

# THE STORM HAS BEEN LONG GATHERING.

Russians of Many Races Have Shown Increasing Unrest Since War and Particularly Since Zernstovist Gathering---Nihilism's Eye Has Never Shut.

Internal unrest has played a sub-merged part in Russia ever since the beginning of the Russo-Japanese war on Feb. 16 last, but within the past three months the gravity of the situation and the determination of the populace to take advantage of the war being waged by the autocracy to further its own ends has been very evident.

The revolutionary rioting of the iron workers in St. Petersburg is the culmination of an industrial and political unrest that has been fermenting in Russia for several months. To begin with, it must be understood that Russia consists of many races, Russian only by the chance of birth. The Russian in general sees no reason why he should favor a war forced upon the country by Admiral Alexieff; but he sees in this war an excellent chance to increase his own liberty.

## The Outbreak.

The unrest apparent in Russia during the progress of the war reached the surface in the latter days of November, after Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky has succeeded Von Plehve as minister of the interior. The latter was assassinated on July 28, previously on June 16, Gov. Gen. Bobrikoff of Finland had been assassinated, and soon after Von Plehve's death the head of the government of Ekaterin-oslav, in southwest Russia, was killed. These assassinations were simply the unrest of individual revolutionaries flowering to the deed, but the death of Von Plehve led to the appointment of Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky as his successor.

The latter was at that time governor-general of the government of Vilna, and had been known for a long time to be strongly in favor of the increase of the zemstvo power. Immediately after his assumption of the portfolio of the interior he did something that had seldom been done in Russia. To the 43 presidents of the governmental zemstvos he sent invitations to meet him in St. Petersburg, and discuss the political situation as it affected them. The zemstvos correspond most nearly to the English county government, and this unwelcome invitation to their presidents bred an overabundance of enthusiasm. They arrived at St. Petersburg to the number of 108, thus failing to comply with the wording of the minister's invitation. Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky therefore refused to see them, but to show his good will, gave them the opportunity to meet privately, and promised them that any communications they chose to make to the Emperor would be personally delivered through himself.

That memorial, unprecedented as it was, reached the Emperor, and after pointing out the real needs of the country requested "the creation and maintenance of a specially elective body to participate in legislation." This memorial was received by the minister of the interior on Nov. 27 and was forwarded to the Czar.

## Emperor Replied.

On Dec. 26 Emperor Nicholas replied to the zemstvoists' memorial. Autocracy, according to this document, was still to be supreme; but, although the Czar thus disregarded the demands for a "constituent assembly," the reforms were important. The chief points in the ukase were: Raising of the former serfs to an equality with other citizens; greater freedom to the press; equal rights before the law, except in cases where the safety of the state is threatened; an increase of the zemstvos (county councils) and doumas (city councils) in local affairs, and a cessation of any discrimination on account of religion or differences in nationality.

This document was placed in the hands of the council of the empire for execution, an act which marked an accession to the body's power and made M. Witte, its president, almost supreme in Russia. The practical working out of the Czar's guarantees is still in the council's hands.

In this way the Russian common people have gripped time by the forelock and sought to get a hand into the political destiny of the country. Industrially the Russians have also been active in seeking more power, and have resorted to strikes. On Dec. 26 several thousands of workmen in the oil fields near Baku, Transcaucasia, went out on strike, demanding shorter hours and more pay. On Dec. 29 the strikers became turbulent, street car traffic in Baku was stopped and oil tanks were fired. The train service was resumed on Jan. 2. On Jan. 9 incendiaries destroyed 16 tanks of the Nobel company, and this brought the operators to concede a few points. The strike then continued quietly until Jan. 19, on which date the operators gave in, granting a nine-hour day to laborers and one of eight hours to skilled workmen. The employers were to furnish fuel, water, light and lodging allowances to the men; these were to be paid by the month, were to receive an average wage for the time lost during the strike and double pay for future overtime work.

A demonstration of workmen in Tiflis, also in the oil district, burned 44 oil tanks in order to aid the Baku strikers.

The strike that began on Jan. 16

at the Putiloff iron works was the first labor disturbance ever to occur in northern Russia, and its magnitude was apparent from the start, 12,000 men having joined it the first day. It is this strike that initiated the present rioting.

## The Nihilists.

That the Russian government's most dangerous enemies are not those it is fighting abroad, but are inside the borders of its own country, the course of political events has made more evident each year. This lurking enemy behind the scenes has for decades been gathering strength and waiting the cue to make a spectacular strike which it hopes may be startling and decisively final.

This enemy is the great body of the Russian people, who have for years had before them the ideals of the civilized world, and they have seized upon this hour of Russia's reverses abroad to attain their cherished desire. The present movement has been anticipated by the autocracy for years, and has been looked upon as a crisis that could not be evaded, but could only be postponed, and in it they saw the spectre of a revolution that might make the French revolution a holiday in comparison.

Nihilism never dies and never sleeps. For 40 years it has been acting with a concerned wisdom to educate the Russian lower and middle classes to take this step and carry the idea to completion. Instead of igniting a bonfire, among the lower classes, which would immediately be quenched by the government officials, a quiet campaign of education has been conducted among the civil and military officials. As a result the dissatisfaction has spread not only from the lower to the middle classes, but even to a large portion of the aristocracy.

## Army Officers Disaffected.

It is claimed that six out of every ten officers in the army of the Czar are in thorough, active sympathy with the principles for which the present-day Nihilists are contending, viz: A constitutional government and a code of laws similar to that of America, England or Germany—guaranteeing personal liberty and the freedom of the press.

These men put above the Czar their country and their people, and in lighting the torch which shall burn away the barriers to their liberty and advancement they will be but serving in the holy cause of freeing their country from the greed and oppression which for centuries have kept them stagnant and powerless.

The plan has been not to direct hatred against the Czar, but against the system of government. Thousands of printed pamphlets expounding every phase of the American system of government have been distributed at every opportunity, with a view to showing the oppressed people that, while in Russia all things are forbidden except a few which are permitted in America all things are permitted except a few which are forbidden. The students, who form a vital part of the government system, eagerly seek and help to distribute this literature. They have ever chafed against the edict which treats them as suspects and the military guards who hem them in, and they cherish firmly the ideal of attaining the same liberty enjoyed by student bodies in America.

The constitution of the United States has been used, sentence by sentence, to impress upon the minds of the people what can be done by a people who are free, and every event in American daily life which would teach a lesson, when contrasted with conditions in Russia, has been put in pamphlet form and distributed broadcast by trusted agents to quicken the hope of overturning the present system.

## Courtiers and Officials.

Not only are there men in every regiment of the Czar's army who are converts to the modern Nihilism, but they have entered every phase of court life and every branch of government service. With their eyes and ears open to all that went on about them, they have for years reported to Japanese officers, for they have for years looked forward to this war with Japan as the long awaited opportunity for an internal disturbance, to distract Russia's attention and expose her to several points of attack. Finland, Turkey, Bulgaria, Roumania, Poland—all are fertile fields and ripe for these disturbances.

Russia is governed by a Czar nominally, but in fact by his bureaucracy of which he is the slave. This bureaucracy is composed largely of the most corrupt class of the population. The grand dukes form a ring around the Czar, working together to serve their interests. A few of the Czar's ministers see the handwriting on the wall and have persistently stood for a compromise course in dealing with the malcontents, and this course has appealed to the Czar himself as the most judicious as well as in keeping with his desires, but so far the wishes of the "stand pat" element of the bureaucracy have prevailed. They have blinded themselves to the rising tide of opposition, and have said in effect: "Governments that yield are going to fail."

The employees of the Bari boiler works at Moscow began work yesterday morning, but the strikers forced their way into the works and ordered the men to cease work. They immediately complied.

## YOU CAN INTEREST HIM.

Any Man Over Fifty.

You can interest any man over fifty years of age in anything that will make him feel better, because while he may not as yet have any positive organic disease he no longer feels the buoyancy and vigor of twenty-five nor the freedom from aches and pains he enjoyed in earlier years, and he very naturally examines with interest any proposition looking to the improvement and preservation of his health.

He will notice among other things that the stomach of fifty is a very different one from the stomach he possessed at twenty-five. That great care must be exercised as to what is eaten and how much of it, and even with the best of care, there will be increasing digestive weakness with advancing years.

A proposition to perfect or improve the digestion and assimilation of food is one which interests not only every man of fifty but every man, woman and child of any age, because the whole secret of good health, good blood, strong nerves, is to have a stomach which will promptly and thoroughly digest wholesome food, because blood, nerves, brain tissue and every other constituent of the body are entirely the product of digestion, and no medicine or "health" food can possibly create pure blood or make a weak stomach replenishing the daily wear and tear of the body from a mass of fermenting half-digested food.

"No, the stomach itself wants help and in no round-about way, either; it wants direct, unmistakable assistance, such as is given by one or two Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal.

These tablets cure stomach trouble because their use gives the stomach a chance to rest and recuperate; one of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets contains digestive elements sufficient to digest 3,000 grains of ordinary food such as bread, meat, eggs, etc.

The plan of dieting is simply another name for starvation, and the use of prepared foods and new fangled breakfast foods simply makes matters worse, as any dyspepsia who has tried them knows.

As Dr. Bennett says, the only reason I can imagine why Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are not universally used by everybody who is troubled in any way with poor digestion is because many people seem to think that because a medicine is advertised or is sold in drug stores or is protected by a trade mark must be a humbug, whereas as a matter of fact any druggist who is observant knows that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets have cured more people of indigestion, heart burn, heart trouble, nervous prostration and run-down condition generally than all the patent medicines and doctors' prescriptions for stomach trouble combined.

## MORNING NEWS IN BRIEF.

### Local.

The Scots companies, Boys' Brigade, held their annual sleigh drive to Lawlor's Lake last night. After the return to the rooms, thirty or forty boys sat down to a most enjoyable supper. W. Patterson gave a few selections on the gramophone, and the company broke up after singing God Save the King.

The inquiry into the death of Fred Galbraith was resumed in City Hall last evening before Coroner Berryman. The session was a lengthy one, and consisted in the reading of depositions, which was not quite concluded when adjournment was reached. It is expected that a verdict will be arrived at next Tuesday.

A successful pie social was held at Milford last evening by Milford Temple of Honor. Readings were given by Miss Mabel Ferris, Miss M. Leggett and Mr. Finnegan, the Misses Fowler sang a duet, Mr. Wetmore sang Miss Mabel Ferris recited, and duets were sung by Misses Stout and McGuire and Willis and Brownell. Miss Ferris, Miss McKay and Messrs. Stout and Allen participated in a dialogue. There was an interesting time at the sale of the pies, one tempting one with a billet doux attached bringing \$4.

Oliver Carrier, the C. P. R. man who was scalded in the Bay Shore round house Monday morning, is hurt worse than was at first thought. The steam and water from the engine stop cock covered the left side of his face, one of his arms to the elbow, and his thigh to the knee, all being badly scalded. Dr. Kenny made him as comfortable as possible before he was removed in an engine to his home in Milford, where Dr. McFarland is attending him.

The first of a series of at-homes was given in the Y. M. C. A. rooms last evening. A large number of ladies and gentlemen attended and the affair was one of the most pleasing events of the season. The programme opened with an exhibition game of basket ball, between two of the association teams. Solos were rendered by Fred Worth and Gordon Allen and trios by Misses Baillie, Doherty and McIntyre. Between these selections all were given time for social talk.

Douglas Avenue Christian church, will dedicate its new baptismal font on Sunday next when two women will be baptized. This will be the first time for the holy ordinance to be observed in the new edifice.

## MARITIME UNION.

Conservative Club Discusses the Subject at a Meeting Held Last Night.

John B. M. Baxter addressed the conservative club, last night, on the subject of Maritime Union, or the organic union of the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and P. E. Island.

After alluding to the fact that the question was a live one just before confederation, and was the forerunner of the larger movement, the speaker presented figures to illustrate the growth of the west as compared with the east, during the past ten years. He then spoke of the feasibility of maritime union and pointed out the advantage to this part of the Dominion.

The great gain to the provinces resultant from these advantages would be increased federal weight. The provinces then through their representatives in parliament could speak as a whole and not as disjointed units. They could demand that recognition of their rights which they cannot now. Here looms up prominently the question of transportation. Were the provinces one with a common interest they could compel parliament to route the traffic from the west bound for Europe through the maritime ports. The growth of the east in the future will depend upon the enjoyment of the privilege of handling this transportation, and the maritime provinces to be fully alive to this fact must act together.

W. A. Fisher heartily agreed with what Mr. Baxter had said. He believed the time ripe for maritime union and regarded it as the only practical solution of the east's declining position in federal affairs. The advantages as pointed out by Mr. Baxter, were only too apparent. New Brunswick's place in the affairs of the dominion was becoming smaller and smaller and union with the other maritime provinces was clearly the only way out of the difficulty. Transportation, he believed, was the key to the east's continued welfare and prosperity. Could the maritime provinces have the handling of the great trade of the west flowing eastward there future would undoubtedly be ensured.

Next Tuesday night will be devoted to social intercourse and preparations are already under way for a smoker.

The revenue cutter Dexter has been dispatched from San Juan P. R. to Mayaguez for the purpose of intercepting an expedition carrying arms and ammunition to Santo Domingo, for the leaders of a contemplated revolution.

## Have You One of Those Can't Taste, Can't Smell Colds?

If you have you had better get rid of it immediately. If you don't, that terrible and disgusting malady, Catarrh, is sure to take hold of you and make you miserable, and an object of repugnance to your friends. The best and quickest cure for your cold is

## DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

It contains all the virtues of the Norway Pine Tree, combined with Wild Cherry Bark and the soothing and expectorant properties of other excellent herbs and barks.

Mr. Harry Mosher, Mosher's Island, N. S., writes: "We have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup in our family for the past six years, and have always found it a reliable remedy for the cure of coughs and colds."

Many cases of substitution have been brought to our notice. Do not be humbugged into taking any other pine syrup which unscrupulous dealers say is just as good. Dr. Wood's is the original, put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark, and the price 25 cents.

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## ST. JOHN FIRE ALARM.

2 No. 2 Engine House, King Square.  
3 No. 3 Engine House Union Street,  
4 Cor. Sewell and Garden Sts.  
5 Cor. Mill and Union Sts.  
6 Market Square, Auer Light Store,  
7 Mechanics Institute, Carleton St.  
8 Cor. Mill and Pond Sts.  
9 Foot of Union St. (east).  
12 Waterloo St. opposite Peters St.  
13 Cor. St. Patrick and Union Sts.  
14 Cor. Brussels and Richmond Sts.  
15 Brussels St. near old Everett Foundation.  
16 Cor. Brussels and Hanover Sts.  
17 Cor. Brunswick and Erin Sts.  
18 Cor. Union and Carmarthen Sts.  
19 Cor. Courtney and St. David's Sts.  
21 Waterloo, opposite Golding St.  
23 Cor. Germain and King Sts.  
25 (Private) Manchester, Robertson & Allison.  
24 Cor. Princess and Charlotte Sts.  
25 No. 1 Engine house, Charlotte St.  
26 City Hall, Princess and Prince Wil-  
27 Breeze's Cor. King Square.  
28 Cor. Duke and Prince William Sts.,  
Hann Sts.  
31 Cor. King and Pitt Sts.  
32 Cor. Duke and Sydney Sts.  
34 Cor. Wentworth and Princess Sts.  
35 Cor. Queen and Germain Sts.  
36 Cor. Queen and Carmarthen Sts.  
37 Cor. St. James and Sydney Sts.  
38 Carmarthen St., between Orange and  
Duke.  
41 Cor. St. James and Prince William  
Sts.  
42 Cor. Pitt and Duke Sts.  
43 Cor. Broad and Carmarthen Sts.  
45 Cor. Britannia and Charlotte Sts.  
46 Cor. Pitt and St. James Sts.  
47 Foot Sydney St.  
48 Cor. Sheffield and Pitt Sts.  
51 City Road, near Skating rink.  
62 Pond St. near Fleming's Foundry,  
63 Exmouth Street.  
61 City Hospital.  
62 York Cotton Mill Courtney Bay.

## NORTH END.

121 Bridge St. near Stetson's mill,  
122 Cor. Main and Bland Sts.  
123 Street Railway car sheds.  
124 Cor. Adelaide Road and Peel St.  
125 Engine House, No. 5, Main St.  
126 Douglas avenue, opp. Hon. James  
Holly's.  
127 Douglas avenue near Bentley St.  
128 Cor. Elgin and Victoria Sts.  
129 Opp. Hamilton's mill, Strait Shore.  
130 Rolling Mills, Strait Shore.  
131 Cor. Sheriff St. and Strait Shore  
Road.  
142 Cor. Portland and Camden Sts.,  
143 Police Station, Main St.  
145 Head Long Wharf, Main St.  
154 Paradise Row, opp. Mission Chapel.  
231 Engine House, No. 4, City Road.  
241 Cor. Stanley and Winter Sts.  
253 Wright St.  
312 Head Millidge St. Fort Howe.  
321 Cor. Barker and Somerset Streets,  
Fort Howe.  
412 Cor. City Road and Gilbert's Lane,  
421 Marsh Road.

## WEST END.

112 Engine House, King St.  
113 Ludlow and Water Sts.  
114 King St. and Market Place.  
115 Middle St. Old Fort.  
116 Winslow and Union Sts.  
117 Sand Point wharf.  
118 Victoria and Victoria Sts.  
119 Lancaster and St. James Sts.  
212 St. John and Watson Sts.  
218 Watson and Winslow Sts.  
214 O. P. R. sheds, Sand Point.

## CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Last Year the Most Progressive in the History of the Movement.

Boston, Jan. 24.—The United Society of Christian Endeavor is in receipt of reports from all parts of the world showing that the year 1904 was the most progressive the Endeavor movement has known in the 24 years of its history.

In no part of the world has there been greater progress than in Africa. Great Britain, next to the United States, now has the largest number of societies of any country in the world, more than 10,000. France has formed a national union. There are now more than 45,000 of the 65,000 societies in the United States, and in Canada over 5,000 new societies having been formed within two years. The movement has grown notably also in Australia, New Zealand, India and Cuba.

China's answer to the American government's communication calling attention to the Russian charges that the Chinese were violating neutrality, was delivered to Secretary Hay at his residence at Washington yesterday by Sir Chen Tung Liang Cheng, the Chinese minister. It will later be sent to the president.

Alphonse P. Pelletier, warden of Temiscouata county, mayor of Trois Pistoles, and ex-member of the Council of Public Instruction, died yesterday at Quebec after a brief illness.

Always safe, pleasant and effectual for all coughs, colds, irritation of the throat. The Baird Company's

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will give rest and comfort to the sleepless. Bronchial and asthmatic coughs are promptly relieved. At all dealers in medicine. THE BAIRD CO., LTD., Proprietors.

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Feb. 21—LAKE ERIE. Mar. 11  
Mar. 7—LAKE MANITOBA. Mar. 25  
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## RAILROADS.

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No. 2—Express for Halifax and Campbellton ..... 7.00  
No. 6—Mixed train to Moncton ..... 6.30  
No. 4—Mixed train for Moncton and Point du Chene ..... 13.15  
No. 26—Express for Point du Chene, Halifax and Pictou ..... 12.15  
No. 8—Express from Montreal and Montreal ..... 17.10  
No. 134—Express for Quebec and Montreal ..... 18.00  
No. 10—Express for Halifax and Sydney ..... 23.25

TRAINS ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN.

No. 9—Express from Halifax and Sydney ..... 6.30  
No. 7—Express from Sussex ..... 9.00  
No. 133—Express from Montreal and Quebec ..... 13.50  
No. 25—Mixed train from Moncton and Pictou, Pt. du Chene and Campbellton ..... 17.40  
No. 10—Express from Halifax and Sydney ..... 18.40  
No. 81—Express from Moncton (Sunday only) ..... 24.35

All trains run by Atlantic Standard Time; 24.00 o'clock is midnight.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.  
Moncton, N. B., Nov. 18, 1904.  
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