HOW SHOULD CITIES DISPOSE OF GARBAGE?

Plans Suggested by Professor Sedgwick---Most English Cities Depend Upon Cremation---Single and Double Sorting in America---Advantages and Disadvantages of Each are Weighed.

(Boston Transcript.)

English dust-bins vs. American garbage pails, and what to do with their contents, was the homely but practical subject of Professor Sedgwick's eighth Lowell Institute lecture last evening in his course on the "Sanitation of Cities." Continuing the subject of the last lecture, some time was first devoted to the description and illustration by lantern slides of a number of the latest forms of sewage disposal plants in England and the United States. Among these were septic tanks, contact filters, etc., at Birmingham, Manchester, Chesterfield and other places in Enbland, and at Wadwatosa, Wis., Lake Forest, Ill., and Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Then came the subject of the evening; viz., Shall ashes, garbage, tin cans, empty bottles, paper, litter, sweepings, and all solid refuse from houses, hotels, offices, markets and stores, be mixed together and burned, as is done in England, or shall they be roughly separated into (1) ashes and (2) garbage, the former being thrown on a dump and the latter fed to swine, as is a common custom in America, or shall they be separated more carefully into (1) ashes, bottles tin cans and other incombustible waste, (2) paper, wood, twine, straw and other combustible waste and (3) garbage—as is the rule in several of the largest cities, including Boston? These are questions much debated today by sanitarians and not yet by any means settled.

In favor of the English system is the complete sterilization of all possible infectious materials which is the invariable consequence of destruction by fire; and, as minor advantages, concentration of resulting nuisances, if any, into few places or one. Against the English system it is argued that valuable materials capable of further service to mankind are unnecessarily destroyed and that the cost of destruction by fire is heavy. In favor of the one separation American system, in which garbage is from other solid wastes, such as ashes, tin cans, bottles, paper, wood, and similar combustible materials, it is argued that such garbage can be sold or fed directly to swine, thereby saving to mankind valuable food materials, while the ashes, cans and combustible wastes can be "dumped" somewhere, and either with or without preliminary burning of such dumps, converted directly into useful filling of waste land, etc. On the other hand those who disapprove this method of disposal of the solid wastes of cities insist that piggeries, even outside small cities and towns, are always a nuisance, and that in the vicinity of large cities they are often both impracticable and intolerable; that by the extensive handling of garbage infectious diseases are pretty sure, sooner or later, to be distributed among the people; that the temptation to feed milch cows upon garbage or swill available in or about the suburbs is great; and that the dumps necessitated by the disposal of the ashes and combustible refuse are unsightly, unsanitary, and excellent means for the distribution of infectious disease among the poorer classes, who frequent them in search of half-burnt coal, wood and other refuse materials.

Those who favor the separation of the wastes into three classes depend chiefly, but not wholly, upon arguments of economy, claiming that from the solid wastes of cities valuable materials may be recovered sufficient to pay in large measure for the costs of collection and disposal. They point with pride to the sales of combustible materials derived from selected papers, twine, wood, etc.; to the salable products of the "reduction" process so-called, in which garbage is subjected to treatment by steam or other solvents in special tanks for the saving of grease and similar materials, the principal mass, which the extractives have been obtained, being known as "tankage," and sold as a basis for fertilizers. In some of these processes only a few persons are exposed to infection or are capable of distributing disease if they become infected, and hence the double separation system has much to recommend it on the purely sanitary side. On the other hand, those who do not favor this process urge that it is more expensive and less sanitary than complete destruction by fire, and claim that no small saving of food materials for swine, and through swine indirectly for man, can compensate for the sanitary advantages derivable from destruction by fire—all of which goes to prove that the problem of garbage and refuse disposal is very far from finally settled.

A recent investigation by Messrs. Winslow and Hansen of the Institute of Technology showed that in 155 American cities various methods of disposal of garbage are used, in whole or in part, as follows: Dumping on land, 44 cities; burning in dump, 9; dumping in water, 14; ploughing in or using as fertilizer, 18; feeding to live-stock, 41; cremation, 27; reduction or utilization, 19—some, of course, using two or more methods for different sections of the city. The largest cities naturally tend toward reduction or utilization, especially if located in thickly settled regions, for the reason that dumping on land or in water in these cases causes objection, if not litigation, from the neighborhood. It is for this reason, among others, that English cities have so generally adopted cremation for garbage, although another reason lies in the character of their ashes, which being almost wholly derived from soft coal are easier to deal with than anthracite ashes. Their garbage is also far less abundant—for they are less wasteful—and probably less moist.

Whatever the outcome of the differences of opinion among sanitarians concerning garbage and refuse disposal may be, it would appear that the domestic end of the problem, at which trouble begins, is not very different in English and American cities, inasmuch as every American housekeeper knows that the care and disposal of the garbage is one of the troublesome points in kitchen sanitation, while Sir B. W. Richardson years ago described the London "dust-bin" system as "one of the worst of unnecessary and unsanitary grievances—in winter unpardonable, in summer intolerable and detestable," words strong enough to satisfy even the most exacting of sanitarians.

With this system our American garbage pail (known in some sections of the country as the "swill" or "slop" pail) might seem at first sight to compare favorably. Yet the American garbage pail is too often neglected and allowed to become unsightly and even foul. Too often it is kept in such a way as to be easily upset by predatory dogs or cats, with consequent scattering of its contents. Very often collections by public sanitary officials are made too infrequently, especially in summer, and while foul smells are not necessarily fatal or even directly disease producing, they are unsanitary and altogether objectionable, for this, if for no other reason, namely, that they accustom families to dirt and filth, and cause a general lowering of those standards of cleanliness upon which all high sanitary endeavors depend. American cities are also careless in not regulating better the hours of collection and transportation of garbage, ashes, rubbish and the like from the public streets, which ought to be kept sweet, clean and dust free, at least during our waking hours.

Professor Sedgwick pointed out the objections to dumping garbage, ashes and refuse upon land, and also to similar dumping in the sea near harbors and beaches, the shores of which are used for commerce, residence or recreation. Complaints are frequently made of deposits made upon the shores and bathing beaches in the neighborhood of Boston harbor, such deposits consisting of tin cans, spoiled oranges, melons or vegetables, egg shells, corks, bottles and at times even straw beds. These come not, as is often supposed, from the sewage discharged into the harbor, but from the dumping of ashes, garbage and other wastes by Boston and other cities too near the shore, dumping of this kind being altogether objectionable from every point of view, and especially foolish for communities which possess in their harbors and shores treasures for trade, summer residence, sport and recreation—not to mention health and comfort—such as inland cities would gladly give vast sums to obtain.

Best Rule of Health.

AND HOW YOU ARE AIDED IN CARRYING IT OUT BY

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.

"A movement of the bowels every day."

This is the fundamental rule of health. The one point on which doctors are unanimous.

But what causes the bowels to become constipated?

The inactivity of the liver.

Bile is nature's own cathartic and so long as the liver is active in its work of filtering bile from the blood and passing it into the intestines, there is no trouble from constipated bowels.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills cure conttipation by setting the liver right.

This is the only means by which the bowels can be regulated.

Salts and castor oil will effect a motion of the bowels, but, once the effects of the dose passes off, you will be more constipated than ever.

They fail to set the liver right.

By regulating the liver by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills you ensure a healthful action of the bowels and so prevent and cure scores of ills, such as indigestion, biliousness, constipation, kidney disorders, colds and contagious diseases.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The Portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt-book author, are on every box.

WANT HIM TO STAY.

A meeting was held last evening in the school-room of Victoria street Free Baptist church, to consider the resignation of the pastor, Rev. David Long. Deacon Spragg was in the chair, and called for a vote on the question of the resignation. The congregation voted against it unanimously.

Rev. Mr. Long, who was present, was called upon. He was willing to submit to the will of his congregation, and would remain with them until next October. Rev. Mr. Long will probably leave for the west, when his term expires, and work among the Westerners.

Few People Realize

The Danger in That Common Disease, Catarrh.

Because catarrhal diseases are so common and because catarrh is not rapidly fatal, people too often overlook and neglect it until some incurable ailment develops as a result of the neglect.

The inflamed condition of the membrane of the nose and throat makes a fertile soil for the germs of Pneumonia and Consumption, in fact catarrhal pneumonia and catarrhal consumption are the most common forms of these dreaded diseases which annually cause more than one quarter of the deaths in this country.

Remedies for catarrh are almost as numerous as catarrh sufferers but very few have any actual merit as a cure, the only good derived being simply a temporary relief.

There is, however, a very effective remedy recently discovered which is rapidly becoming famous for its great value in relieving and permanently curing all forms of catarrhal diseases, whether located in the head, throat, lungs or stomach.

This new catarrh cure is principally composed of a gum derived from the Eucolyptus tree, and this gum possesses extraordinary healing and antiseptic properties. It is taken internally in the form of a lozenge or tablet, pleasant to the taste and so harmless that little children take them with safety and benefit.

Eucolyptus oil and the bark are sometimes used but are not so convenient nor so palatable as the gum.

Undoubtedly the best quality is found in Stuart's Catarrh Tablets which may be found in any drug store and any catarrh sufferer who has tried douches, inhalers and liquid medicines, will be surprised at the rapid improvement after a few days' use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets which are composed of the gum of the Eucolyptus tree, combined with other antiseptics which destroy the germs of catarrh in the blood and expel the catarrhal poison from the system.

Dr. Ramsdell in speaking of Catarrh and its cure says: "After many experiments I have given up the idea of curing catarrh by the use of inhalers, washes, salves or liquid medicines. I have always had the best results from Stuart's Catarrh Tablets; the red gum and other valuable antiseptics contained in these tablets make them, in my opinion, far superior to any of the numerous catarrh remedies so extensively advertised. The fact that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are sold in drug stores, under protection of a trademark, should not prejudice conscientious physicians against them because their undoubted merit and harmless character make them a remedy which every catarrh sufferer may use with perfect safety and the prospect of a permanent cure.

For colds in the head, for coughs, catarrhal deafness and catarrh of the stomach and liver, people who have tried them say that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are a household necessity.

GOMPERS WAS THERE.

President of Labor Federation Addressed Convention of Journeymen Tailors.

Bloomington, Ill., Feb. 6.—The first national convention of the journeymen tailors union in twelve years convened in this city to-day. John B. Lennon, general secretary, in discussing the open shop, said; "A union shop is not under union rules and practices, a closed shop to non-unionist. We do not object to giving employment to those who are not members. After, however, the non-unionist has been employed, if an agreement exists with our union men to prices and conditions of labor, we insist that the non-union man or woman should cast their lot with our organization in the maintenance of wages and other conditions of labor.'

Mr. Lennon recommended a federation of the tailors with the garment workers of America.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor spoke to the delagates later in the session.

WILL BE NO CRUISE.

London, Feb. 6.—No British cruiser squadron is leaving England at the end of February on a cruise around the world, under the command of the Prince of Wales. The admiralty official who gave this denial of the story published, added that no preparations were making at present for any cruise by the Prince of Wales. As King Edward expects to go to the Mediterranean early in March, and possibly extend his trip to Egypt, it is not at all likely that the Prince of Wales will undertake a long journey at the same time.

Possible Purchaser—What is the title of this painting?"

Artist—That is 'A Ship in a Storm."

Possible Purchaser—It's wonderfully effective and striking. Would—h'm—would you mind telling me which is the ship and which is the storm?"

MORNING NEWS IN BRIEF.

Local.

The N. B. Telephone Company has extended its line to Lorenville, St. John county, and has opened an office there.

A very pleasant drive was held last evening by No. 2 salvage corps. The members on the invitation of A. M. Rowan drove to his residence on Manawagonish Road, and were happily entertained.

The monthly meeting of No. 1. salvage corps and fire police was held last evening. G. Harvey Tapley, Edward S. Bowman and Harold Williams were elected members of the corps. A committee was chosen to meet a committee of the common council regarding the providing of new quarters for the corps.

The St. John Debating Club had an enjoyable meeting last evening. A paper on capital punishment was read by B. L. Gerow and was followed by an interesting discussion.

The Guild of St. Andrew's church held a very interesting meeting last night. Rev. David Lang gave an address on missionary work among the miners of the Kootenay district and generally throughout the Northwest.

In St. Patrick's Hall, Carleton, last evening a large audience enjoyed the presentation of the drama Nugget Nell, by the St. Rose's Dramatic Club. The object was the building fund of the church of the Assumption. The play was well enjoyed and the result very satisfactory.

In St. Stephen's Sunday school Saturday Rev. E. A. Wicher presented to Miss Ruby Elderkin a diploma awarded by the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada for the memorizing of scripture. This is the second diploma awarded by the assembly to her.

A very successful and largely attended concert was given in the Seamen's Institute last evening by the Monday Evening Musical club. Those who took part were the Misses Comben, Miss Thenholm, Mrs. McLean, Miss Holt, Miss Irvine, Mr. Ellison, of the Manchester Merchant, and Mr. Robertson, of the St. Helens. Masters H. and R. Trenholm also assisted. D. W. Holt acted as chairman.

The committee appointed to consider union between the Brussels and Leinster street congregations met last night in the vestry of Leinster street church. The committee prepared a number of questions to be printed, a copy of which will be sent to each member of both congregations for answer. Upon the answers given to each of these will greatly depend whether the congregations will be united or not. The committee adjourned to meet again at the call of the chair.

The Young People's Association of St. David's Presbyterian church held a very well attended meeting last night. The evening was in charge of the literary committee who had a very interesting programme prepared. The first number was a naper on the Life of Robert Louis Stevenson, by Miss Forbes. Mrs. Melrose followed with a review of Stevenson's poems. Miss Williams read some selections from St. Ives. The programme was interpersed with a mixed vocal quartette, and a solo by Mr. Shute of Halifax.

Provincial.

Dr. Geo. R. Parkin is expected at Sackville shortly. He has nothing at present to do with the New Brunswick scholarship, but his visit has to do with the Bermuda scholarship.

Halifax had a severe snow storm, last night.

General.

There were three nominations in Wright county, Ontario, yesterday. They are E. B. Devlin, government candidate; J. M. McDougall, Conservative, and Louis Cousineau, a Conservative, who says that he is now a Liberal.

An Ottawa despatch says:—The homestead entries for January last were, 1,414 as against 1,245 for January last year, an increase of 169.

The Dominion Iron & Steel Company at Sydney, N. S., are making arrangements for practically the entire reconstruction of their electrical and mechanical engineering department. The improvement to be effected will tend to increase the output very materially, and at less cost than heretofore.

General satisfaction is expressed at St. John's Nfld., over the passage of the ratification by the United States Senate of the Bond-Hay treaty. It is understood that the senate amendments are acceptable to the colonial ministry. They include free entry of fresh fish, lumber and wood pulp to the American markets, and a similar concession for American lumber, wood pulp, rubber boots and shoes, and farming implements entering Newfoundland.

NEW MISTRESS OF RIDEAU HALL.

Lady Grey an Artist and Lover of Gardening --- Woman of Many Gifts.

Everything concerning the home life and preferences of the Countess Grey is of especial interest in Canada lor all who have met her have been charmed with her kindly graciousness and simple dignity.

An Ottawa writer, Miss Gertrude Macdougall, in the Toronto 'Globe', gives some interesting details respecting Her Excellency. Of a family noted for artistic genius, she herself is an artist of no mean ability. Mrs. Holford, her mother, was an extremely clever artist. Her father, too, was a great patron of the arts, and built a beautiful house in London, Dorchester House, which he filled with artistic treasures. Dorchester House, with all its priceless treasures, is now the home of Lady Grey's only brother, Captain Holford, who is one of the king's equerries. She has also two older sisters, Margaret, wife of the third Earl of Morley, and Evelyn, wife of Robert Henry Benson.

Much of Mrs. Holford's artistic skill has descended upon her youngest daughter, whose talent in that direction has been well cultivated. She draws and sketches well. Her rooms, both at home and at Government House, are filled with treasures of art. Many of these were done by herself. For instance, in one room is a beautiful painted screen copied from the Japanese, the work of Her Excellency's cleverly-wielded brush.

She has brought with her some beautiful old family portraits, and in the drawing-room there is a fine study of the Lady Evelyn, at the age of five years, done in colors by Ellis Roberts. The sitting-room is furnished with articles and nick-nacks from Howick House, some of which Her Excellency herself assisted in unpacking.

Her Excellency also enamels beautifully, a talent which she utilizes in the making of pretty bits of jewellery. A dainty butterfly, which the Lady Sybil Grey sometimes wears, is a specimen of her talent in this art. She is also very fond of music, and of books, and the latter by the way she likes to have in pretty bindings.

Her greatest hobby, however, is gardening, and the Howick gardens are famed all over the kingdom for the beauty of their borderings, and their brilliant masses of color. Lady Grey understands the science of gardening, and loves plants and flowers.

With her many other accomplishments, Her Excellency is also an excellent sick nurse. During the illness of the servant who died the other day at Rideau Hall, Lady Grey took a deep personal interest in the case, and herself superintended the nursing, having frequent conferences with the trained nurses in attendance, and being constantly informed of the state of the patient.

She has excellent business ability, and takes a deep interest in charitable organizations. Already she has become honorary president of the Victorian Order of Nurses, and of the Ottawa Maternity Hospital board Yet the present mistress of Rideau Hall, like her prededecessor, exercises a personal oversight over the affairs of the household, and thinks no detail unworthy of her care and attention.

Lady Grey has a very happy nature. She is absolutely unaffected, simple and natural, is a kind and clever companion, is intensely sympathetic and tactful, and has a keen sense of humor. She is very fond of young people, and is devoted to little children. Indeed, she is a sort of fairy godmother to the two little children of her eldest daughter, the Lady Victoria Grenfell, who spent some time in Ottawa during the early part of the Minto regime, when the Lady Victoria Grey.

MITCHELL TO INVESTIGATE.

Indianapolis, Feb. 6.—John Mitchell, Nationalist president of the United Mine Workers of America left yesterday for Birmingham, Ala, where he will investigate the grievances of the bituminous miners of the Twentieth District who have been out for some time on a disputed wage scale. There are 8,000 miners in the district and the men have been out since July.

To Cure Fever Chills.

And such complaints as "Shivers" and ague we recommend Nerviline very highly. Twenty drops of Nerviline taken in hot water with a little sugar three times daily not only stops the chills but knocks out the disease completely. Nerviline has a direct action on fever chills and removes the conditions causing them. In stomach and bowel troubles Nerviline never fails. It's pleasant to the taste, quick to relieve and always cures permanently. Get a 25c. bottle today.

"He's out a good deal nights, isn't he?"

"He was last night. I won a hundred from him.

Houses To Let.

Property Owners or Agents advertising in the columns of THE TIMES

WILL GET RESULTS.

The people read THE TIMES.

Felt Weak and Nervous.

Had Faint and Dizzy Spells.

These symptoms arise from a weak condition of the heart and nerves. Wherever there are sickly people with weak hearts and deranged nerves.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS.

will be found an effectual remedy.

Through the medium of the nervous system, they impart a strengthening and restorative influence to every organ and tissue of the body.

They restore enfeebled, enervated, exhausted, devitalized, or overworked men and women to perfect constitutional power.

Miss Maggie L. Cleveland, Bayswater, N. S., tells how she was cured in the following words:—

"I was sick for the past year, and became thoroughly run down. I had faint and dizzy spells, and felt weak and nervous all the time. I tried numerous remedies, but could get no help. I then read in the paper about Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and got a box of them. Before I had used one-half the box I began to get better, so got another one, and by the time the two were finished I was as well as ever."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, 50 cents per box, or 3 for $1.25. All dealers, of The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

STEAMERS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
Atlantic Steamship Service.

From Liverpool. From St. John, N.B
Jan 24.—LAKE MANITOBA.. Feb. 11
Feb. 7—LAKE CHAMPLAIN .Feb.25
Feb. 21—LAKE ERIE .... .Mar. 11
Mar. 7—LAKE MANITOBA .. .Mar. 25
Mar. 21—LAKE CHAMPLAIN. Apr. 8
FIRST CABIN.—To Liverpool, $47.50 and $50 and upward, according to steamer.

Round Trip Tickets at Reduced rates.

SECOND CABIN—To Liverpool $37.50: London $40.00.
THIRD CLASS—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry and Queenstown, $26.50. From London, Liverpool, and Londonderry, $27.50.
To and from all other points at equally low rates.

ST. JOHN TO LONDON.
Lake Michigan, Feb. 9th, Third Class only.
S. S. Mount Temple, Mar 2nd, Third class only.
Rates same as via Liverpool.

For Tickets and further Information apply to
W. H. C. MacKAY, C. P. A., St. John, N. B.
Or write, F. R. PERRY, Act. D. P. A. St. John, N. B.

HOTELS.

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.
A. C. NORTHROP, 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.

Royal Hotel,
41, 43 and 45 King Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.
RAYMOND & DOHERTY, Proprietors.
W. E. RAYMOND. H. A. DOHERTY.

Victoria Hotel,
King Street, St. John, N. B.
Electric Elevator and all Latest and Modern Improvements.
D. W. McCORMICK, Prop.

The DUFFERIN.
E. LeROI WILLIS, Prop.
KING SQUARE, St. John, N. B.

COAL.

MINUDIE COAL
Only $6.00 a Chaldron, Delivered for CASH only.
Until further notice we will sell the above coal, screened and delivered at $6.00 a chald. of 2,800 lbs. You had better get some while at this price.
MINUDIE COAL CO. Ltd.
Tel. 42. 339 Charlotte Street.
JAMES S. McGIVERN, Agent.

Old Mine Sydney $7.50
With special discount of 50 cents off while landing making it cost
Only $7.00 Delivered.
We Show Mine Certificate.
GIBBON & CO., Smythe St., 61-2 Charlotte St

Scotch & American ANTHRACITE COAL
ACADIA PICTOU—Landing.
The best soft coal for kitchen use. Dry Hard and Soft Wood, sawed and split.
GEORGE DICK, 48 Britain St. Foot of Germain St.
TELEPHONE 1116.

RAILROADS.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 20, 1904, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

TRAINS LEAVE ST. JOHN.

No. 2	Express for Halifax and Campbellton	7.00
No 6	Mixed train to Moncton	6.30
No. 4	Mixed for Moncton and Point du Chene	13.15
No. 26	Express for Point du Chene, Halifax and Pictou,	12.15
No. 8	Express for Sussex	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	6.20
No. 7	Express from Sussex	9.00
No. 133	Express from Montreal and Quebec	13.50
No. 5	Mixed from Moncton	15.20
No. 25	Express from Halifax, Pictou, Pt. du Chene and Campbellton	17.40
No. 1	Express from Halifax	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.
CITY TICKET OFFICE—7 King St. St. John, N. B. Telephone 1053.
GEO. CARVILL, C. T. A.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

THE DIRECT LINE THE SHORT ROUTE TO MONTREAL

THROUGH FAST EXPRESS
Leaves Halifax 8.40 a.m.
Leaves St. John 6.00 p.m.
Daily, except Sunday
Arrived Montreal 8.35 a. m.
Daily, except Monday

Ottawa Sleeping Car Service Resumed.
Leave Montreal 10.10 p.m.
Passengers may remain in Car until 9 a. m.

For particulars and Tickets call on or write to
F. R. PERRY,
Acting D.P.A., C.P.R., St. John, N.B.

Ask Your Wine Merchant
—FOR—



GAELIC WHISKY!
(8 Years Old.)
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM CRAIGELLACHIE-GLENLIVET, DISTILLING CO., LTD., Glasgow, Scotland.



The Old Blend Whisky of the WHITE HORSE CELLAR
FROM THE Original Recipe Dated 1746.
The Old-fashioned Blend of the Coaching Day without alteration for 150 years.
OLDEST, BEST, PUREST IN THE MARKET.
REFUSE IMITATIONS.
INSIST ON GETTING White Horse Cellar.
Being a high priced Whisky many don't keep it if they can sell another brand.
MACKIE & COY. DISTILLERS LTD., ISLAY, GLENLIVET, AND GLASGOW.
Orders for direct import solicited.

R. SULLIVAN & CO.
44 and 46 Dock Street.

Telephone Subscribers.

(Please add to your Directories.)

53	Anglin Dr. J. V., residence Lancaster.
1389	Cathers, W. A., residence, Wentworth.
1024B	C. P. R. Inward Freight, west St. John.
832	Campbell P. E. florist, Germain.
3830	Carleton Curling rink, west St. John.
996	Donaldson Line warehouse, Water.
963	Harbor Master's office, Water.
1395	Imperial Wine & Spirit Co., Ltd., Union street.

A. W. McMACKIN, Local Manager.

Times Ads Bring Results.