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POOR DOCUMENT

WHEN THE HAIR

Shows signs of falling, begin at once the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. This preparation strengthens the scalp, promotes the growth of new hair, restores the natural color to gray and faded hair, and renders it soft, pliant, and glossy.

"We have no hesitation in pronouncing Ayer's Hair Vigor unequaled for dressing the hair, and we do this after long experience in its use. This preparation preserves the hair, cures dandruff and all diseases of the scalp, makes rough and brittle hair soft and pliant, and prevents baldness. While it is not a dye, those who have used the Vigor say it will stimulate the roots and color-glands of faded, gray, light, and red hair, changing the color to

A Rich Brown

or even black. It will not soil the pillow-case nor a pocket-handkerchief, and is always agreeable. All the dirty, gummy hair preparations should be displaced at once by Ayer's Hair Vigor, and thousands who go around with heads looking like 'the fretful porcupine' should hurry to the nearest drug store and purchase a bottle of the Vigor."—*The Sunny South*, Atlanta, Ga.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor is excellent for the hair. It stimulates the growth, cures baldness, restores the natural color, cleanses the scalp, prevents dandruff, and is a good dressing. We know that Ayer's Hair Vigor differs from most hair tonics and similar preparations, it being perfectly harmless."—From *Economical Housekeeping*, by Eliza R. Parker.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

THE EVENING GAZETTE

is published every evening (Sunday excepted) at No. 21 Canterbury street, by

JOHN A. BOWES,

for the GAZETTE PUBLISHING CO. (LIMITED),

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

THE EVENING GAZETTE will be delivered to any part of the City of St. John by Carriers on the following terms:

ONE MONTH	35 Cents
THREE MONTHS	$1.00
SIX MONTHS	2.00
ONE YEAR	4.00

The Subscription to THE GAZETTE is payable ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

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We insert short condensed advertisements under the heads of Lost, For Sale, To Let, Found, and Wants, for 10 CENTS each insertion or 50 CENTS a week, payable ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

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ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1891

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

THE GOVERNMENT AND IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Sir Hector Langevin stated on Monday on bshalf of the government that they had not considered the project of imperial Federation and had no policy respecting it. This reply was given in answer to a question put on the paper by Col. Amyot, the person who won so much notoriety of a peculiar kind at the head of the 9th. Battalion in the North West rebellion. Lieut. Col. Amyot would have been a great warrior if nature had only endowed him with a little courage. As it is, he is a great braggart, a howling French patriot and a deadly enemy of Imperial Federation. The meaning of a man being a believer in Imperial Federation is that he thinks the British Empire can be bound together by stronger ties than those which now unite it. An Imperial Federationist believes that as Great Britain and Ireland are but two small islands which must soon reach the possible limit of their population, and as the British people possess a vast territory outside of Great Britain which in the course of two or three decades will be more populous than the mother country it would be an act of political suicide to permit Great Britain and the colonies to drift apart. Of course all those who desire to see the British empire broken up are against Imperial Federation. British statesmen are for the most part so much occupied with their own parish politics that they have given the subject no attention, and when it is forced on their notice they seek to evade it. As for the members of the present government of Canada we do not know what their personal views on the subject of Imperial Federation may be. There is an impression that the French element in the Cabinet is opposed to the idea of Imperial unity and if so we can only say that the public acknowledgement of such views will be a bad thing for the French element. Canada is still under the British flag although a stranger would hardly think so if he visited Quebec or Montreal on some great festival of the Roman Catholic Church. Our easy going people permit the tri-color to be flaunted in their faces and to usurp the place that belongs to the British flag. Yet there will be a limit to their acquescence in all this. The Quebec French in their vanity dream of a time when Canada will be wholly French, and they convince themselves by a set of silly calculations based on doctored figures that the British races will presently be crushed out of Canada and give place to them. But if they seek to carry this foolish delusion beyond the bounds of rhetoric they will soon be taught the valuable lesson that the British of Canada are not to be thus summarily disposed of and that the process of making Canada a new France, without either the enterprise or the energy of that country, must come to an end. The day is at hand when a Conservative government will find it necessary to adopt a policy in regard to Imperial Federation, and that policy will be that of the Conservative voters of Canada, who believe in the unity of the empire, and who do not desire to see Canada become either French or Yankee.

A METHODIST PIONEER IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

There are those who remember Judge Haliburton as a cynical old curmudgeon, who saw no good in his surroundings, a dreamer of dreams without portent; yet many of his dreams have been more than realized, and in the completion of the ship railway, something more than his wildest fancies will have been accomplished. It would be pleasant if he could step out of his grave today and journey over the railway from Sydney to Louisburg,—from Sydney to the Strait of Canso,—from the Strait of Canso to New Glasgow and thence to Halifax,—and thence to Middleton and thence to Bridgewater,—or from Middleton to Annapolis, Digby and Yarmouth, or from Truro to Moncton and thence to Quebec, or from Moncton to St John and thence to Vancouver or San Francisco. He began writing only about sixty years ago,—he wrote prophetically, yet he was a prophet without honor, or credence in his own land.

Mr Mardsen preached in various settlements north and south of Ramshag, where, though out of the way of regular missions, forty or fifty persons would come together to hear the word, some coming ten, twenty and even thirty miles. He tells in his narrative of the inclemency of the winter season and how the colonists were harrassed by the depredations of wild animals. "A father and his son watched some cattle they had placed on an island for safety; soon they saw a prodigiously large bear crossing the passage; having a canoe and loaded muskets, they paddled after him, and lodged the contents of their muskets in his body, till, having shot away their little stock of ammunition, (their enemy still swimming for the island) they paddled up to him and beat him with the butt end of their muskets, when, in the struggle, he got his paws upon the gunwhale of the canoe, and overturned the vessel; our heroes had now to swim for it, and the poor shot battered bear got upon the bottom of the canoe, and there he sat, until having obtained more help, they despatched him with their bullets."

In the spring of 1802, Mr. Marsden left the gulf shore and returned to his mission in Westmorland. Shortly after, he set off to meet his brethern in conference at Annapolis. There it was decided that he should take the place of Mr. Black in Halifax, while Mr. Black would supply his place in Westmorland. In August of the same year Mr. Black returned to Halifax and Mr. Marsden set out again for his mission, on the way, preaching at Windsor and Partridge Island, "where," he says, "I stopped to spend a few days with the amiable families, Squire Ratchford's and Mr. Shannon's." The island was afterwards better known as Ratchford's Island. In the fall he visited "Pedicodiack river. My good friends, Justice Dixon and Weldon accompanied me on this tour; our accomodations were poor in the extreme, for at one place we were all three obliged to sleep in one small bed, and, as the worthy magistrates were both portly men, I think that it might safely be affirmed, that it never at one time contained so much law and gospel before; at other times we had no bed at all, and lay all night on the floor; but we had refreshing seasons in the woods, among the people, and I trust several were both quickened and awakened." "In the spring of 1802," (Mr. Marsden reminds one of the quaint old Pepys) "I set off to a meeting of the brethern at Annapolis. After deliberation, it was judged expedient that five of the young missionaries should go to New York, and be more fully set apart to the work of the mission. So we sailed from Digby in the month of May, (1802), and after a rough but speedy passage of six days, arrived in that city." Mr. Marsden does not say how long he remained in New York; of his return he says: "After a delightful passage of five days, we arrived at Digby, in the bay of Fundy; and as it was Sabbath, and we could not reach Annapolis, we went ashore, hoping for some opening to preach the gospel; but alas, Jesus Christ did not appear to have any foot of ground in all Digby; (the Nazareth of Nova Scotia) so after a solitary walk on the sea shore, we hailed the boat, and returned on board, to read our bibles, and enjoy what conversation our circumstances afforded. Digby is given up to smuggling, and at night when the sailors came on board, to carry their contraband goods ashore, we were greatly disturbed with their worldly and profane conversation; they continued to grow worse, and at last we reproved them, but this brought upon us a flood of reproach and invective; one of them, to show his importance, quoted a scrap of Latin, but upon my calmly telling him we did not deal in scraps, his fury became ungovernable, and I believe had it not been for fear of the consequence, they would have murdered us." Pleasant Digby, with its quiet streets and beautiful residences and forests of cherry trees! How it has been transformed since 1802 or 3.

Mr. Marsden was appointed to labor for three months in Annapolis, his circuit extending from Wilmot to Waldeck settlement. He says, "at Granville and the Waldeck settlement, the vast numbers who attended, necessitated me to preach and administer the Lord's supper in the woods; the stillness of the sylvan theater; the lofty pine and birch trees waving overhead; the table covered with the elements; the surrounding and often weeping congregation left impressions upon my mind that neither time nor place will be able to remove, and when I think of these seasons my heart springs across the wide Atlantic to preach the gospel in Nova Scotia." Early in the fall Mr. Marsden came to St. John, where he had been appointed to labor during the winter. And this is the tribute he pays to one of the first apostles of Methodism in this city:—"Evangelical religion was first planted in St. John by that holy and useful missionary, Mr. Abraham John Bishop, from the island of Jersey. He was, under God, the chief instrument of the first revival, both in the city and along the banks of the river; and his name will long be as music in the ears of many who date their first impressions from his missionary labors."

Mr. Marsden's mission extended far up the St. John; he preached with much profit at Sheffield and on the Grand Lake; "at Nashwalk, St. Ann and several other settlements," he says, "I had an opportunity of sowing the seed of eternal life." And thus, the wilderness blossomed abundantly, even with joy and singing, "for, in these cold, snowy forests," he says, "the light of piety sheds a serene beam; these wastes have heard a voice; these woods are often rendered vocal with the praises of redeeming love; these lofty trees have often beheld the humble colonist kneeling, beneath their shady covert, and pouring out his soul to God in prayer, and the solitary dominions of primeval shade have often resounded with the glad tidings of salvation, through the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ."

NOTE AND COMMENT.

While the silly Telegraph is comforting its Grit readers every day with suggestions that in its next issue it will be able to announce the defeat of the government, it is evident that the editor of the Globe is not under any such insane delusion. In an editorial last evening it says:—

There is good reason to hope that now cleaner men will come to the front in Canadian public affairs than we have had for some time. . . . There are honest men in the Conservative ranks who are heartily sick and tired of transactions of this kind, and who desire to see the country honestly governed. The new leader of the Conservative party will have to recognize their existence.

The Globe believes that the Conservatives will control the government for many years to come, and the Globe is right. Sir Charles Tupper is no doubt one of the men that the Globe refers to as coming to the front.

The silly Telegraph finds a subject for a sneer in the dinner given by Hon. John Costigan a few days ago. It states that Mr. Costigan "sought to cheer up the hearts of his despondent followers and supporters from this province, but the effect was a failure." Says our weak minded contemporary:—

When last heard from Mr. Skinner was thoughtfully looking at the lining of his coat and wondering whether the garment would bear turning again; Mr. E. McLeod was mournfully reflecting upon the time when he grew fat on an appointment under the late Liberal government; Mr. Temple was sadly thinking of his bridge and Messrs. Burns and Wood of their railroads wondering, the while whether they could unload them on the government before the inevitable crash; the balance of the deputation was in a blue funk.

As 13 conservatives out of 16 members have been elected to represent this province, and as the government which they support has a good working majority, we fail to see that they have any cause to be in "a blue funk." It would seem as if Messrs Weldon and Ellis, the snowed under of St. John, and McCready, the rejected of Kings, are the persons who have the best reason to be in "a blue funk."

Premier Fielding of Nova Scotia is now in London and has been interviewed by a representative of the Canadian Gazette. In the course of the interview, Mr. Fielding made some important statements. He said:—

'In Nova Scotia to-day the question of a change in our relations with the Mother Country attract less notice than probably anywhere else. There are, in fact, no questions of the kind now agitating the public mind in Nova Scotia.'

'Even the secession cry is dead, then?'

"Yes, in a certain sense it is dead. You may remember that in the provincial elections of 1886 the demand for secession from the Dominion seemed to sweep the province, but in the Dominion elections a few months later the decision seemed to be reversed. The Provincial Government say that it would be folly to carry on the movement. They accepted the verdict of the country, and there is now no question of the kind before the electorate, nor is it likely to be revived, so far as can be judged at present. Of course, in saying this it must be borne in mind that there is a strong feeling in Nova Scotia arising out of the way in which, as we think, the province was coerced into confederation. That always affords material on which political movements may feed in times of feeling, and will not die out in a hurry."

As Mr. Fielding ran an election on the repeal cry, he ought to be a good judge of the deadness of the secession movement.

IN PARLIAMENT.

In the Budget Debate Mr. Wood of Westmorland Excoriates Mr. King of Queens.

OTTAWA, July 14.—An interesting afternoon was spent over the Hudson Bay railway bill.

Sir Richard Cartwright criticised the measure with unusual mildness.

Mr. Cameron of Huron, however, sustained his record by denouncing the project as a wild-cat scheme. He intimated that the stock of this railway had been distributed among members of the house to induce them to support the measure.

The minister of the interior read a statement that only two members of parliament were stockholders of the company and that these members had bought their stock long ago.

The measure finally went through committee and was reported.

Mr. Wood rose at 10.15 to resume the budget debate. In view of Mr. King's intimation that the party now in power had ceased to defend the national policy, he took occasion to say that he (Wood) was as strongly as ever of opinion that the national policy was beneficial to the dominion and to the province of New Brunswick. Taking up the arguments of Mr. King, Mr. Wood said he would not dispute that a free market in the United States for the natural product of the forest and quarry of New Brunswick would be an advantage. The government onght therefore to have the cheerful support of Mr. King. Taking up the four industries which Mr. King said had been injured by the national policy, Mr. Wood began with coal. Referring to Mr. King's claim that the Grand Lake coal fields were making no progress for want of an American market, Mr. Wood said he would not venture to account for the small output of Grand Lake coal, and for the fact that, while St. John consumed one hundred and twenty thousand tons of Nova Scotia coal each year, it used little Grand Lake coal, though St. John was not half as far away as Bangor. Whatever might be the reasons that Grand Lake coal could not profitably be sold in St John in competition with the production of other mines would prevent its sale in New England. Nor could Mr. Wood see how the national policy had injured the St. John river lime business. The industry had almost wholly been developed since the national policy was introduced. In 1878 lime was imported into parts of Canada and even into New Brunswick. Since then the lime industry has captured the home market and built up an export trade with the United States, valued by Mr. King at $150,000 last year. It was certain that the national policy had not injured the lime business, though, doubtless, the removal of the United States duty would greatly assist it. Taking up the next article mentioned, that of freestone, Mr. Wood showed that the stone quarries were in a far more prosperous condition now than 1878. In the last mentioned year large quantities of stone were imported from the United States into the dominion. Today the Canadian quarries, and particularly those of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, were sending building stone all over this country. He could point to the magnificent building on Wellington [street, Ottawa, constructed of Miramichi stone, and could further inform the house that a quarry within five miles of his (Wood's) house sent last year about two thousand tons of stone to Toronto and this year would send twice as much. Mr. Wood then described the growth of Moncton, Amherst, Spriughill, Windsor, New Glasgow and other towns in the maritime provinces. Referring to Mr. King's observation that Alexander Gibson had declared himself able to compete in cotton manufacturing. Mr. Wood remarked that Mr. Gibson was a man of ability and enterprise. He may have used the language quoted, but the house ought to be informed that Mr. Gibson, who knew what was for the interest of the country as well as any man, was a supporter of the government and national policy. Mr. King had referred to the former member for St. John county and his services here. Mr. Wood admitted that the pleasant face of Mr. Weldon was missed in parliament, but his absence was itself an answer to what Mr. King had said as to the condition of affairs in St. John. St. John was a progressive and prosperous city. It had a larger trade than any New England city from New York to Eastport, except Boston. The people there did not believe in the absurd policy accepted in 1888 by the liberal party and the present representation of St. John was itself a testimony to that effect. Only two members of the New Brunswick opposition in the last parliament were here and Mr. Wood was afraid the house would not have them long. Mr. King's majority was under thirty and Mr. Gilmour had, he was told, only secured his election by promising never to run again. It held that unrestricted reciprocity would injure the conditions of the manufacturers and would destroy all other Canadian commerce than commerce with the United States. It would lay waste our sea ports and impair our mining industry. As regards agriculture; he argued that free trade would command a market for surplus barley, potatoes and some other articles, while it would hand over to the United States the control of the Canadian market in beef, pork, lard, corn and some other articles. The United States was no more a natural market for Canadian farm products than was Canada a natural market for United States beef, pork, lard and corn. Mr. Wood's speech occupied two hours and a half and was by far the most finished in style, argument and strength, of any he has ever yet made in the house of commons.

Mr. Borden of Kings, Nova Scotia, moved the adjournment of the debate, and the house adjourned.

Provincial Points.

Mrs. Richard Magee and Mrs. John Magee, of St. John, are visiting relatives in Yarmouth.

The whole of P. E. I. will soon be within call by telephone. There will be all told over 60 toll stations.

The schooner Pubnico Belle, belonging to St. Johns, Nfld., was wrecked in Conception bay, last Wednesday night. Seven passengers were drowned but the crew escaped.

Rev. Mr. Howe, Episcopal minister at Harbor Briton, Fortune bay, Nfld. and his daughter were drowned last Sunday by the upsetting of a boat. The boatman was also drowned.

Mr. Charles Scoles, ex-manager of the Ablert railway, passed through Moncton yesterday from Hillsboro for Newfoundland. He goes to the latter place to open up new plaster quarries.

A married couple who attended Charles street church Sunday night were surprised to hear the pastor publish their marriage banns. The pastor was evidently not aware that the couple had been married the week before.—Halifax Mail.

Last Sunday, shortly after dinner, Mr. James Power, of Ohio, Yarmouth Co., became very sick. Dr. Morse was summoned and it was found that he was poisoned by eating canned beef. It he had not received medical aid at once it may have proved fatal.

Last Sunday night lightning struck the house of a man named John Keefe, at Skinner's Pond, P. E. I. killing his daughter a girl about twenty-five years of age. Every one in the house was prostrated by the shock. The house was badly damaged.

Sunday the wife of John C. Burns, porter in the I. C. R. freight department, died of consumption. The deceased was 21 years old. Yesterday Mrs. Burns' little boy also died of the same disease. The bodies of mother and son were conveyed in the same hearse this afternoon to the cemetery.—Halifax Mail.

A wonderful find was the finding of a silver watch at Willard grove this week, with the initials E. H. on the cover. The watch was lost 55 years about ago, by Mr. Holland, the son of Major Holland, well known in those days. The gentleman who gave us the information says the watch is almost as good as new, after its long burial. The discovery was made through the cutting down of an old tree, under whose roots the watch was snugly ensconced.—Ch'town Patriot.

We were shown a few days ago some handsome silver trinkets which were made in Persia and were brought home by Miss Hunter, of Alberton, who returned from that distant country a short time ago. These trinkets consist of three pretty silver bracelets, which were presented by Miss Hunter to Miss Gertie Arbuckle, and a half a dozen of silver teaspoons, a present to Mrs. Dr. Johnson of Charlottetown. They were all hand made and the handles of the spoons were ornamented by filigree work of a beautiful design. As it is not good form according to the Persian code of etiquette, to sip tea with a spoon, the bowl of these Miss Hunter brought home are mortised and filled with similar filigree work.—Summerside Pioneer.

Telegraphic Flashes.

The Leary raft has arrived at New York.

The thermometer stood 105 in the shade at Montreal, yesterday.

The Irish land bill has passed its third reading in the British commons.

Seven thousand are now present at the school teachers' convention at Toronto.

A reward of $2,000 is now offered for the return of the body of P. Purcell ex-M. P.

George W. Crocker, died at Keene, N. H. yesterday, from lockjaw, resulting from injuries received on July 4th. His assallants are held for manslaughter.

This is the season for church picnics, and they do say you can't tell an orthodox picnic from a Universalist picnic. A picnic is—well, it's a picnic, and that's all there is to it.

Dyspepsia

Intense Suffering for 8 years—Restored to Perfect Health.

Few people have suffered more severely from dyspepsia than Mr. E. A. McMahon, a well known grocer of Staunton, Va. He says: "Before 1878 I was in excellent health, weighing over 200 pounds. In that year an ailment developed into acute dyspepsia, and soon I was reduced to 162 pounds, suffering burning sensations in the stomach, palpitation of the heart, nausea, and indigestion. I could not sleep, lost all heart in my work, had fits of melancholia, and for days at a time I would have welcomed death. I became morose, sullen and irritable, and for eight years life was a burden. I tried many physicians and many remedies. One day a workman employed by me suggested that I take Hood's Sarsaparilla, as it had cured his wife of dyspepsia. I did so, and before taking the whole of a bottle I began to feel like a new man. The terrible pains to which I had been subjected, ceased, the palpitation of the heart subsided, my stomach became easier, nausea disappeared, and my entire system began to tone up. With returning strength came activity of mind and body. Before the fifth bottle was taken I had regained my former weight and natural condition. I am today well and I ascribe it to taking Hood's Sarsaparilla."

Intense Suffering 8 Years

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

ESTEY'S EMULSION.

THE MOST POPULAR REMEDY

—FOR—

Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Bronchitis, General Debility, Etc.

A GREAT FLESH PRODUCER.

Endorsed by the Medical Profession.

Give it to your child suffering from

WHOOPING COUGH.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Price 50c. Six Bottles, $2.50.

Some Children Growing Too Fast become listless, fretful, without energy, thin and weak. Fortify and build them up, by the use of

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES Of Lime and Soda.

Palatable as Milk. AS A PREVENTIVE OR CURE OF COUGHS OR COLDS, IN BOTH THE OLD AND YOUNG, IT IS UNEQUALLED. Genuine made by Scott & Bowne, Belleville. Salmon Wrapper; at all Druggists, 50c. and $1.00.

CATARRH AND COLD IN HEAD HOW CURED

NASAL BALM CURES COLD IN THE HEAD CATARRH

NASAL BALM.

A certain and speedy cure for Cold in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages.

SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING.

Instant Relief, Permanent Cure, Failure Impossible.

Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as headache, partial deafness, losing sense of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, nausea, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, you have Catarrh, and should lose no time in procuring a bottle of NASAL BALM. *Be cured in time* neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, follow by consumption and death. NASAL BALM is sold by all druggists, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price (50 cents and $1.00) by addressing

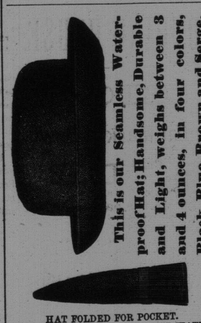
FULFORD & CO., BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Beware of imitations similar in name.

SAFE — BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED — VEGETABLE PILLS — EASY TO TAKE — INFALLIBLE — PROMPT

CLEAN, WHITE, BRIGHT.

Your White Dresses of last year—what will you do with them? not cut them up or throw them away I hope? They can be made clean, white, like new. You can wear them all this summer if you send them to UNGAR'S STEAM LAUNDRY. There they are cleansed and made like new. It's a good idea, and you'd better try it once.



This is our Seamless Waterproof Hat; Handsome, Durable and Light, weighs between 3 and 4 ounces, in four colors, Black, Blue, Brown and Serge.

HAT FOLDED FOR POCKET.

Call and see them. Also our TWEED WATERPROOF CLOTHING. New Rubber Goods opening daily.

ESTEY & CO, 68 Prince Wm. street.

MILLINERY.

MRS. CONNOLLEY WILL HAVE A SALE OF Ready-made Hats and Bonnets on Saturday. ODDFELLOWS BUILDING

St. John Oyster House

No. 5 King Square, North Side.

RECEIVING DAILY:

FRESH P.E.ISLAND OYSTERS

1 Barrel Spa Water, 30c. gallon;

40 Gallons Clams;

4 Barrels Clams.

FOR SALE LOW BY

C. H. JACKSON.

FLOWERS.

WE have a choice lot of Bedding Plants from 15c. per dozen up. Send in your order early and secure the best.

D. McINTOSH, - Florist. Telephone 264.

CHEAP DINNER .·. SETTS.

Just received a lot of DINNER SETTS. At Very Low Prices.

FRED BLACKADAR, - - Union Street.

COAL.

SPRINGHILL Round Coal.

Landing at Hare's Wharf.

PRICE LOW.

R. P. & W. F. STARR, 49 Smythe Street. Telephone No. 9.

COAL.

To arrive from New York per "Tay." 'BEAVER MEADOW LEHIGH' In Stove and Chestnut Sizes. Quality most excellent. Price very low, to arrive.

IN YARDS: *HARD COAL, all sizes. OLD MINE SYDNEY,* Screened and delivered free from slack.

R. B. HUMPHREY, 29 Smythe Street. tel sun Telephone 250.

TELEPHONE 114. *COAL.* TELEPHONE 114.

Soft Coal Landing. ex "Pioneer" at Lovett's Slip, 160 Tons GOWRIE COAL. For sale at lowest rates by

W. L. BUSBY, 81, 83 and 85 Water St.

500 TONS HARD COAL hourly expected to arrive, in all sizes.

LIGHT Summer Suits

Something like this at our store. Tweeds and Worsteds make good business Suits, and are dressy too. You'd look well with one on.

Scovil, Fraser & Co., Cor. King and Germain Sts.

CAUSEY & MAXWELL Masons and Builders.

Mason Work in all its Branches.

Slating and Cement Work a specialty

Stone, Brick and Plaster Workers,

JOBBING EXECUTED NEATLY AND PROMPTLY.

Order Slate at A. G. Bowes & Co., 21 Canterbury Street.

W. CAUSEY, Mecklenburg st. ROBT. MAXWELL, 385 Union st

A VALUABLE REMEDY — DOCTOR CHALYBEATE BLOOD & NERVE TONIC — DRAKES — FOR WEAKNESS FROM WHATEVER CAUSE

WM. B. McVEY, Chemist, 185 UNION STREET.

NOTICE.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Traders, Manufacturers and owners of Weights, Measures and Weighing Machines generally are specially requested to read carefully the following instructions and act accordingly:

1. The Weights and Measures Act provides for a regular biennial inspection of all Weights and Measures used for trade purposes, as well as for irregular inspections of the same, which may be made at any time when deemed necessary by the inspector, and it also imposes a heavy penalty on any trader or other person who wilfully obstructs or impedes an inspector or assistant inspector in the performance of his duty under said Act, or who refuses to produce the whole of his weights and measures for inspection when called upon to do so by an inspecting officer.

2. Every trader, manufacturer and owner of weights, measures, and weighing machines when paying moneys to Inspectors or Assistant Inspectors of Weights and Measures for verification fees, is entitled to, and is specially requested to demand from the officer who makes the inspection, an official certificate ("Form O, 6" with the words "Original for the Trader" printed at the head thereof) properly filled out and stamped, and also at the same time to carefully ascertain whether or not the stamps attached to such certificate represent exactly the value the amount of cash paid. Traders are requested to bear in mind that certificates of verification are of no value whatever unless stamps covering the full amount of fees charged are attached.

3. Owners and holders of these official certificates are specially requested to keep them carefully for two years, and in order to secure their safe keeping it would be advisable to placard them in their places of business in the manner in which ordinary license certificates are done, for it must be distinctly understood that all traders who are unable to produce their properly stamped certificates, when asked to do so by an inspector or assistant inspector, may, in all probability, have to pay over again their verification fees.

E. MIALL, Commissioner

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