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POOR DOCUMENT




## A Great Event

In one's life is the discovery of a remedy for some long-standing malady. The poison of Scrofula is in your blood. You inherited it from your ancestors. Will you transmit it to your offspring? In the great majority of cases, both Consumption and Catarrh originate in Scrofula. It is supposed to be the primary source of many other derangements of the body. Begin at once to cleanse your blood with the standard alterative,

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"For several months I was troubled with scrofulous eruptions over the whole body. My appetite was bad, and my system so prostrated that I was unable to work. After trying several remedies in vain, I resolved to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and did so with such good effect that less than one bottle

**Restored My Health**

and strength. The rapidity of the cure astonished me, as I expected the process to be long and tedious."—Frederico Mariz Fernandes, Villa Nova de Gaya, Portugal.

"For many years I was a sufferer from scrofula, until about three years ago, when I began the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, since which the disease has entirely disappeared. A little child of mine, who was troubled with the same complaint, has also been cured by this medicine."—H. Brandt, Avoca, Nebr.

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla**

PREPARED BY

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

Sold by Druggists. $1, six $5. Worth $5 a bottle.



## THE EVENING GAZETTE

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for the GAZETTE PUBLISHING CO. (LIMITED),

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ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, JULY 20, 1891.


**For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.**

### A NEW DEPARTURE IN ENGLAND.

Conservative political circles in England are considerably exercised over the recent speech of the Marquis of Salisbury before the United Club. In that speech the British Premier made a distinct declaration in favor of the principle of woman suffrage; he also intimated that there might be a redistribution of seats in accordance with the principle of representation by population, and he left his hearers under the belief that there will be no general election until the expiration of the present Parliament in the summer of 1893. The feature of the speech to which many members of the Conservative party most vigorously object is that relating to woman suffrage. A London special states that the election agents of intending candidates besiege the executive of the Conservative Association demanding to know whether this is an essential part of the Government programme. A host of members of the House of Commons have warned the executive that a female vote plank would not be accepted by an influential section of the party without a protest. The Premier has long been known to be inclined to concede the right of suffrage to women as a probable counterpoise to the democratic tendency to the principal of manhood suffrage; but now for the first time he has tried to commit the party to this momentous change of franchise. The council of the Conservative Association at an informal meeting on Friday, without passing a resolution to that effect, decided to intimate to Lord Salisbury that the party was so divided on the question that it would be unwise to recognize it as a Conservative principle. It must be admitted that what with his free education scheme, his schemes for labor reform, and his female suffrage plan, the British premier is leading his party into unknown depths.

The acceptance of the principal of representation by population by Lord Salisbury is wholly contrary to Conservative traditions. Prior to the Reform Bill of 1832 representation by population was wholly disregarded. Dozens of rotten boroughs with only a few voters returned each two members to the House of Commons while large towns and cities were wholly without representation. The distribution bill of 1885 was intended to give some approach to representation by population and it certainly was a great improvement on the former system. The following table showing the representation of a number of English counties prior to the Reform bill of 1832 and at present, with the population in 1841 and in 1881 will show how little population had to do with representation prior to 1832.

| Counties. | Population in 1841. | No. of members in 1831. | Population in 1881. | Present No. of members. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buckingham | 155,063 | 14 | 176,223 | 3 |
| Cornwall | 341,279 | 49 | 330,986 | 7 |
| Dorset | 175,043 | 23 | 191,728 | 4 |
| Lancaster | 1,997,054 | 14 | 3,454,441 | 53 |
| Middlesex | 1,576,636 | 8 | 2,920,483 | 47 |
| Sussex | 299,733 | 26 | 406,505 | 9 |

These figures show how little population had to do with representation in England prior to the first reform bill. Lancashire had more than ten times as many inhabitants as Buckinghamshire but they had the same number of representatives. Middlesex had five times as many inhabitants as Cornwall yet Cornwallhad five times as many representatives as Middlesex. Middlesex is the county which contains the city of London and the larger half of the great British metropolis while Cornwall is rural and unprogressive, yet when it was proposed to amend a system which gave Cornwall five times as many representatives as Middlesex, both the Earl of Eldon and the Duke of Wellington declared that if such a measure passed the sun of Britain's glory would set forever. Toryism in 1832 wore different garments from those it assumes in 1891.

The reform bill of 1832 abolished a large number of rotten boroughs, and effected many improvements in the representation, but it did not recognize the principle of representation by population to any considerable extent. This will be seen by the following statement of a few of the constituencies in 1843, eleven years after the reform bill had become law:—

| Constituency | No of Votes | No of Members |
|---|---|---|
| Arundel | 269 | 1 |
| Bedford | 578 | 2 |
| Bodmin | 339 | 2 |
| Bridgewater | 573 | 2 |
| Buckleyham | 391 | 2 |
| Harwich | 181 | 2 |
| Lancaster, S. | 18,148 | 2 |
| London | 19,064 | 4 |
| Marlborough | 271 | 2 |
| Middlesex | 13,910 | 2 |
| Liverpool | 14,970 | 2 |
| Yorkshire, W. R. | 30,122 | 2 |
| Thetford | 160 | 2 |

Such was the state of the representation in England fifty years ago, and it was not changed until the year 1868. The new born zeal of the British Conservatives for representation by population is, therefore, to say the least, not in accord with the record of their party.

### THE EASTERN EXTENSION CLAIM.

We are glad to observe that the local government continues to urge upon the authorities at Ottawa the justice of the claim of the province arising out of the Eastern Extension Railway. The claim arises as follows:

Under an Act of Assembly of this province passed in 1864 (prior to confederation) the Eastern Extension Railway was undertaken for the purpose of connecting the European and North American Railway (now the Intercolonial) with the Nova Scotia Railway then projected to the boundary between the provinces, the object being to form an interprovincial line. After confederation subsidies amounting to $400,000 were paid on account of construction through the Dominion government, and charged to New Brunswick on "debt account," under the provision of the British North America act. In 1869, the road was taken by the Dominion government as part of the Intercolonial, but the province was only credited with $250,000 of the $400,000, leaving a balance of $150,000, which the Dominion government refused to place to the credit of the Province, upon grounds which will be found stated below in a copy of report taken from Hansard of a speech of Sir Charles Tupper, then Minister of Finance, made in parliament in 1884.

In the latter year the government asked from Parliament a vote of $150,000 to reimburse this province the balance of the cost of the Eastern Extension Railway.

Referring to Hansard of 1884, Vol. 2 pages 1627 and 1628, we find the item voted is stated to be:—

Intercolonial Railway; To re-imburse the government of New Brunswick for money expended by them on the construction of the section of railway between Pansec Junction and the boundary line of Nova Scotia.—$150,000.

Sir Charles Tupper in moving the resolution said; "In regard to the $150,000, the case stands thus; when the Intercolonial Railway was provided for a portion had been constructed by the government of New Brunswick. When the Intercolonial railway was being constructed under an act of this parliament, from Rivier, du Loup to Truro, the question arose as to the section constructed in the province of New Brunswick. After some pressure from this government, the government of New Brunswick were obliged to accept a smaller sum than they had been obliged to pay to secure the construction of that road; it has been a matter in controversy from that time to this. A memorial from the government of New Brunswick was referred to my department and I instructed Mr. Frank Shanly, who was acting as chief engineer of the Intercolonial, to take the question up and examine it in all its details and make a report. He made a report to the effect that this $150,000 was fairly due to New Brunswick, in connection with that portion of the line, and he showed that the basis which had been adopted when this settlement took place with the province of New Brunswick, required to be revised.

"When the road was purchased it was, purchased on the ground that the amount of money paid to New Brunswick was the sum that would be required to construct it, if it had not already been constructed by the Province of New Brunswick, and when it subsequently proved that the estimated cost per mile of the contracts which were let upon the Intercolonial Railway on which the cost of construction was based were greatly exceeded in the course of construction it was considered only fair that that matter should be considered, and the government came to the conclusion, on the report that had been made and in view of all the circumstances that it was only just that we should pay the province of New Brunswick this $150,000 which the road had cost them over and above what they had received for it."

Immediately after the $150,000 was consequent upon the vote of Parliament, restored to the credit of the province, the government began to press for payment of the amount of provincial subsidies, which between 1869 and 1884, had been withheld from the province by the Dominion government as interest upon the $150,000, being $8,750 each half year, and interest upon these sums, from the time they respectively became due. Numerous despatches have been sent forward to Ottawa, urging payment, and on several occasions, the Premier, Hon. Mr. Blair, and other members of the government, have visited the Dominion capital, and interviewed the Federal government on the subject. On at least one occasion, the claims seemed on the eve of settlement and an announcement to that effect was made in the governor's speech.

The delegation which lately went to Ottawa, consisting of Hon. Mr. Pugsley and Hon. Mr. Tweedie, appears to have been favorably received, and there is good reason to believe that the payment of this just claim, long deferred, will soon be made.

The account now stands thus:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance of subsidies paid to Eastern Extension, short credited, in 1869 | $150,000.00 |
| Amount withheld from the province on Provincial Subsidy Account, at each half year to 1st July, 1884, as interest on the above $150,000 | 110,000.00 |
| Interest on the above amounts being simple interest only at 5 per cent., reckoned from the half-yearly periods, at which the amounts were severally withheld from the province | 38,968.75 |
| Amount of claim of the province at 1st July, 1884 | 298,968.75 |
| Amount restored to credit of province 1st July, 1884 | 150,000.00 |
| Balance still due at 1st July, '84 | 148,968.75 |
| Continuing the interest from 1st July, '84, to 1st of July 1891,—only on the amount (110,000), withheld 7 years at 5 per cent | 38,500.00 |
| | $187,468.75 |

The above amount of $187,468.75 is now claimed by the province from the Dominion government, that being the sum as at 1st July, 1891.

We understand that the representatives from New Brunswick in the Dominion parliament are in hearty sympathy with the local government in support of their contention that the claim is a just one, and should be settled without further delay. By securing payment during the present session of parliament they will win the gratitude of the people of this province.

### MANUAL TRAINING IN THE SCHOOLS.

At a recent session of the National Educational Association, which has called together at Toronto some 15,000 educationalists, about two-thirds of whom are from the United States, Prof. Wolverton, in a paper on "Manual training and its place in the educational system of Ontario," remarked that Canada had but one training school, or rather department manual—the department in Woodstock, Ont., college, which he had established two years ago. In that institution Prof. Wolverton, said manual training had been conducted successfully from the first, in a manner substantially as follows: The student of the high or grammer school pursued all or the major part of the ordinary literary studies of the school, and, in addition thereto, he pursued a special course in drawing and tool work, in properly fitted shops, and under competent instructors. His drawing consisted of the principles of perspective, some freehand easy lessons in projection, mechanical and architectural drawing and designing. He was also required to draw to scale whatever he made, be it in wood or iron. His tool work consisted of graded lessons, in the care and use of carpenters', wood-turners', wood-carvers', blacksmiths', moulders' and machinists' tools, ending with a more ambitious project, such as the construction of a steam engine, a dynamo, etc. He learned to have a clear idea of what he proposed to do to express that idea on paper, then to embody it in wood or iron. In after life his pencil would readily show an architect or mechanic precisely what he wanted done. He would know good workmanship and would be the master and not the victim of designing or incompetent workmen. He learned the value of exactness, neatness and good workmanship. He produces few completed articles. If he can turn one leg of a table, make one joint and one corner of the drawer he should not complete the table. He knows how, has mastered the principles and processes involved. Repetition could give increased dexterity, but little more of education. This is clearly the kind of education which the age requires, and the kind which must be adopted throughout Canada if Canadians are to occupy the best positions in Canadian workshops and factories. Skilled laborers, graduates of the technical schools of Britain and Europe render it possible to produce in those countries almost every kind of fabric, cutlery, fine hardware of various sorts, and hundreds of different kinds of merchandise much cheaper than they can be manufactured here, notwithstanding the fact that the raw material and everything necessary to their manufacture is quite as cheap in Canada as there. Further, the best positions in our workshops and factories which rightfully belong to Canadians are not unfrequently held by foreigners for the reason that educated labor here is by no means equal to the demand. It is humiliating that a manual department, like that introduced by Prof. Wolverton into Woodstock College, but much wider in its scope, and including both male and female pupils, is not to be found in at least one school in each of the provinces of the dominion: such a move would soon be followed by the introduction of a technical or trade department into one school in every county; this would be followed by the employment of Canadian skilled labor in every department of Canadian industry, which is very desirable for many reasons, and the exclusion of foreigners from positions which all native born Canadians would be glad to see filled by artisans of native birth.

### NOTE AND COMMENT.

The editor of the Globe is fishing on the Tabusintac and catching trout at a great rate. This is better summer employment than writing annexationist articles and running down St. John and Canada.

One dollar a day is the average wage paid by the Aroostook farmers to their haymakers, and $15 to $20 secures good help in that county during the summer season. There are thousands in this province who would scorn to work for such a compensation, though nearly every necessary of life is cheaper here than in Maine. Few men in this country would care to work a full day in a hay field for the price of a bushel of potatoes. The working men of Canada are the most favored of her citizens.

The Rothesay Collegiate School in its pamphlet states:—"Free from the winds and fogs of St. John, its climate is fine!" We recommend the distinguished faculty which patronise this school, to leave out this paragraph, for while it might do, to come from Halifax, it is hardly just to a city which is said to be the most healthy in the world; and last Tuesday some of the Rothesay friends were told when they went home, from our cool city, by their roasted ones at home, "We wish we had such weather here." The little fog we have in St. John will not hurt the pupils of our schools.

The Peary expedition to Greenland, had its first encounter with the ice in the Straits of Belleisle on the 14th ult; the blocks were from twelve to twenty feet thick, and their steamer, the Kite, was driven back into the open sea. It is probable the vessel will next be heard from at some place of call on the coast of Labrador. If the expedition meets with no great disaster, it is likely that it will result in some very valuable contributions to our stock of information with regard to the country which it proposes to visit. A New York Herald correspondent with the expedition writes:—

We are recompensed for loss of time occasioned by our encounter with the ice, by the beauty of the scenery. To the westward are the snowy hills of Labrador, cold and uninviting, despite the picturesqueness. To the east is the Newfoundland, the hills clad with trees. Mrs. Peary has suffered somewhat from sea-sickness, but the level seas of the past two days have improved her. We are now going to make an attempt to pass through the ice on the Labrador shore, with very slim chances of success. We may wait here four days or a week; we may get through at any moment.

### Financial.

Henry Clews & Co., date their last special report, New York, July 18:—The Stock exchange moves along sluggishly, with its daily sales of about 100,000 shares, one day favoring the "bulls" and next the "bears," but with no fixed tendency either one way or the other.

In the absence of influences nearer to hand, Wall Street has followed with some interest the extraordinary court interchanges that have just closed in Great Britain. Whatever may be calculated to affect international politics in Europe has, at the special time, an unusually direct bearing upon financial interests. Europe is now in a state of armed peace.

The event is no mere exchange of imperial family courtesies, no mere excursion for the gratification of the ambitions of a young and adventurous emperor. Coming, as it does, contemporaneously with a perpetuation of the offensive and defensive alliance between Germany, Austro-Hungary and Italy as against Russia and France, the Emperor's visit must be regarded as a virtual declaration of at least England's sympathy with the Driebund, and as implying that she has interests which run parallel with those of the triple alliance, and which she would find it to her welfare to protect in the event of their being endangered from any threatened ascendancy of Russia and France over their triple opponents.

It would be an inestimable blessing should this new situation merely protect Europe against the horrors of a long impending war; but it is not impossible that a combination so overwhelmingly powerful may also make it possible to bring about a reduction of the costly armaments that are now destructively draining Europe of its resources; or, in any event, a constant increase of armaments will become the less necessary.

Such a result would bring direct advantages to this country. All that is needed to give full effect to the benefits of our abundant harvest is a restoration of confidence in the countries with which we have commercial intercourse. It would mean better foreign markets and prices for our grain, as well as for other exportable products.

The home influences effecting the stock market show no material changes. No variations in the wheat crop have arisen to modify the original estimates of output. The railroads maintain their late rate of earnings. Money continues to flow hither from the interior, though in lighter volume; and the banks keep up their reserves at about double the surplus of the last two years; while the exports of gold have virtually ceased. To this extent, the situation is favorable to a recovery of activity at a later stage.

### Provincial Points.

The lower masts of the new ship "Canada" are up, and the rigging is being rapidly proceeded with. She is still at the wharf, Kingsport.

On Wednesday last, just 112 years ago, five American privateers entered Lunenburg Harbor, and looted the town of ten thousand pounds.—Lunenburg Progress.

Chas. Seifert, a German, doing a large general business at Westchester, N. S. was killed last Saturday morning by a train at that place. He leaves a widow, lying dangerously ill at Halifax.

The preliminary examination of Bell for criminal assault at Waterford a few days since, has been postponed till next Saturday. The other miscreant connected with the crime has probably escaped to the States.

The Halifax Chronicle says: "Attorney General Longley is quarantined in his house on account of Mrs. Longley having a light attack of diphtheria. The afflicted lady will have the sympathy of a large circle of friends."

George Pineo Jr., of Grafton, sent to our office on Thursday, two strawberries grown on his own farm, one of which measured five and one half inches in circumference, while the other weighed two ounces.—Berwick Register.

The catch of salmon in the Port Medway, Queens Co., N. S., this season was the largest ever known there. The quantity taken aggregates 25 tons and the price ranged from 60 to 12 cents per lb. All this fish was shipped on ice to Boston. 1000 barrels of alewives were also taken.

On the 9th inst., the Pubnico Bell, with a crew of four men, and five men, five women and five children, as passengers, was wrecked on her passage from Catalona to St. Johns, Nfd. All might have have been saved, but through the cowardice of the crew, four women, one man and one child lost their lives.

Last Thursday morning a respectable woman was caught by Policeman McDonald while attempting to drown herself near the Dry Dock, in Halifax. The hour was very early. The woman was but partly robed and was in the act of divesting herself of the remainder of her clothing. When the officer arrested her she resisted violently and begged the officer to allow her to drown herself. She was taken back to her home.

James W. Forbes, father of Ald. Forbes of Moncton, died on Saturday at the advanced age of 86 years. Deceased was one of the early settlers of Moncton, having lived there almost continually for over fifty years. He was a ship joiner by trade, but was not engaged in active work for a number of years. Mr. Forbes was one of the men who agitated for and obtained the ten hour system in 1853, shipbuilding being the principal industry in Moncton at that time. The hours of labor previous to that time had been from daylight till dark.

While a party of picnickers were returning to Annapolis from Digby last Thursday night on the steamer W. H. Weatherspoon, Chas. Goldsmith, of Boston, fell overboard into Digby Gut. The night was foggy. In spite of the imminent danger, owing to the tremendous tide running in that locality and the darkness, W. W. Clarke, formerly brakeman on the W. & A. railway, leaped over, and after swimming for some three minutes at his utmost speed, succeeded in grasping the "speck of black." Goldsmith was doing his best to keep himself up, but was gradually sinking. Clarke had his friend on his back when they were rescued by the steamer.

A Western poet has ejected the following from his system. It is probably one of the effects of the last batch of hot weather. The Cario, Ill., Bulletin, must be held accountable for inflicting these upon a patient public:

The electric car rolls gayly down the handsome avenue,
The motorneer looks straight ahead, oblivious of you.
You can't catch the conductors eye, he clearly means you shan't:
You want to whistle, but you are a woman and you can't.
You shake your parasol in vain, there's nothing else to do.
And then you stand and watch the car roll down the avenue.


## King of Medicines

*A Cure "Almost Miraculous."*

"When I was 14 years of age I had a severe attack of rheumatism, and after I recovered had to go on crutches. A year later, scrofula, in the form of white swellings, appeared on various parts of my body, and for 11 years I was an invalid, being confined to my bed 6 years. In that time ten or eleven sores appeared and broke, causing me great pain and suffering. I feared I never should get well.

"Early in 1886 I went to Chicago to visit a sister, but was confined to my bed most of the time I was there. In July I read a book, 'A Day with a Circus,' in which were statements of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was so impressed with the success of this medicine that I decided to try it. To my great gratification the sores soon decreased, and I began to feel better and in a short time I was up and out of doors. I continued to take Hood's Sarsaparilla for about a year, when, having used six bottles, I had become so fully released from the disease that I went to work for the Flint & Walling Mfg. Co., and since then

HAVE NOT LOST A SINGLE DAY

on account of sickness. I believe the disease is expelled from my system, I always feel well, am in good spirits and have a good appetite. I am now 27 years of age and can walk as well as any one, except that one limb is a little shorter than the other, owing to the loss of bone, and the sores formerly on my right leg. To my friends my recovery seems almost miraculous, and I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the king of medicines." WILLIAM A. LEHR, 9 N. Railroad St., Kendallville, Ind.

**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.

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"Nicely, Thank You."
"Thank Who?"
"Why the inventor of

**SCOTT'S EMULSION**

Which cured me of CONSUMPTION."

*Give thanks* for its discovery. That it does not make you sick when you take it.

*Give thanks.* That it is three times as efficacious as the old-fashioned cod liver oil.

*Give thanks.* That it is such a wonderful flesh producer.

*Give thanks.* That it is the best remedy for *Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Coughs and Colds.*

Besure you get the genuine in Salmon color wrapper; sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and $1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

**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 warned in time,* neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed 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

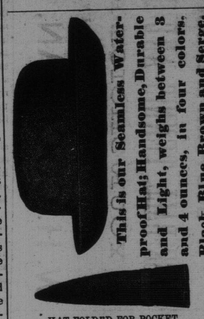
FULFORD & CO., BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Beware of Imitations similar in name.

*PUT YOUR I ON THIS*

*And read. Your blankets need cleansing but you hate to do it; they're heavy and its hard work washing them by hand. Even if you have it done by a washwoman, they are not so clean or well done as if UNGAR put them through his process. It's cheap washing too. Try it once; once for a trial. You'll try it again; others have.*

*UNGAR'S, Waterloo St.*



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.

Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Spring Chicks, Turkeys, Fowls, Native Green Peas, AND ALL GREEN STUFF IN SEASON.

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P. E. I. OYSTERS By the Pint, Quart or Gallon.

—ALSO, FRESH—

LEPREAUX CLAMS, DULSE, &c.

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**MILLINERY.**

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

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

FRED BLACKADAR, - - Union Street.

COAL.

SCOTCH HOUSE COAL.

The Cargo of Bark Otoen

HAS been working two days and we are now ready to fill orders with the best House Coal that has been in this market for many years. There is no slack; it is all coarse coal. No slate. Considerable of Cannel Coal mixed with it and it makes the cleanest and quickest fire. Price Low. Telephone 520.

MORRISON & LAWLOR, Cor. Union and Smythe Streets.

**Coal to Arrive**

*OLD MINE SYDNEY,*

*VICTORIA SYDNEY.*

The above coals are on the way and will be sold at the lowest prices.

R. P. & W. F. STARR.

PICTOU COAL LANDING.

Now landing ex sch. "Eva Maud,"

400 TONS ACADIA PICTOU.

Fresh mined and free from slack.

Intending purchasers should leave their orders at once, as the cargo is mostly sold.

R. P. McGIVERN, No. 9. North Wharf.

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,*

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R. B. HUMPHREY, 29 Smythe Street.

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**Soft Coal Landing.**

ex "Pioneer" at Lovett's Slip,

160 Tons GOWRIE COAL.

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

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

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Boston Brown Bread Every Saturday.

Families Supplied with CAKE AND PASTRY of every description. Fresh every day.

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Boys' Straw Hats, Boys' Light Color Felt Hats, Boys' Light Color Tweed Hats, Boys' Varsity Cap, Children's Straw Sailors, Children's Caps, all kinds; Men's Light Stiff Hats, Natty Goods, Correct Styles.

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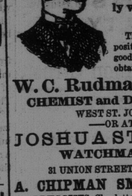

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