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# WOLLESTOOK GAZETTE.

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NO. 1.

## The Wollestook Gazette,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY, IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
SAINT JOHN GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

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THE WOLLESTOOK GAZETTE,  
P. O. Box 578, St. John, N. B.

It is now a year since this paper was first issued merely as an experiment, in order to determine if it were possible to permanently edit a Grammar School monthly paper.

We have—that the dignity of the present senior class might be upheld—resolved upon continuing it, trusting not only that the public will accord to us the same generous patronage that was bestowed upon the former editors, but also hoping that a more lively interest will be taken in this, the only school-paper in St. John. And this brings us to the consideration of another particular. It is the desire of the present editors to make this a representative school-paper of St. John, and to this end we would earnestly solicit contributions from all the higher schools.

Owing to some difficulty in procuring advertisements, we have been somewhat tardy in issuing this, the first number, for which we now apologise.

LETTERS are now sent from the United States for the small sum of two cents. Canada should follow the example thus set.

THE Polymorphian Club have erected a drinking fountain at Haymarket Square lately, which is a credit to themselves and a useful ornament to the city. Situated as it is in the direct track of teams

from the country, this fountain will be a boon to both man and beast.

A FEW weeks ago the boys of the Grammar School who purpose trying for the prizes offered by Messrs. Jack and Ellis, for the best essays on a trip to the country, visited Partridge and Manawagonish Islands. They took notes of the most important things they saw, and at the same time enjoyed themselves roaming about. No doubt their essays will be quite interesting.

THE Library in connection with the Debating Society has now reached a very respectable size. Its shelves are filled with a variety of useful as well as entertaining books. The most of these were purchased with the funds of the Debating Society; the Grammar School Board of Trustees, however, kindly donated a large number; whilst the remainder have been given by friends of the members. Scholars of the Grammar School are admitted to the privileges of the library upon depositing the sum of one dollar with Mr. McLean, (as a guarantee against any damage that may be done to the books), and the payment of three cents per week. Contributions of books, periodicals, and other reading matter may be sent to the Editors of the WOLLESTOOK GAZETTE.

### THE SCHOOL EXHIBIT AT THE EXHIBITION.

Among the most interesting exhibits at the Exhibition was that which came under the head of "Work of the Schools,"—interesting to the young because "We" did it; to the elders because it showed what "We" could do in that line at school. Apart from this natural interest, the visitor as he passed swiftly from one exhibit to another, paused beside the stand laden with neatly written exercises, carefully drawn maps and charts, and specimens of needle-work in all its branches, and as he turned the pages of many exercises his thoughts slipped back to the dear old school-house where he was taught little beside the Golden Rule, and

he thought "How far ahead of my day are the boys and girls of the present."

To the Victoria School was justly accorded the palm for best and most complete exhibit in all departments, and the work of the pupils in that building was certainly most pleasing; but their victory was no easy one, for the Woodstock schools crowded their more fortunate sisters very closely, showing work of the utmost neatness, the more praiseworthy, perhaps, as it was not gotten up for the occasion, but was an exhibit of Exercise Books in which the daily work was entered, in some cases since January.

It is to be regretted that this department of the Exhibition was left without a person in charge. In a very short time the work became soiled and torn from constant handling, and we regret to say not a little of it proved too much for the strength of the morals of those who saw it, admired it, and—may not this fact be the work's highest commendation—it is missing.

For the GAZETTE.

#### INDIAN RELICS FOUND AT BOCABEC.

The Natural History Society decided to form a camp at Bocabec, the peninsula between the Bocabec and Digdegnash rivers, and about twelve miles west of St. George, Charlotte County. This camp was to last a fortnight on a "Kitchen-Midden" which contained the ruins of an Indian Village. Here we proposed to dig for Indian Relics in the shape of stone implements, pottery, bones, etc.

Having reached our destination, we pitched our tents, had supper and waited for the rest of the party, who, having gone by water, did not arrive till late in the evening, so there was no work that night. The next morning we were up early and after breakfast began search for the "Indians." We found quite a number of stone flakes and a stone lance-head, broken. The flakes are easily distinguished from stones broken by accident, as they have concave sides and sharp edges, and are the chips broken off by the Indians in making their weapons. The lance-head is distinguished by being larger than the arrow or javelin-head and is of a long oval shape about two and a half inches in length. Upon digging into the Kitchen Midden or shell-heap—for these Indians lived chiefly upon shell-fish—we found a great many bones of different kinds of animals, a lozenge shaped stone arrow-

head and a netting needle. The arrow-head was fastened in this way: The wooden shaft for the arrow was split, the arrow-head inserted into the cleft and a sinew bound round it there is sometimes a notch in the arrow-head to fasten it more securely to the shaft. The netting needle, nearly eight inches long, was of bone and had a hole in it probably made by a pointed flake or stone awl. The next day, still working on in the kitchen midden, we found a piece of pottery, six inches across, which was unluckily broken into fragments in getting it out. There was also a layer of olive-grey sandy clay, used for making pottery. In the hut-bottom we found a splendid war-arrow-head one and a quarter inches long, serrated and notched at the sides to retain the sinew more firmly. There were also a carnelian scraper, used for cleaning skins, two or three stone knives and numerous pieces of pottery. On these lasts were several designs, one resembling a feather stitch and another basket work. On Thursday we worked all day, finding a scraper, a slick-stone for smoothing skins and a long pebble marked with a lozenge-pattern. On the following day we worked in the hut bottom and found that the hut was eight feet in diameter and all around the outer edge, except at the door, were banks of gravel eight inches deep, for dry places to sleep on. Among the morning's find were a piece of netting needle, a sewing needle about one and a quarter inches long, a bone bodkin one and a half inches long, two spear-points, numerous bone stone-flakes, and pieces of pottery, and a peculiar bone implement the use unknown, pierced at one end and having a long groove at the other. On Saturday we found an arrow-head of this felsite and a large number of flakes of the same material. Sunday and Monday we did not work at the Indian Relics, but on Tuesday we found three lance heads, a large spear head, a stone axe two lance points, three pieces of harpoon (bone), a bone bodkin, a hammer-stone, a red jasper chipped "cove" and an implement the use of which is unknown. This was by far the most productive day of all. On Wednesday we cut a trench across to the other hut bottom, C. finding a rough stone axe. Thursday we went down to Minister's Island, where there was a shell heap, not very productive; and a large stone with various scratches on it resembling the letter R, evidently made by man. The next day was occupied by taking various measurements, and on Saturday we returned.

The village consisted of about thirty huts, built in rows of six each, but the number and place are

not certain for the sites of the huts were occasionally changed. These Indian shell heaps spread over a space nearly 200 by 150 feet; and there is nothing to show that the inhabitants knew anything of the white man nor of his articles for trade and barter.

W. D. MATTHEW.

For the GAZETTE.

#### A HOLIDAY TRIP.

After many anxious thoughts of how and where I should spend my midsummer holidays, I came to the conclusion to risk the dangers of the briny deep by crossing the extensive and dangerous Bay of Fundy. I, therefore, took passage in the good steamship *Empress*. In company with a number of other travellers we left the picturesque and historic shores of our noble city, amid a slight suspicion of our native fog. Nothing of any particular interest occurred till we reached that portion of the bay called Digby Gut, and passed the Digby lighthouse, and were safely moored alongside the Long Wharf, about four and a half hours after starting. I spent two very pleasant weeks in this pretty little town, with its trees and gardens in full bloom; but I consider the report of the abundance of cherries a "delusion and a snare," as they were not visible this year at least. However, I enjoyed the boating and bathing very much, and particularly one trip out in the Bay in a new fishing schooner, in company with a number of friends. We started with brilliant prospects in the fishing line. As soon as we left the wharf we were busy in managing our tackle, and having come to the spot selected by the skilled hands, we dropped our lines, and several members of the finny tribe were soon heard flopping on the deck. The fun grew fast and furious as the numbers of the fish increased, and in a short time any vessel passing might have taken us for a number of experienced Cape Ann fishermen. In the midst of our fishing, dinner was announced, and since our fair friends had done credit to themselves we enjoyed everything very much, from the novelty of the situation. In the meantime the wind having increased a little we sailed around inside the Basin admiring the scenery. After a while we sailed out into the bay, and the wind still freshening the little vessel began to pitch and roll somewhat, and alas a "change came over the spirit of our dream," and a number of the fair sex began, to

use a sea phrase, to look "white about the gills," showing a strong disposition to be confidential with the waves over the side of the vessel, so it was agreed unanimously to make for dry land as soon as possible. And it was a little amusing to see the difference between our start and our return, some of the jauntiest of us, who on our setting out had declared that they were "never" sea-sick, on our return qualified it by saying "hardly ever." One fact remained, however, to console us that we had brought home about fifty or sixty very fine fish, and for some of us the remembrance of a very enjoyable day. The time soon passed in watching cricket matches, in pic-nics, and in various games, and I resolved to take a trip to Yarmouth the distance from which to Digby is seventy miles, and connected with it by the Western Counties Railway. Having taken the train, I was soon on my way bidding farewell to Digby, its pleasant society, and kindly hospitality.

J. M.

For the GAZETTE.

#### THE STUDY OF CLASSICS.

"What is the good of Latin and Greek?" This question is often asked by the youth who attend schools in which these studies are taught. It is easily answered. Not only does the study of Classics develop the mind of a student, but it does more than this by preparing him to enter the society of men respected on account of their superior knowledge. A person who knows nothing about Latin and Greek, is placed at a great disadvantage if he take up the study of any scientific subject, by reason of the large number of names used, which are derived from these languages. Then, again, the student who is learning any of the European languages will find his knowledge of Latin and Greek very useful, and will be quite surprised at the amount of assistance received from it. At the present time quotations are often made in the newspapers from the Classics; if the reader cannot translate them, he has to pass over that which to others is a very interesting part of the article. The discipline given to the mind of a student taking a classical course of study is incalculable. There is no doubt but that a young man to be prepared for his work in life—no matter what that work may be—should be familiar with at least, the rudiments of Latin and Greek. Furthermore, a great deal of History and Geography can be learned by reading the works of such writers

as Virgil and Livy in the Latin, and of Homer and Xenophon in the Greek language. Lastly, their study is necessary for obtaining a proper knowledge of the nature and construction of our own language. For it is a well known fact among scholars, that a large percentage of the words used by the English speaking people of to-day, are derived from roots of classical origin. Besides the actual benefit received, much pleasure may be experienced in translating the works of the best writers in these ancient languages.

For the GAZETTE.

### CRICKET.

The Grammar School Cricket Club has almost proved a failure this summer, although it had a very prosperous beginning. At the opening of the summer holidays Mayor Jones showed his liberality by donating to the club a first class bat and ball. After the holidays quite a lively interest was taken in the Club, but it was soon quenched by the loss of the ball. The club played but one match game this season, and that was at Rothesay. It was badly defeated. Nevertheless, it was no disgrace as they had had but little practice. It was proposed to start a foot-ball club this fall in connection with the Grammar School, but the Exhibition broke into the time so suddenly that the season has almost slipped away without anyone noticing it. It is to be hoped that more interest will be taken next year, and that the club will be more prosperous.

A MEMBER.

(It is to be regretted that so little interest was taken in the Cricket Club this year, and we hope that next season will see the club in as flourishing a condition as it was last.—Ed.)

For the GAZETTE.

### CARLETON SKATING RINK.

Some of the enterprising young men of Carleton recognising the benefit derived from out door exercises have started an open air rink on the piece of land known as the mill pond marsh. They have built a dyke around the marsh, thus preventing the water from encroaching. At the gate there will be quite a large house containing the office and Ladies' and Gents' waiting-room. As there will be some necessary expenses in carrying on this

enterprise, a small admittance fee will be charged, while a season ticket will be issued to those wishing to attend regularly. The rink will be a clear open space considerably larger than the Victoria Skating Rink, and as the admission fee will be only a small sum it should be patronized not only by the people of the west, but should also prove an inducement to those of the east side.

Wishing the Committee every success in their noble enterprise. I hope that it will take so well this season that by next winter they will be able to cover it over.

SKATER.

For the GAZETTE.

### SIMULTANEOUS vs. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

Which is the more expedient, a course of instruction which shall exact equal attainments in all subjects, or one which shall aim at respectable attainments in all and allow latitude for proficiency in a special branch or branches?

This is a question which has been much discussed in relation to colleges and high schools. As far as colleges are concerned it has been practically decided in favor of the specialist, more particularly in the old country institutions. For example at Oxford, which is noted pre-eminently for the opportunities afforded for classical and philosophical pursuits, but a very small amount of Mathematics and Science is required to obtain a degree. At Cambridge, where Mathematics is the specialty, a correspondingly small amount of Classics is required, while at Manchester, which has lately separated from the University of London, no Classics at all are required, but all attention is given to Science.

It may be said in answer to this that older countries afford more ample opportunities to the specialist than comparatively newer ones such as this. This may be, and it is quite true that in all American and Canadian Colleges a quarter of a century ago equal attainments in all departments of study were exacted for a degree, but to-day all or nearly all higher institutions of learning which have had an existence of that time have developed a specialty. Harvard has allowed all departments to fall behind in comparison with law. Princeton has become absorbed in philosophical pursuits under Dr. McCosh. McGill affords the greatest advantages to a medical student. Toronto University has followed the example of Oxford and Cambridge in the opportunities it affords for special courses in Classics and Mathematics, while many of the Colleges in the Western States of America, like Manchester, are devoting their attention exclusively to Science, and instances are numerous among institutions of less note, where, any advantages which at one time may have been afforded to a student in Arts have been quite nullified by the development of the colleges into theological seminaries.

In our own University at Fredericton where a good opportunity has always been afforded to specialists by the honor courses and the low minimum in all other subjects. A still better chance has been offered during the last year, by leaving optional the substitution of Science or Mathematics for the Greek of the Senior year, and further by allowing the graduate in Arts to offer for his Master's Degree any one subject in the curriculum.

Now all cannot, for various reasons, take a College course and by far the greater number of boys and girls can not even avail themselves of the opportunities afforded by the Grammar and High Schools, and the question arises should not these afford more opportunities to pupils (who when they leave them have their education completed as far as school is concerned) to pursue studies in those departments which shall be most advantageous to them in the several callings they intend to follow in after life. Up to a certain stage all will admit a respectable proficiency is requisite in all departments and of course all will not agree as to the limit of this, but I contend that sufficient should be attained in our advanced schools, and that in our highest school grades into which when pupils, especially boys, enter, they have very definite ideas as to the nature of employment they would wish or are destined to engage in. More latitude should be allowed than at present.

I think a cast iron course of instruction particularly injurious, especially in the highest grades, as it causes pupils to become mere machines and destroys all individuality. The evils of this would be less if teachers themselves were not bound to them by an odious system of payment by the result of his success by cramming into pupils at the sacrifice of his own individuality, like attainments in all branches, which is contrary to nature both in himself and pupil.

Take any teacher for example, and there is some subject he is more successful in imparting than any other. Why? because he excels in that or it is more congenial to him. Go into any school, I care not what may be the nature of the course of instruction, and you will find some subjects better taught than others.

I have gone into schools where nothing seemed to be known but Canadian History, into others where English Grammar and Analysis overshadowed everything else, and again there are those where Mental and Slate Arithmetic are thought the acme of perfection, but perhaps there are more where reading is the subject, where modulation and gesture approaching the theatrical are practised and sentiments evolved which probably never occurred to even the author of the passage. Are not pupils moulded on the same plan? All of them will attain moderate proficiency in the subject which is presented most vividly and those who have a decided taste in that particular direction will excel.

To give effect to this then the first thing to be done is to establish departmental teaching in the highest grades, where each teacher employed will be a specialist. The next is to afford opportunities to pupils to pursue those

studies most suited to their desire and that of their parents. Few are distinguished from varied attainments, but all great men have been great from some special quality, and I take the ground that while it may be quite possible for some minds to grasp all subjects equally well, by far the greater number will excel in some particular branch—to take an example—some may have a particular taste for classical studies and have very little ability for Mathematics, others may readily acquire Mathematics and have a dislike for Classics, and some delight in scientific research. I say further, though doubtless many will disagree with me, that while a pupil may have the ability to attain in equal proficiency all subjects that no pupil who has that inclination by nature will become eminent in any particular one.

#### PERSONALS.

Mr. Frank S. Scammel, of the Grammar School, is studying at Hallowell, Maine.

Mr. J. E. Cowan, formerly of the Grammar School, is studying Law with Dr. Tuck.

F. W. Frith, son of H. W. Frith, Esq., is pursuing his studies at Kings College, Cambridge.

Oscar White, a Grammar School student, is taking a Course at the Boston Institute of Technology.

Mr. Lawrence, son of Bela R. Lawrence, of this City, is a student at the Boston Institute of Technology.

Mr. Gerard G. Ruel, one of last year's editors of this paper is studying Law with Weldon, McLean and Devlin.

Messrs. Henry J. Taylor and John McIntosh, formerly of the St. John Grammar School, are studying at Edinburgh University.

Mr. J. W. Gallivan, Gold Medalist '83, is taking the graded course of three years study, at the Medical Department of the University of New York.

Out of a class of 22 Matriculants, at the University, Fredericton, this year, Messrs. Cushing and Richardson, (St. John), secured fourth and fifth places respectively. Mr. Cushing won the St. John County scholarship. The others who entered from St. John made good marks.

The United States Commissioner of Education reported 389 colleges or universities in that country in 1880. In proof that all of these are not what they pretend to be, a writer in a recent periodical speaks of them as "a cloud of mosquitoes instead of eagles" and "the whole earth would hardly support such a number of first class institutions."

The new law school, just opened at Dalhousie College, Halifax, should furnish the means for students to acquire a thorough legal training without being compelled to leave these Provinces to obtain it. Prof. Weldon, the Dean, is a ripe and enthusiastic scholar; and all that seems necessary to make the school at once useful and popular is a well-equipped library.

RENEWED life and energy have lately been given to the affairs of the Grammar School Debating Society, by the welcome presence of the Principal, Mr. McLean. The members feel very much indebted to him for his kindness in attending their meetings.

At the regular meeting of the Society held Friday November 2nd, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:—President, Frank Hall; Vice-President, J. King Kelly; Secretary, Harry Sheffield; Treasurer, Oscar Watson; Financial Secretary, J. Sinclair; Assistant Secretary, J. Henry.

It was in a Latin class, and a dull boy was wrestling with the sentence, "Rex fugit," which, with a painful slowness of emphasis, he had rendered "the king flees," "But in what other tense can the verb fugit be found?" asked the teacher. A long scratching of the head, and a final answer of "Perfect," owing to a whispered prompting. "And how would you translate it then?" "Dunno." "Why, put a 'has' in it." Again the the tardy emphasis drawled, "The king has fleas."

A CORRESPONDENCE column will be opened in connection with this paper. The editors will endeavor to answer any question which they consider to be of general interest to subscribers.

Any subscriber belonging to the St. John Grammar School may have inserted in this paper, at the option of the editors, notices of exchange. All subscribers not pupils of the Grammar School may have notices of exchange inserted under the same condition.

Communications, original essays, etc., will be thankfully received, and if the editors see fit the whole or a part will be published.

Rejected communications will in no case be returned unless accompanied by a stamp.

This paper will be run on a strictly cash system.

Money must accompany all subscriptions, advertisements, etc.

The name of the writer of any letter will not be published if the writer so desires.

We will not publish any letter unless the writer sends us his name in confidence.

The editors do not hold themselves bound to publish all or any letters sent to them for publication.

### FOOT-BALL.

Though rather late in the season for a club of this kind to be started; a meeting of the boys attending the Grammar School was held a couple of weeks back for this purpose. The result was that a club was organized under the name of the St. John Grammar School Foot-ball Club and immediately from thirty to forty boys joined.

Thus another link is added to the chain of amusements afforded to scholars of the Grammar School.

A ball was purchased and the work of practise commenced. Soon a challenge, to play a match on the morning of Saturday the 17th Nov. was sent to the Victoria Foot-ball Club, which being accepted the contest took place at the appointed place; and proved to be a very lively game, resulting in a tie. Such a deep interest in the welfare of the Club as has been evinced by both teachers and scholars of the Grammar School will, I feel sure, be lasting as indeed it should be for why should the Grammar School be behind other high schools in regard to the advantages for the physical training of the scholars.

A MEMBER OF THE CLUB.

For the GAZETTE.

### THE CLOTHES MOTH.

This moth, which is so well known to us all, as almost every house-keeper has experienced its ravages, is known to science as the *tenea flavifrontella*. The body is of a light buff color; the wings are long and pointed with a beautiful silken fringe which increases in length toward the extremities. These moths almost invariably lay their eggs in woollen material, although occasional specimens are found in masses of cotton. The larval form has a white body which tapers gradually at the extremities, while the head is a bright yellow. All woollen fabrics and furs should be carefully examined early in June and all eggs, which they may contain, destroyed. Dr. Harris recommends black pepper as a preventative for these insects; but I believe that powdered Camphor, or leaves of tobacco are better. To kill the moth itself a weak solution of Carbolic Acid should be used. Another little moth, which is often confounded with the above is the *tenea tapetzella*, the carpet moth. The fore wings of this moth are black banded with yellowish white, while the wings are gray. The larva of this moth feeds on carpets only.

OUR EXCHANGES.

The *Hamilton College Monthly*, edited by Miss Ella Ahrenbreak, of Texas, and Miss Mollie White, of Kentucky, has come to hand. It contains several good articles: "Taot," by Mary B. Robinson, and "Grandmothers," by Nannie Gastineau, are worthy of notice.

The *Classical*, of Hallowell, Maine, contains a good article, entitled, "October Woods," and also a short essay on "Cicero."

The *Sackville Argosy* publishes a very good essay on "Flowers." An article entitled, "A Canadian Student in London," is well written. We have received *The Sunbeam*, *The King's College Record*, *The Astrum Alberti*, *The Migma* and *The Philomathean Review*.

We are glad to welcome among our exchanges, the first number of the seventh volume of the *University Gazette*, an exceedingly fine paper published fortnightly by the students of McGill College, Montreal.

We have received the *Calendar* of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It contains a list of the names of past Graduates, courses of study pursued in the school etc., etc., and is well worthy of perusal.

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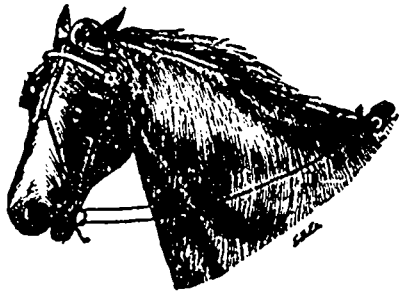
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