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POOR DOCUMENT

The Use Of

Harsh, drastic purgatives to relieve costiveness is a dangerous practice, and more liable to fasten the disease on the patient than to cure it. What is needed is a medicine that, by effectually opening the bowels, corrects the secretions and establishes a natural daily action. Such an aperient is found in

Ayer's Pills,

which, while thorough in action, strengthen as well as stimulate the bowels and excretory organs.

"For eight years I was afflicted with constipation, which at last became so bad that the doctors could do no more for me. Then I began to take Ayer's Pills, and soon the bowels became regular and natural in their movements. I am now in excellent health." — Wm. H. DeLaucett, Dorset, Ont.

"When I feel the need of a cathartic, I take Ayer's Pills, and find them to be more

Effective

than any other pill I ever took." — Mrs. B. C. Grubb, Burwellville, Va.

"For years I have been subject to constipation and nervous headaches, caused by derangement of the liver. After taking various remedies, I have become convinced that Ayer's Pills are the best. They have never failed to relieve my bilious attacks in a short time; and I am sure my system retains its tone longer after the use of these Pills, than has been the case with any other medicine I have tried." — H. S. Sledge, Weimar, Texas.

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY

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

Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

THE EVENING GAZETTE

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

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THREE MONTHS	$1.00
SIX MONTHS	2.00
ONE YEAR	4.00

The Subscription to THE GAZETTE is payable ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING.

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.

General advertising $1 an inch for first insertion, and 25 cents an inch for continuations. Contracts by the year at Reasonable Rates.

ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, OCT. 2, 1891.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

THE EXHIBITION.

The exhibition closes to-day, and although the number of visitors has not been up to the expectations of the more sanguine of its projectors, still it must be admitted that on the whole the exhibition has been a success. The only weak feature of the show has been that it has not had any exhibits of an agricultural character, either in stock or produce. In a province like New Brunswick where the greater part of the population live by tilling the soil, that is certainly a very great disadvantage and detracts very much from the interest of the exhibition. An exhibition of textile fabrics serves an admirable purpose in teaching our people what can be produced in their own country, and in enabling them to appreciate the advances that are being made in various directions in industrial pursuits. But it is quite clear that to touch the hearts of the bulk of our people something more is required, and that the agricultural element should, if possible, be represented. It is unfortunate that owing to the situation of the St. John exhibition buildings it has been impossible to give a combined exhibition of textile fabrics, manufactured goods and agricultural products on the same grounds. The present exhibition grounds are too limited to admit of any large show of stock under existing arrangements, and the fact that last year the stock show was separated from the other part of the exhibition deprived it of much of its interest, and prevented large numbers of people from visiting it. It ought to be the aim of our exhibition directors to endeavor to make arrangements by which the St. John exhibition could be held in one place and could be made to include both agricultural products and manufactured goods. It is possible that by a re-arrangement of the present grounds this might be done. The Dominion government cannot have any particular use for the vacant space now occupied by them in the vicinity of the exhibition buildings, and we do not believe that the land could be put to any better use than if laid out for the care of stock. That was done at the exhibition of 1880 and also at the exhibition of 1883, but the buildings erected then were of merely a temporary character and had to be removed. What is wanted is permanent buildings sufficient to accommodate a large quantity of live stock and situated in a place of easy access in the neighborhood of the exhibition buildings. Some people have proposed to remove the exhibition buildings bodily to some tract of land on the Marsh road so that a combined show of stock, agricultural products and manufactured goods could be held together. But this scheme would bring about disadvantages of its own, because it would increase the distance of the exhibition buildings from the centre of population and so diminish the general attendance. We do not believe that the problem of reconciling the conflicting interests is one that cannot be solved, and we think that if the exhibition managers put their minds to the matter and obtain such assistance as they could from the Dominion government that they will succeed in making arrangements by which they can hold a combined show of stock, agricultural products and manufactures in and round the present buildings and so greatly increase the interest in the annual shows which they propose to hold.

THE HALIFAX FIRE.

The people of Halifax yesterday stood in considerable danger of meeting with a disaster of the same kind as that which overtook St. John 14 years ago. A fire broke out among the wooden buildings on the water front, and a planing mill on Taylor's wharf, and soon spread over a considerable area, threatening at one time to sweep across the city. The details of the fire will be found in their proper place in our telegraphic columns, but the lesson thus conveyed will be an impressive one for our sister city. No man who has seen the district of Halifax, in which this fire was started, but must have felt that here was a place which contained the elements of a great disaster, with the possibility of a repetition of the scenes of destruction which were experienced here in 1877. The presence of so extensive anarea of wooden structures in one place is a menace to the safety of the city of Halifax, and unless extreme precautions are taken, there can hardly fail to be in the future a repetition of yesterday's fire in other districts of the same character, and with the possible result that much greater injury will be done in the city of Halifax than was the case yesterday. After our own fire there was a general demand for the passing of a stringent building law, restricting the use of wooden buildings to certain districts, limiting their height and making it necessary that they should be provided with gravel roofs. This law has worked well, and while not unjust to any class it has kept our city free from any serious conflagration. Since it came into force the loss by fire in St. John has been reduced to an insignificant percentage. This result is no doubt due to the fire law, which even where buildings are of wood makes it necessary that their roofs should be of material which will not burn. We do not know what regulations the people of Halifax have with respect to the erection of wooden structures in their city, but if they have a fire law of the same character as that which existed in St. John prior to our own fire in 1877, the sooner they make a change in their legislation the better it will be for the interests of their city.

THE RECIPROCITY NEGOTIATIONS.

The GAZETTE announced yesterday that Sir Charles Tupper would not go to Washington on the 12th instant for the purpose of representing Canada in the negotiations with Mr. Blaine for a new reciprocity treaty with the United States. It now appears that there will be no reciprocity negotiations at that time, because the government of the United States has announced to the government of Canada that Mr. Blaine's health is such as to prevent him from taking part in the proposed conference. The government of Canada is therefore asked to postpone the negotiations until a latter period because it is considered necessary that Mr. Blaine should be present when the negotiations are going on. In reply to this our government has asked that the meeting of the representatives of Canada and the United States shall not be delayed beyond the end of this year, because the parliament of Canada is expected to assemble early next year and it is thought to be desirable that the result of the negotiations whatever it may be, should be before parliament at its next meeting. No reply has been received to this last request, but it is quite possible that another date for the resumption of the reciprocity matter may be named, and it is by no means unlikely that when the day named is near at hand, there may be another postponement. Considering the character of the legislation which the Republican party in the United States has been passing with respect to the tariff in recent years, we do not see the slightest reason for believing that any Republican government will give Canada a favorable reciprocity treaty. It was only the other day that Mr. Blaine endorsed in the strongest terms the candidature of Mr. McKinley in Ohio, and McKinley is at present the representative of high tariff in the United States. If Mr. Blaine was sincere in his endorsements of McKinley he cannot be expected to favor a Liberal reciprocity treaty with Canada, which is opposed to the McKinley policy, as expressed in the McKinley tariff, last year. Certainly it was not to be expected that any substantial progress would be made in the reciprocity negotiation during the month of October, because the elections in several states take place next month, and the republicans could hardly run on a high tariff campaign in those states, while they were negotiating with Canada for a liberal reciprocity treaty. If the republicans are routed, horse, foot and artillery at the November elections in Iowa, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio and Rhode Island, they will probably come to the conclusion that their high tariff policy is a mistake, and then there may be a possibility of successful reciprocity negotiations. In the meantime it looks as if we would have some time to wait for the realization of any hopes that have been founded on the proposed meeting at Washington.

AN IMPENDING DANGER.

A writer in the Scientific American makes some startling statements with regard to the spread of leprosy on the western continent, and the stolid manner in which the multiplication of the disease is regarded by the medical profession. He says it is far more prevalent throughout the world than it was a century ago, and still is by medical men a shunned and neglected contagion. Though New Orleans and San Francisco, says this writer, have their leper colonies and lazar houses, and though the appearance of sporadic cases is not uncommon in our northeastern cities, still in the United States, as elsewhere in Anglo-Saxondom, the disease continues to be regarded and treated as incurable, and as only to be put out of sight and out of mind. While in every other department of learning great progress is being made, it is regrettable that the conservatism of medical men makes progress in the successful treatment of disease extremely slow, but two or three important forward steps in the treatment of disease having been taken during the past fifty years. The discovery of a cure for leprosy it appears to us would cover the profession with glory, for according to the writer to whom reference has been made, the disease is a constant menace to the world. He says:—

That leprosy has become firmly fastened in the Western World, and is no longer to be regarded as the scourge of "Bible lands" alone, is only too evident to any resident or leisurely traveller in tropical America; and even among the Creoles of Louisiana, the Chinese of California, the Scandinavians of Minnesota and Wisconsin, and the Mormon converts from the Sandwich Islands at Salt Lake, the disease now has a hold that is likely to be most difficult to overcome. Its very rapid spread throughout the countries under Anglo-Saxon rule has been pointed out by many English and German writers of note. When so eminent a specialist as Sir Morell Mackenzie says that "it is impossible to estimate even approximately the total number of lepers now dying by inches throughout the world, but it is certain that they must be counted by millions," and then adds, "That leprosy has spread considerably in recent times there can be no manner of doubt....The seeds of leprosy take something like half a century to mature, and there is every prospect that unless the natural evolution of the scourge can in some way be prevented, a terrible harvest will be reaped before many years are past"... But four centuries have passed since there were 250 lazar houses in England alone, over 2000 in France, and probably about 11,000 throughout all Europe. Then laws governing lepers were as carefully framed and as rigidly enforced as any on the statute books. In Oahu, near Honolulu, the advance guard of the coming scourge was first observed by Dr. Hillebrand in 1853. The disease was not officially recognized until 1859, when only a few cases were known to exist. Yet in six years the known cases had increased to 230 by government count, and the situation was becoming so serious that in the following year the segregation settlement at Molokai was opened. Since that over 3500 cases have been received there.

In the West Indies the disease has been rapidly spreading for seventy five years; in Trinidad it has, during that time, increased four times as fast as the population; India, it is estimated, has 250,000 cases, and 2,600 victims are known to be at large in Canton. Our intercourse with these countries has become so constant, and sporadic cases of the disease make their appearance so frequently on this continent that it is a grave question whether or not our people are to be scourged by its inroads as were the people of the east centuries ago. Laws for the sequestration of its victims cannot be too strictly enforced, but better still would it be if some Guttenburg, Watt or Edison in the medical profession would devise some remedy for this disease, which hitherto has baffled all their learning and skill.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

It is good news to learn that the receipts of the Exhibition will more than cover the expenditure, and that the city will not be called upon to pay anything on account of the guarantee fund of $3,000 voted by the Common Council. We hope that our citizens will show their appreciation of the work done by the directors by turning out in force to-night.

The McKinley tariff does not seem to have made any material difference in export of sheep from Canada to the United States. A great many sheep have gone from New Brunswick this year to the United States market, and the province of Quebec is now being drawn upon largely for the same purpose. The shipments from that Province this year will range high into the thousands, showing that the people of the United States cannot do without Canadian mutton, and that although they have raised the duties to a high figure they will have to pay those duties themselves.

O'Brien, the libeller of Prince George of Wales, who has been on trial at Montreal for the past few days, was found guilty yesterday. Sentence was however suspended at the instance of the crown and O'Brien was released. It was stated by the crown prosecutor that the only object of the prosecution was to vindicate public justice but we doubt whether public justice has been vindicated, while O'Brien remains unsentenced. There never was a more contemptible creature than this O'Brien who would be much benefitted by a term in the penitentiary.

Provincial Points.

Carleton Co. Agricultural and industrial fair opened at Woodstock yesterday. The show is highly creditable and the attendance large.

The tent of Capt. Hemming at Sussex was entered last night and robbed of money and checks to the amount of about $150.

The bazaar in the Church of the Holy Trinity was well patronized last evening. The public will find the bazaar well worthy of a visit.

An unknown bark went ashore at Cape Tormentine last Tuesday. A despatch from Sackville says she is loaded and that her name is unknown.

At the Presbyterian synod in session at Halifax, the appointment of a fourth professor at Pine Hill Theological seminary is under consideration today.

The house of Mrs N. Freeze of Doaktown was burned on Friday last. Insured. On the same day a carload of sleepers was burned near Doaktown station.

John Wood of River Hebert, father in-law of editor Scott of St. John Sun, has purchased a part of the Eliakim Newcomb property, situated on Victoria street. Mr. Wood and family will occupy the place.—Amherst Record.

A Bathurst despatch says it is currently reported that in the event of not rebuilding on the St. Lawrence Lumber Company's old site, the company are negetiating for the purchase of the Stewart mill, now the property of the People's Bank of New Brunswick.

One day last week Dr. E. O. Steeves removed from the cheek of a little girl about two years of age, a piece of glass which was embedded in the flesh and entirely healed over. The glass was nearly an inch long and in the broadest part three quarters of an inch broad. It had been there for several weeks.—Moncton Transcript.

We have been shown two very fine large apples, of the Golden Ball variety—one from the garden of G. P. Payzant, Esq., and the other from that of Mr. Geo. M. Payzant. The apples measure 12 inches in circumference. We also noted in Mr. Geofrey P. Payzant's garden, recently, a very fine sample of French pear, which girted 10 inches.—Hants Journal.

The Annapolis apple evaporator is running full blast. There are about fifty hands at work. At the building there is a quantity of about 10,000 bushels of apples and more arriving daily. The large apples are pared, sliced and dried for cooking purposes. The small ones, together with the cores and parings of the large ones, are chopped up, dried, packed in barrels and shipped to France to make champagne.

The C. P. R. company have ordered 10 Mogul engines from the Baldwin works at Philadelphia for use on the road between Brownville and McAdam Junction. Six of the engines have already arrived at Brownville and, yesterday, one of that number made its first appearance at McAdam in charge of Driver Rogers. The engines are much larger than those now in use on the road, and are supposed to haul 24 loaded freight cars over the heaviest grades.

Mr. Jas. G. McDonald, Middle Coverdale, received yesterday a Jersey cow and heifer, thoroughbred, from A. C. Thompson, New Glasgow. The cow is registered as Julliet Yolande, No. 42675, and the heifer, her calf, as Nancy T., No. 65375. Both these animals are great milkers, being descendants of Mulberry Maud, which has a record of 23lbs. in 7 days. The owner of the mother of Julliet Yolande refused $2,000 for that animal.—Moncton Times.

The Harvey correspondent of the St. Croix Courier, writes:—Mr. John Burrel, who has been away in Washington for a number of years came home for good a few weeks ago and has purchased John W. Taylor's fine farm at the south of the station. His brother William has also returned from the land of the setting sun and is negotiating for the purchase of the old Coburn farm opposite. Another brother, James, is expected home shortly from the same quarter.

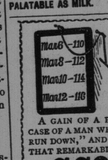
CHILDREN LIKE IT.

LIKE WHAT?

ESTEY'S EMULSION OF Cod Liver Oil

Old and young take it for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all Lung diseases.

PALATABLE AS MILK. ASK YOUR DRUGGIST.



GAIN ONE POUND A Day.

A GAIN OF A POUND A DAY IN THE CASE OF A MAN WHO HAS BECOME "ALL RUN DOWN," AND HAS BEGUN TO TAKE THAT REMARKABLE FLESH PRODUCER,

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda

IS NOTHING UNUSUAL. THIS FEAT HAS BEEN PERFORMED OVER AND OVER AGAIN. PALATABLE AS MILK. ENDORSED BY PHYSICIANS. SCOTT'S EMULSION IS PUT UP ONLY IN SALMON COLOR WRAPPERS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AT 50C. AND $1.00

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CATARRH — 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, 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.

UP WITH THE TIMES.

You're not buying a new hood for the baby, are you? Well you'er not up with the times if you are. Take the soiled last year's hood out of the bag. Let Uncle do it up his way. He's up with the times and make Baby's Hood look elegant, bran new.

—AT—

UNGAR'S.

Makes the Weak Strong

The marked benefit which people in run down or weakened state of health derive from Hood's Sarsaparilla, conclusively proves the claim that this medicine "makes the weak strong." It does not act like a stimulant, imparting fictitious strength from which there must follow a reaction of greater weakness than before, but in the most natural way Hood's Sarsaparilla overcomes

That Tired Feeling

creates an appetite, purifies the blood, and, in short, gives great bodily, nerve, mental and digestive strength.

"I derived very much benefit from Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I took for general debility. It built me right up, and gave me an excellent appetite." ED. JENKINS, Mt. Savage, Md.

Fagged Out

"Last spring I was completely fagged out. My strength left me and I felt sick and miserable all the time, so that I could hardly attend to my business. I took one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it cured me. There is nothing like it." R. C. BEGOLE, Editor Enterprise, Belleville, Mich.

Worn Out

"Hood's Sarsaparilla restored me to good health. Indeed, I might say truthfully it saved my life. To one feeling tired and worn out I would earnestly recommend a trial of Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. PHEBE MOSHER, 90 Brooks Street, East Boston, Mass.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy anything else instead. Insist upon having

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

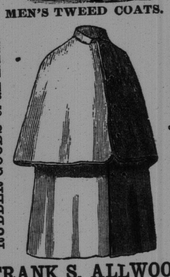
100 Doses One Dollar

Ladies' Waterproof Cape Cloaks only $2.00.

MEN'S TWEED COATS.

Ladies' and Misses Cloaks from 95c. to $12.00.

RUBBER GOODS of all kinds.



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FRANK S. ALLWOOD, 179 Union Street.

Rubber Goods and Light Hardware of all kinds.

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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

International Exhibition, ST. JOHN, N. B.

SEPT. 23rd to OCT. 3rd,

FOR the above, Excursion Return Tickets will be issued from all stations in New Brunswick to St. John, between the 22nd of September and the 2nd of October, both inclusive, and from Stations Moncton to Goldbrook inclusive on the 3rd of October at

Single First-Class Fare

All good for Return up to and including the 5th of October.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent.

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AUTUMN EXCURSIONS —TO— Boston and Portland.

$5.00. ROUND TRIP. $5.00.

COMMENCING SEPTEMBER 16TH, tickets will be issued to OCTOBER 9TH inclusive, good to return 12 days from date of issue.

Tickets on sale only at the office of the company Reeds Point Wharf.

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Eastport and Return the following day at $1.00.

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HARNESS. HARNESS.

Having purchased at much below the cost of production the entire manufactured stock of Messrs. Kinnear & Co., Harness Manufacturers, and having in addition a very large stock of our own make, to reduce the same I will sell at a great reduction from regular prices. All in want of Harness

PLEASE CALL AND SAVE MONEY.

T. FINLAY, 227 UNION ST.

ARE YOU HUNGRY?

—IF SO,—

8 CHARLOTTE STREET IS THE PLACE TO STOP.

OYSTERS, CLAM CHOWDERS AND LUNCHES.

Everything served in first-class style. Also, the best brands of CIGARS always on hand.

T. H. HALEY.

Pork, Sausages, Lamb AND Beef

JOHN HOPKINS, 186 UNION STREET.

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ADULTS - - 25 CENTS.

CHILDREN - 15 "

Purchase here and save being crushed.

R. D. McARTHUR.

There are other things besides the Exhibition Building worth going to see, and we invite all visitors to call at our store 7 and 9 Market Square and look over our stock. You are pretty certain to need a Hat or Cap, and when you think of Furs, don't purchase until you inspect ours.

The cold weather is coming and you ought to prepare now.

D. MAGEE'S SONS, 7 and 9 Market Square.

OYSTERS. OYSTERS.

RECEIVED TO-DAY.

10 BARRELS

P. E. I. Oysters, Superior Quality.

—SHELLED TO ORDER.—

Also, 5 Barrels Fresh Clams.

J. A. LIPSETT, Formerly Mitchell & Lipsett, 15 King Square.

RUBBER GOODS.

Gents' Tweed Coats and Capes, with seun and cemented seams. Ladies' Cloaks, Boys' Coats, Misses Cloaks, Wagon Aprons, Knee Rugs.

Our stock includes everything made of Rubber.

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The Church of England IN NOVA SCOTIA, —AND— The Clergy of the Revolution, 1713 to 1888,

By Arthur W. Eaton, B.A., &c., &c.

$1.50.

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J. & A. McMILLAN, 98 and 100 Prince William Street.

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Cheap Crockeryware.

SUITABLE FOR HOTELS, BOARDING HOUSES, ETC.

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GORBELL ART STORE, - - No. 207 Union Street, OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.

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A New and Useful Lawn Adornment. Easily Set Up and Portable.

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A Word to Teachers.

Ten years ago not one teacher in five hundred had an Encyclopedia. To-day there is hardly one in five hundred, but that either owns an Encyclopedia or has access to one. Free Libraries and Mechanics' Institutes have accomplished great things for the teachers and others in this Dominion of ours, but the time has now come when teachers require books for every day use. THE GAZETTE offers teachers a chance to get a library of their own in one great publication, viz, the Encyclopedia Britannica, Revised and Amended. The information contained in this colossal work represents the careful labor of over 1,000 of the ablest writers of the nineteenth century and is complete up to 1891. Fifty cents per week for one year makes you the happy possessor of this vast storehouse of knowledge.

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Wish all Visitors to the Exhibition to inspect their stock of

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SEE WINDOW.

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LADIES' WATERPROOFS VERY LOW.

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IMPORTER AND DEALER IN Rubber and Leather Belting, Rubber and Linen Hose, Cotton and Leather and Oak Leather, Cotton Waste and Steam Packing, Lubricating Oils, Mill Files, Emery Wheels, Emery Cloth and Emery, Wrought Iron Pipe, Cast Iron, Water Pipe; Steam, Gas and Water Fittings, Steam Pumps, Steam Gauges, Injectors, Bolts, Nuts and Washers, Babbit Metal and Antimony, Steam and Hot Water Heating Supplies.

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100 BOXES GRAPES, 10 lb. each, in fine order, will be sold low, 5c. per pound by the box.

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10 lbs. EACH.

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J. S. Armstrong & Bro., 32 CHARLOTTE ST.

BARTLETT PEARS. CONCORD GRAPES. DELEWARE GRAPES.

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OLD WHEAT.

750 Bbls GLOBE,
500 " STAR,
300 " DIAMOND D. FLOUR.

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