THE I. O. F. HAS BIG LAND SCHEME

Dr. Oronhyatekha Says they Willl Bring Settlers by Thousands ---A Financial Investment of Fraternal Undertaking Which Will Enrich the Order and Greatly Advertise the Canadian West.

(Toronto News.)

"The I. O. F. has a couple of hundred thousand acres of land on which settlers will be entering inside of two months, and when the rush comes next spring every bit of it will be taken up." Dr. Oronhyatekha, Supreme Chief Ranger of the I. O. F., when seen last night, spoke in this confident tone of this new land scheme, which was adopted recently by the Supreme Court. "These lands," he continued, "are located between Brandon and Edmonton, along the lines of the Canadian Northern and the new branch of the Canadian Pacific. Some is Government land, but the most of it is railway lands, to which we get a clear title. The railway lands are better than the other as a rule, and we have a selection from these so that a large part of our land is doubly selected, and I am advised that we have some of the best farm land in the Northwest. These lands were acquired before the rush in the spring of last year, by a syndicate privately formed by a number of our leading men, but on the understanding that the Order should be offered the opportunity of taking them over. This, the Supreme Court has approved of, but if it had not, there were plenty of the members who would have at once bought up the land.

"The financial success of the investment is already assured, for the lands have even now more than doubled in value. We have sold some at $10 and $12, and in a very few years we shall get from $20 to $30 per acre. The financial aspect is the chief on though there is the fraternal and patriotic side also. But our Order is unique in having over $1,000,000 of revenue seeking investment. There is a constant flow of money in our surplus, which must be invested, and by the plan now adopted, instead of getting 5 or 6 per cent. we shall receive 10 to 20 per cent., and we shall have gilt-edged security at that. Not only are the lands bound to continue rising in value with the influx of population, but we shall make doubly sure of this by selling at first only the alternate sections. As these are cleared and cultivated the adjoining sections must necessarily reap the benefit. Then, also, while extending aid to deserving settlers the interests of the Society will not be endangered as security will be retained by the retention of the title deeds of the land and liens on buildings and implements. Besides, every bit of work done on the land makes security by inereasing its value.

"When the success of the scheme has been proven, and we are quite confident about that, we shall go on and acquire more land, and carry on our operations on a continually enlarging scale. We have consulted some good financiers on the subject, and they consider the project very safe and promising, and some of our chief officials believe that the profits will in time be sufficient to pay all the management expenses of the Order.

"None but members will be allowed to settle, that is, present members, and those who are ready to become such. That will mean a great deal. In the first place all members must have insurance, which necessitates their being up to a certain physical standard. Then character is always considered, and we hope to get a class of moral and intelligent men. The settlers will come from all over. The Order is international, and the land proposition will be well advertised wherever we are established. There will be a great number come from the United States, some from Great Britain, and we hope to get a large number from Scandinavia, where we have become established, and whose people make the very best of settlers.

"You can imagine what an advertisement this scheme will be for the Canadian west. To many of us the enterprise is a patriotic one, nearly all the chief officials of the I. O. F. being Canadians. We want to see the country settled up, and also see a good class of men going on the land. This is the first case of a fraternal society undertaking such work. While we shall no doubt get a lot of settlers who will not need assistance at all, the Order will give assistance for a year or two, when necessary, for the purpose of helping men of deserving character to get settled on land and build up homes of their own. The whole scheme means, of course, that while securing a good financial investment for our funds, we are not only doing splendid fraternal and also patriotic work, but will besides be making the Northwest an I. O. F. country, as the thousands of settlers we bring in must all be members, and their influence in securing additional members will be very important. We are appointing a Board of Directors, whose names when published will ensure confidence in the undertaking. They are largely public men, and had no hesitation in accepting positions on the directorate when the plans were explained. These names will be published in a few weeks."

THE EQUITABLE

Big Insurance Company Will be Most Thoroughly Investigated Company in the World.

New York, Aug. 13—Should the Equitable Society survive the present stress of weather, and find itself again sailing placid seas and on an even keel, it will doubtless be known as the most thoroughly investigated corporation in the history of life insurance.

Four independent investigations are either well under way or in a lively state of incubation—the incomplete examination of State Superintendent Hendricks, the official inquiry begun by half a dozen other state insurance commissions, the radical inquiry of the joint legislative committee and the investigation which President Paul Morton has instituted.

Startling as were the revelations in Mr. Hendricks' preliminary report, the subsequent publication in full of the testimony subjected his report to much unfavorable criticism, not to say suspicion, particularly as to the loan to the Depew Land Improvement Company, or of the real details of the Union Pacific preferred "blind pool," and the parts played therein by E. H. Harriman, J. H. Hyde and Jacob H. Schiff.

Still more astounding were the disclosures, of which there was no hint in the Hendricks report, but which have subsequently come to light gradually, concerning the notorious $685,000 loan account carried by the Mercantile Trust Company in the names of James W. Alexander and Thomas D. Jordan, trustees.

It is now generally understood that this mysterious fund was drawn upon from time to time for such questionable purposes as the defraying of lobbying expenses, the making of campaign contributions to rival parties, the quiet settlement out of courts of dangerous litigation, and the purchase of eighty-nine shares of the Equitable society, in violation of state law, and for the ostensible purpose of keeping these shares from falling into hostile hands. There have not been lacking insinuations that these omissions were prompted by political or other considerations.

It is an open secret that Dist.-Atty. Jerome found nothing in the Hendricks preliminary report and in the testimony adduced by Mr. Hendricks on which he could reasonably base criminal prosecution against any individual, and that he did not hesitate among his friends to belittle the report as inadequate and futile.

Distrust of the Hendricks examination is even more general outside of New York state, and the insurance commissioners of several other states have embarked in an independent examination in the interest of policy holders and prospective policy buyers of their own commonwealths.

In both the Frick and the Hendricks reports severe comment was made upon the inadequate rentals exacted by the Equitable Trust Company, the Mercantile Trust Company, and the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company. Criticism has since been made of the supposedly easy terms on which other favored tenants are permitted to occupy extensive premises in the Equitable building.

When Paul Morton was asked what truth there was in these rumors he replied: "This matter is under careful investigation, and at the proper time a report concerning these subjects, as well as all others, will be made public."

THE PEACE CONFERENCE

Russia Agrees to Three of the Twelve Articles Submitted by Japan but Crisis is Still to Come.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 14—Although very rapid progress was made with the peace negotiations today, three of the twelve articles which constitute the Japanese conditions of peace having been agreed to by Mr. Witte and Baron Rosen on behalf of Russia. Neither of the two articles to which Mr. Witte in his reply returned an absolute negative was reached. The crisis, therefore, is still to come. It may be reached tomorrow as the cession of Sakhalin comes fifth in the list. The three "articles," as they are officially designated in the brief communications authorized to be given to the press, which were disposed of today are in substance as follows:

First—Russia's recognition of Japan's "preponderating influence" and special position in Korea, which Russia henceforth agrees is outside of her sphere of influence, Japan binding herself to recognize the suzerainty of the reigning family but with the right to give advice and assistance to improve the civil administration of the empire.

Second—Mutual obligation to evacuate Manchuria and to surrender all special privileges in that province, mutual obligation to respect the territorial integrity of China and to maintain the principles of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations in that province (open door).

Third—The cession to China of the Chinese Eastern Railroad from Harbin southward.

There never was any question about the acceptance on the part of Mr. Witte of these "articles." The first two cover in more emphatic form the contentions of Japan in the diplomatic struggle which preceded hostilities. The third is a natural consequence of the result of the war.

The cession of the railroad, the building of which cost Russia an immense sum, estimated by some at between $100,000,000 and $200,000,000, is to China. Japan and China, therefore, will arrange between themselves the method by which the former is to be remunerated and through this financial operation Japan might have a very considerable portion of her claim for the "expenses of the war" liquidated.

The railroad is ostensibly the property of the Russo-Chinese Bank, although built by government money advanced through the bank and since its completion operated, managed and policed by the Russian government. Japan cannot take the railroad herself. To place herself in Russia's shoes regarding the railroad would be militarily to control the destinies of the three provinces of Manchuria which she has promised to return to China. But Japan is entitled to reimbursement for the expense to which she has been put in restoring the railroad below the present position of Linevitch's army, rebuilding the bridges and narrowing the guage. If China could not find the money some other power or powers might do so and the road would become hypothecated to the powers which advanced the money.

Both sessions of the conference today are described as "amicable," several slight jars but none of them serious. The plenipotentiaries are showing admirable temper. The change in the weather may be partially responsible for the serenity manifested at the conference table but it would be perhaps too much to say that the fate of such a gigantic negotiation had been affected by a few degrees of temperature and a few thousand mosquitoes.

Rheumatism

Ought to be called by its right name—Kidney Disease. Uric Acid gets in the blood, because the Kidneys are too weak to filter it out. "Blood purifiers"—"salts"—only relieve temporarily. Strengthen the kidneys to do their work, and there will be no more excruciating rheumatic pains. And until you do cure the kidneys you will suffer with Rheumatism.

GIN PILLS

cure Uric Acid Rheumatism by curing the Kidneys. They clean and purify the Kidneys—make them strong enough to do nature's work as it should be done.

We have such implicit confidence in the remarkable virtues of GIN PILLS that we authorize druggists to refund the money if they fail to cure.

At all druggists, 50c box, 6 boxes for $2.50 or we will send you a free trial box if you will write mentioning this paper.

THE BOLE DRUG CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Hair Brushes SPECIAL ONE WEEK **Hair Brushes**

We will sell Hair Brushes in lots of **Twenty-five Dollars and Upwards at Twenty Per Cent. off Regular Prices.**

Call and see the display in our showroom, comprising a large variety of excellent values.

As soon as the line is sufficiently reduced this special sale will cease.

The Canadian Drug Company Limited, St. John, N. B.

WILL FINANCE RUSSIAN GOVT.

Rich Jews of America Will Put Up Coin if Czar Will Treat Russian Jews Better.

New York, Aug. 14.—The rich Jews of America with their connection of the rich Jews of Europe have apparently come to the conclusion that now is a propitious time to do something towards ameliorating the condition of the poor Jews in Russia. If Russia wants more money, either to carry on the war or to pay indemnity to Japan it is pretty certain that she will have to make some rather definite obligations regarding the treatment of her Jewish subjects.

The visit to the scene of the peace conference at Portsmouth today of representatives of the Jewish financial interests in the United States is in accordance with an appointment made when Witte first reached this country.

Isaac Seligman, one of the number, said this afternoon when seen at the Hotel Wentworth:

"I am here as one of a committee of Jews to discuss with M.Witte what can be done for our race in Russia."

When questioned about the rumors of a loan he said that nothing had been said on that subject. When asked if better treatment of the Jews in Russia would be insisted on, should a loan be asked, he replied, "you may draw your own impression. We want to do what we can for our people always."

Jacob H. Schiff, head of the great banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Company, has been spending the summer at Bar Harbor. It was said today at his office in this city that if he went to Portsmouth it would not be upon any business trip, but merely upon a philanthropic mission.

Mr. Schiff, it was said, was deeply interested in the question of the persecution of the Jews in some portions of Russia, and simultaneously with the arrival of the Russian envoys here he received letters from prominent Hebrews of Russia stating that they had asked the Russians, while in America, to meet Mr. Schiff and Oscar S. Straus, formerly minister to Turkey under Cleveland. The Russians extended the invitation to Messrs. Straus and Schiff, but Mr. Straus was roughing it in the woods of upper New York, along the Canadian border, and it was not until last Saturday that a telegram reached him. He immediately cut short his vacation and agreed to meet the Russians and Mr. Schiff in a conference taoday, provided he could get to Portsmouth in time.

Notwithstanding the effort on the part of the bankers to make it appear that the contemplated meeting between Mr. Witte, Baron Rosen, and the Jewish representatives was for philanthropic purposes only it was generally agreed in Wall street that it would not be without the range of probability for Messrs. Straus and Schiff to win for the persecuted Jews of Russia kindlier treatment if the wealthy members of their race should agree to do something in a financial way to aid the Russians.

It was conceded that Messrs. Straus and Schiff were in a position to be of great help to the Russian envoys should they decide to "buy" territory or fortifications from the Japanese as a part of the peace programme.

WILL VISIT MONTREAL

Montreal, Aug. 14—(Special)—Mayor Laporte today received a reply from Prince Louis of Battenburg saying he would be pleased to visit the city, but would not be able to fix a date for a few days.

"Brackett, it appears, was unable to get into any of the college fraternities. Why was he so unpopular?"

"Oh, I guess the boys didn't like him because he studied so hard that his pitching suffered, and the team lost most of the games when he was in the box."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"I am always carried away by that song," he said as she rose from the piano.

"So you told me once before," she rejoined. "That's why I sang it."—Chicago Daily News.

"THE THIN RED LINE"

Tardy Clerks in I. C. R. General Offices at Moncton Know Now What It Is.

MONCTON, Aug. 15—"The thin red line" is the latest method adopted by the I. C. R. management to keep a check on tardy clerks in the mornings and at noon hour. A great deal of complaint has been made about some of the clerks being allowed so much latitude while others had to do their work. Warnings seemed to be of no avail and as a last resort the manage ment ordered that a registry book be kept in every office and that clerks be compelled to sign in the mornings and at noon. At the time limit fixed for the clerks to be in their places, a red line is drawn beneath the names registered and the book closed, after the head of the department has signed at the bottom. This system enables the management to ascertain what clerks are punctual and who are not. The effect so far has been to have a more prompt attendance of clerks at work and fewer of them attending the trains instead of being at work. "The thin red line" has become a by-word among the clerks and when an employee fails to register before the red line shuts him out from the list of punctual, he is made the target of much jeering by his fellow clerks.

Aspirants for civic honors in the by-election to be held to fill the vacancy at the council board by the resignation of S. R. McFarlane, are very few. In fact so far there is not a single candidate in sight. The election takes place on the 22nd inst. Ward three seat vacated by the resignation of James Doyle will remain vacant for the balance of the year as the time limit for fixing the date of the election has expired. The name of ex-alderman Ross has been mentioned in connection with the alderman-at-large vacancy but it is doubtful if he will be a candidate.

The question of whether Moncton is to have a "bore park" for the convenience of tourists as well as citizens will receive further consideration at a meeting of the board of trade tonight. Very little opposition has been raised against the proposition so far and the outlook at present is that the movement may go through. The proposed park will cost the city between $7,000 and $8,000 for the land and one or two thousand probably to put it in shape.

Harrison Grass, of the auditor-general's office, Ottawa, left yesterday with his family on his return to the capital after spending three weeks in Albert Co. and Moncton.

J. H. Harris & Co have commenced the erection of a large warehouse at the rear of their premises on Main street.

Prof. Perry, organist of the Central Methodist church left yesterday with his family for Yarmouth to spend a few weeks.

Miss Maud McNaughton, of St. John, is spending a few days in the city with Miss Mabel Lockhart.

CHURCHES TURNED INTO INNS

(London Daily News.)

At Great Easton, three miles from Rockingham Station, there is a Wesleyan chapel which is now an inn. When built a stone was placed over the entrance with the words inscribed, "To the Glory of God," and the inscription still remains over the portal of the licensed premises. At Newcastle-under-Lyne a chapel was built in 1849, in the time of the Wesleyan reform movement, which after a time became too small, and a larger building some distance away was bought from the Wesleyans, the smaller one being sold. After passing through various hands the former building is now a licensed house and a music hall.

"Your latest production was a poem worth reading," said the flattering friend.

"Yes," answered the ambitious young literary man, "But after seeing the check sent by the publisher I have concluded that it wasn't worth writing."—Washington Star.

"And when you told him I was married," said the girl who had jilted him, "did he seem to be sorry?"

"Yes," replied the other, "he said he was very sorry, although he didn't know the man personally."—Philadelphia Leader.

THE DOOLEY INQUEST

Coroner's Jury Decides Accident Is Due to Poor Bracing in the Trench.

The inquest into the death of Richard Dooley closed last night and the coroner's jury, after being out about an hour and a quarter, brought in the following verdict:—

"That the said Richard Dooley came to his death on the third day of August in the year of our Lord 1905, in the city of St. John, from injuries received by the collapse of the wall of excavation on Rodney street, West St. John, and that said collapse was due to want of proper bracing which should have been supplied by his employer, Henry Crawford; and that they also find that the engineer in charge of the work should have seen that such was supplied, or instructed his authorized agent as to his duties in this respect."

The evidence was finished, counsel addressed the jury and they retired to consider their verdict about 11 o'clock.

J. Alfred Ring was recalled. He said he did not consider it his duty to see that the contractor braced the trench as he was not told of it. He had a copy of the specifications in his pocket but did not read them.

Harry Linton, Crawford's foreman, and William J. Crawford, son of the contractor, gave evidence but not important.

Bert Edwards was the last witness called. He said that previous to the accident he was on the bank. He saw a crack in the earth and drew Mr. Crawford's attention to it and Mr. Crawford ordered a brace put in. He was with Haley and Dooley at the time and when the brace had been put in they all went into the trench again as they supposed all danger was over.

When counsel addressed the jury there was a dispute between Recorder Skinner, who was the first speaker, and D. Mullin, K. C., who followed him, relative to liability in contracts. Mr. Mullin contended that where the party giving the contract retained the right of supervision there was liability. He contended that Superintendent Murdoch and through him the city were liable in the present instance. Ald. MacRae contented himself with a few words in exculpation of the contractor.

KING'S DAUGHTERS

The sixth convention of the New Brunswick branch of the King's Daughters and Sons will be held here September 15, 16 and 17. Executive meetings will be held on the 14th and 18th.

The provinces of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island have been invited to join with New Brunswick in this convention.

The C. P. R. will return delegates free if there are fifty and for one-third fare if there are ten or more. The Intercolonial and P. E. I. railways will return delegates free if there are ten or more holding standard railway certificates over these lines, if less than ten for one-half fare, the D. A. R. the same as the I. C. R. Tickets are good three days before and three days after the convention. The Star line will return delegates free.

The following is one of the notices of motion given: "Shall we organize a maritime branch?"

A voluntary contribution is asked to defray the expenses of the convention. All monies should be sent to the convention treasurer, Miss Maud Golding, 63 Sewell street, St. John.

It is expected that the dominion secretary, Miss Brown, will be at the convention.

A symposium of circle work will be an interesting part of the programme; helpful papers will also be given.

DISCONCERTING

(Harper's Weekly.)

"Now, boys," said the schoolmaster, during an examination in geography, "what is the axis of the earth?"

Johnny raised his hand promptly.

"Well, Johnny, how would you describe it?"

"The axis of the earth," said Johnny proudly, "is an imaginary line which passes from one pole to the other, and on which the earth revolves."

"Very good," exclaimed the teacher. "Now, could you hang clothes on that line, Johnny?"

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"Indeed?" said the examiner disappointed; "and what sort of clothes?"

"Imaginary clothes, sir."

"Your hair is coming out on top, sir," said the barber.

"Good!" exclaimed Pepprey. "I knew it was in me. Now, for goodness sake, don't talk to it or it will crawl back again."—Philadelphia Press.

"What color does madame wish me to give her hair today?"

"Black, please; I am going to a funeral."—Les Annales.

'Tis Prudent to Prevent Disease

A Little Care and Attention Now May Add Years of Comfort and Happiness to Your Life.

Disease does not, as a rule, develop in a few days or a few weeks.

When you hear of people becoming victims of Bright's disease or dropping dead from heart failure you can depend on it that they have been ailing for months and years.

If you are on your guard against the first symptoms which tell of serious disease you can prevent the painful and fatal results.

When the back aches, when the bowels get constipated, when the liver becomes clogged and inactive and you suffer from indigestion you cannot afford to trust to these troubles wearing away.

A few weeks' treatment with Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will regulate and invigorate these organs and may save you years of suffering.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

WILL GO TO SWITZERLAND

Chester Martin, New Brunswick's Rhodes' scholar, who has been here on his vacation, will leave on Saturday on his return to studies in England.

The Oxford term does not begin until October, but Mr. Martin intends to spend the remainder of his vacation in reading for special work. He will go to Switzerland and rent a chalet in the Alps and will there do his studying.

William Pugsley, Jr., will not return to Oxford, but will complete his course in the St. John Law School.

"How will you estimate the carrying capacity of your flying-machine?"

"By the amount of stock it will float," answered the practical inventor.—Washington Star.

A PREMIERS' CONFERENCE

Montreal, Aug. 14—(Special)—Premier Gouin, of Quebec, has received an invitation from Premier Peters, of P. E. Island, to attend a conference of provincial premiers, to be held as soon as possible, no date having yet been fixed, in Charlottetown to make arrangements for another demand upon the federal government for increase in provincial subsidies.

It is expected that this time the attempt will be successful, Sir Wilfrid Laurier having recently stated that the time had arrived when it would be necessary to do something for the provinces.

Premier Gouin is now en route for the islands of the lower St. Lawrence in company with Hon. Mr. Prefontaine and is not expected back for some time, so that days will probably elapse before anything definite is arranged as to the coming conference.

CORDIAL INVITATION

ADDRESSED TO WORKING GIRLS

Mlle. Robitaille Tells How Mrs. Pinkham's Advice Helps Working Girls



Girls who work are particularly susceptible to female disorders, especially those who are obliged to stand on their feet from morning until night in stores or factories. Day in and day out the girl toils, and she is often the bread-winner of the family. Whether she is sick or well, whether it rains or shines, she must get to her place of employment, perform the duties exacted of her—smile and be agreeable.

Among this class the symptoms of female diseases are early manifest by weak and aching backs, pain in the lower limbs and lower part of the stomach. In consequence of frequent wetting of the feet, monthly periods become painful and irregular, and frequently there are faint and dizzy spells, with loss of appetite, until life is a burden. All of these symptoms point to a derangement of the female organism which can be easily and promptly cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Mlle. Alma Robitaille, 78 rue St. Francois, Quebec, Quebec, tells what this great medicine did for her. She writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"Overwork and long hours at the office, together with a neglected cold, brought on a very serious female trouble until finally I was unable to go to work. I then thought of a friend who had taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound when her health was in the same condition that mine was and straightway sent out for a bottle. I finished that and took two more before I really began to improve but after that my recovery was very rapid and I was soon well and able to go back to work again. I certainly think your medicine for sick women worthy of praise and am indeed glad to endorse it."

It is to such girls that Mrs. Pinkham holds out a helping hand and extends a cordial invitation to correspond with her. Her long record of success in treating woman's ills makes her letters of advice of untold value to every ailing working girl, and from her wide experience and skill she quickly points the way to health. Her advice is free, and all letters are held by her in the strictest confidence. Address, Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

COAL.

HARD WOOD.

Best quality Beech, Birch and Maple, sawed in stove lengths, delivered to your door at $1.90 per load.

J. S. GIBBON & CO.,
61-2 Charlotte street, Smythe street and Marsh street.
Telephone 676.

Soft Coal Ex Yard.

Acadia, Pictou, Springhill and Reserve Sydney, all coal well screened.
Scotch and American Anthracite.
Hard and Soft Wood, Dry.
PRICES LOW.

GEORGE DICK, 46 Britain St. Foot of Germain St.
TELEPHONE 1116.

Rothesay College For Boys,

Rothesay, N. B.

Calendars for the year 1905-1900 briefly descriptive of the school and its work, have been prepared and may be obtained by addressing the principal at Rothesay.

School will re-open for the Michaelmas Term in the afternoon of

Tuesday, Sept. 12th.

Commercial Printing and Binding

Our facilities for *Job Printing* are *second to none* in the Lower Provinces, and in catering to your wants we guarantee up-to-date and prompt work. We place before you the following ideas

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procured from the leading American and Canadian manufacturers, enabling us to supply any size or quality. Letter Heads, Note Heads and Bill Heads, ruled to any style and pattern, from all colors and from all grades of stock.

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on smooth or rough vellum finish, tastefully arranged. Circulars & Pamphlet work a specialty. We keep in stock the very latest ideas in print paper for the above, and artistic covers

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Will cater to all classes of trade for special work to order.

Day Books, Ledgers, Cash Books and Journals to order in any style of ruling or binding. In this department everything made to order for Business Office or Retailers.

The Telegraph Publishing Co.
St. John, N. B.

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NEW YORK



COMFORT is easily found when you stop at the HOTEL ALBERT. Largest and most magnificent Hotel in New York city, and the only

Absolutely Fire Proof

one below 23rd street. Three hundred rooms at $1.00 per day and upward. Two hundred rooms with private bath at $2.00 a day and upward.

FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT

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41, 43 and 45 King Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.
RAYMOND & DOHERTY, Proprietors.
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Electric Elevator and all Latest and Modern Improvements.
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ABERDEEN HOTEL,
Home-like and attractive. A temperance house. Newly furnished and thoroughly renovated. Centrally located Electric cars pass the door to and from all parts of the city. Coach in attendance at all trains and boats. Rates $1 to $1.50 per day.
18-20-22 Queen St., near Prince Wm.
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PRINCE ROYAL HOTEL.
111-113 Princess Street, St. John, N. B.
Location central on exclusive residential street, near Post office, banks and principal business houses. A minute's walk from electric street cars.
Pleasant and well furnished rooms for permanent and transient guests. Everything home-like. Cuisine excellent. Every attention paid to comforts of patrons; rates moderate.
THOS. P. WHELAN, - Proprietor

CLIFTON HOUSE,
74 Princess Street, and 114 and 143 Germain Street, St. John, N. B.
Recently Renovated Throughout. Special attention given to summer tourists.
W. ALLAN BLACK, Proprietor.

The DUFFERIN.
E. LeROI WILLIS, Prop.

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