robertson's balance of \$10,000 would have been reduced to less than \$2,000. At the best the apparent balances are fictitious and deceiving inasmuch as the taxpayer gets no direct benefit from it whatever. It may be of benefit to some generation away in the future, but the present tax-payers and the generation which follows will still have to go down into their pockets every year to help pay the bills of the harbor. Ald. Robertson says the net revenue of the harbor last year was \$24,005.57. Let us examine the statement and see how much the direct benefits are. Reed's Point wharf paid \$6,631.59. This money is held in reserve by the chamberlain to pay off city debt bonds accruing each year, the balance going to swell the Pettengill wharf sinking fund. Public wharf and pier, \$4,225.45. Every dollar of this money goes to pay interest and sinking fund. None of it is presently available to reduce taxation. North and South wharves \$820.52. This money goes into the general revenue account to pay interest and sinking fund on bonds issued on account of these wharves. This amounted last year according to Ald. Robertson's own statement to \$1,500, showing a dead loss on this account alone of upwards of \$675. Alderman's wharf \$926.85. Mortgaged to pay a special loan of \$2,870. The other revenues of the harbor are: Chamberlaine..... 478.57 Sydney Market wharf..... 11.00 North side..... 11.00 Harbor dues..... 3,588.84 Auctioneers dues..... 225.00 Retire..... 100.00 \$10,156.02

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Therefore of the total net revenue of the harbor of \$24,000 there only went into the coffers of the city the small sum of \$10,156, and of this sum a part of the purchase money of the Sydney Market Wharf of \$800 is chargeable to this year's account. The balance sheet of the harbor and the annual assessment would be something like this: Net Revenue of the Harbor..... \$10,156.02 To be deducted: Cost of Management of Harbor, \$2,754.81 Interest on account..... 6,154.16 Loss on Market Wharf..... 867.74 \$9,282.45 This way of figuring makes a decidedly different showing from that of Ald. Robertson, but it is nevertheless the correct way in which to view harbor finances. It is not disputed that the harbor of St. John is a valuable property not that the revenue last year was in the neighborhood of \$35,000. The point we desire to make clear to the citizens is that no matter how much the revenues of the harbor amount to they are all absorbed to pay interest, and that instead of being a source of revenue to the city the harbor in reality costs the taxpayers at least three thousand dollars a year under the present system of management. It would be otherwise if the harbor were put into commission. The city would of course lose the revenue but the purchase money, when invested, would go to the sinking fund that the assessment could be reduced by EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS immediately, and in the course of three or four years the reduction in the annual assessment would be upwards of \$25,000. This statement can easily be proven correct, and we challenge Ald. Robertson to prove otherwise, or to gain say what has already been said in this Gazette. There is not the slightest doubt that the harbor commission would be the greatest boon the taxpayers of St. John could obtain, and the sooner the question is taken in hand by the citizens and galvanized into life again the better for the future of the harbor. To organize the commission is not only the best but the very best thing that can be done in the interests of the harbor and trade of the city, but it is the very best thing also for the citizens. Let the question be taken up divested of its political tinsel and tested on its merits. No sane man who has ever given the question sufficient consideration to master it but knows that we state the truth.

Literary Notes.

Lord Brassey is preparing for the press the last journal of his late wife, Lady Brassey.

Mr. E. C. Steadman has been enabled to devote a few spare hours to verse lately, and he contributes to the current number of the Independent a poem in commemoration of Lord Byron's hundredth anniversary. Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson enters the lists against the realistic writers in the February number of Scribner's. His arguments against realism in fiction are similar to those used by John Burroughs in a recent issue of The Epoch. The first English daily paper ever published will be not nearly equal to the appearance in that city. The name of the new journal is the Morning News. Mr. Ruskin has written for the Magazine of Art an article on "The Black Arts." It is to be illustrated with reproductions of three of his own original drawings. In spite of what the Alibonnetum calls "the patent absurdity" of the theory, Messrs. Sampson, Low & Co. intend to bring out an English edition of Mr. Donnelly's volume, and the author is going over to London to defend his views in person. The author of "Margaret Kent"—who is reported to be Mrs. Ellen Olney Kirk—has a new novel which Ticknor & Co. will publish immediately. It is entitled "Queen Money," and is a study of society in New York city. Another story just coming from the Ticknor press is Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward, 1887-1887." It is understood that it is a weird in character. Sir Frederick Pollock, when visiting Tennessee one day, asked the poet which he preferred of his two poems, "Enoch Arden" and "Aylmer's Field." Tennyson frankly replied "Enoch Arden," which he thought was very perfect and a beautiful story. "Aylmer's Field" had given him more trouble than anything he ever did. At one time he had to put it aside altogether for six months; the story was so intractable, and it was so difficult to deal with modern manners and conversation. The Indian relative was introduced solely for the sake of the dagger which was to be the instrument of the lover's suicide. Pretty Kitchens. There is no objection to a pretty kitchen, or to a girl filling one up with bric-a-brac, if she keeps it free from dust. A kitchen, to those who do the work in it, is a living room, and why should it not be made convenient and pretty? If the kitchen is a comfortable, cheery room, most girls will take a pride in keeping it so. Give them pink colored tissue paper for the shelves if they wish it, and a fancy lamp shade to rest by after the kitchen is tidied up for the night. See, too, that they have convenient utensils to cook with, a good clothes wringer and plenty of cloths, and a good stove. It will pay you well to look after these things in the girl, wholesome dishes that will come out to the table well cooked. Many girls have to do with makeshifts that you would not think possible for you to rest that our servants have. If not appreciative at first, they may learn to be so.—Detroit Tribune.

MANKS & CO., Ladies' Astrachan Jackets, GENTLEMEN'S COATS, ASTRACHAN, COON, DOG, WOLF AND LAMB. Coat Linings, Collars and Cuffs, Gloves and Mitts. Beaver Capes, Muffs, Collars and Stoles. BLACK MARTIN, CAPES, MUFFS, and COLLARS. Seal Muffs, Capes and Collars. Also a large line of Cheap Capes, and Muffs, Gray Wolf and Buffalo Robes. 50 KING STREET.

DOWLING BROS. Have received and are Now Selling at the Lowest Cash Prices A NUMBER OF GREAT ARTICLES IN DRY GOODS FOR THE XMAS SEASON. WOOL FASCINATORS; FUR CAPES; LADIES' WOOL GLOVES AND MITTS; KID GLOVES; FUR MITTS; COLLARS AND CUFFS, for Ladies and Gentlemen; LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY; LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S SILK UMBRELLAS; SILK, HANDKERCHIEFS; GENTLEMEN'S SILK SCARVES; GENTLEMEN'S CASHMERE MUFFLERS; GENTLEMEN'S CASHMERE SUSPENDERS; LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S MERINO AND LAMBS' WOOL UNDERWEAR. We have reduced a special line of DRESS MATERIALS From 15c. to 10c. per yard to clear. At 49 Charlotte St., City Market Building.

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE, 60 and 62 Prince William Street. BUILDERS' HARDWARE: A full line of above in LOCKS, HINGES, KNOBS, GLASS, NAILS, PAINTS, OILS, and the numerous goods comprised in this Department. HOUSEKEEPERS' HARDWARE: In TINWARE, AGATEWARE, KITCHENWARE, FIRE IRONS, COAL VASES, DISH COVERS, &c., &c. PLATED WARE: Best SPOONS, FORKS, &c. in many designs; CASTERS, CAKE BASKETS, BUTTER COOLERS, ICE PITCHERS, and a variety of other articles, a large stock always on hand; FINE CUTLERY, Table and Pocket; SILVER GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c. Call and Examine our Stock. Prices as Low as any in the Trade. SPORTING GOODS, suitable for the Season. Wholesale and Retail.

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