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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, in effectually opening the bowels, corrects the costive habit 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

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PREPARED BY

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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.

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., SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1891.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

THE RAILWAYS OF CANADA.

Those Grit newspapers who desire to impress on their readers the idea that Canada is making no progress, should give attention to its railway statistics which show a marvellous growth in material development. A couple of months ago the newspapers were publishing what they termed the railway statistics of Canada, but these statistics were two years old and gave the position of our railways as they were on the 30th of June 1889. The blue book containing the railway returns for the fiscal year ending 30th June 1890 has just been issued, and it shows that even in a single year a great advance has been made. Even these statistics are now almost a year old so that when we speak of the condition of the railways of Canada as gathered from them it must be understood that the statistics refer to the state of our railways as they were on the 30th of June 1890. On that date there were in Canada 14,004 miles of completed railway, main line, and 1,679 miles of sidings. The number of miles of railway in operation was 13,256, an increase of 628 miles over the mileage of the previous year when 12,628 miles of railway were in operation. Our railway mileage is now just six times as great as it was the year of confederation and it is more than twice as great as it was when Sir John's government of 1878 went into power. The following figures of Canadian railways at the several dates named will show how steadily and rapidly they have increased.

	Miles in Operation.	Pass. Carried.	Tons Freight Carried.	Earnings.
1868	2,150	2,920,000	2,260,000	$11,600,136
1875	4,825	5,100,416	5,070,836	19,470,816
1878	6,143	6,443,324	7,883,472	19,320,973
1884	9,655	9,981,536	13,712,399	35,461,705
1888	12,628	12,151,166	17,928,846	42,149,615
1890	13,256	12,821,262	20,767,466	49,345,528

These figures do not seem to require any comment. During the past ten years our railway mileage and the earnings of our lines have doubled and the same is true of the number of passengers and the tons of freight carried; and yet the Grits are telling us every day that Canada is in a state of decline. Shame on such false prophets of evil whose stock in trade is detraction and lies!

A comparison of the railway mileage of Canada with that of the principal countries of Europe shows the following results:

	Railway Mileage.
Canada	14,004
Austria-Hungary	15,270
France	20,000
Germany	25,450
Great Britain & Ireland	19,812
Turkish Empire	1,261
Italy	8,060

It will not be many years before Canada will be ahead of every European country in the matter of railways. The same increase in railways that has taken place throughout Canada since confederation has marked our own province. In 1867 we had but two lines of completed railway in New Brunswick viz, the line from St. John to Shediac and the line from St. Andrews to Richmond or Woodstock the length of both lines being less than 200 miles. Now the railway mileage of New Brunswick is about seven times that figure. The following table of the railway mileage of New Brunswick is published for the information of those who have not had time to make up the figures for themselves:—

	Miles.
Albert Southern	17½
Buctouche & Moncton	32
Canada Eastern	116
Canadian Pacific	415½
Central of New Brunswick	74½
Chatham Branch	11
Caraquet	68
Intercolonial	361
Kent Northern	27
Shore Line	82½
Salisbury-Harvey	52
St. Louis, Richibucto & Buctouche	7
Temiscouata	15
Tobique Valley	14
Elgin, Petitcodiac & Havelock	23
New Brunswick & P. E. I.	36
Bridge Railway	3½
	1,360½

Thus it will be seen that one tenth of the railway mileage of Canada is in this province. We say nothing of the lines now under construction which will be completed during the next two or three years.

UNDER GREEN BOUGHS.

An exchange speaks of a Kilmarnock ash near Amherst, whose drooping branches enclose a space twenty feet in diameter, where a dozen persons can picnic undisturbed by sun or rain. This is pleasant, but if other trees grow in its vicinity it is persumed that however much this particular tree may be admired it is not exclusive in its attractions. It is one of the characteristics of our province that it presents to the visitor every variety of scenery, and in trees, shrubs and wild flowers a diversity that is wonderful in its extent. They who journey out by Hampton and Sussex; up by Moss Glen and Clifton; past Tennant's Cove and Downey's on the Belleisle, or up the main river to Gagetown, are treated, in miniature, to all that is grand and picturesque and pastoral in the world. At this season the country is at its best; the woods and fields are never greener, the air is never purer or more exhilerating, and it is whispered that strawberries with the dew on them are to be had for the picking, and that real cream is available, even at the hotels. In such strawberries and such cream, when partaken of under the shade of an apple tree, or at the board of a friend through the windows of whose home comes the scent of lilacs, and wild roses, it appears to us there is a good deal of religion, such as elevates the soul and fortifies the physical man. Therefore we are glad to see the city depleted every Saturday and wish we could see more of it. If every railway train and every steamer that leaves the city of a Saturday afternoon was crowded with passengers, returning on Monday, we should accomplish quite as much work in a year and be a better and happier people.

In his evidence yesterday before the committee on privileges and elections Mr. Owen Murphy made some rather startling statements. He said that he had himself on behalf of the contractors paid out of the proceeds of this contract a certain sum of money to the order of Sir Hector Langevin. Ten thousand dollars he had himself given to Sir Hector, having previously taken it out of the bank in large notes. Either this sum or another like amount, it was not made clear which, was according to Murphy intended to be paid into Le Monde newspaper which was then in difficulties, and a certain amount was placed at the credit of the Courier du Canada with which Sir Hector's son-in-law was at that time connected.

IN PARLIAMENT.

Sir Richard Cartwright on Mr. Foster's Tariff Resolution — Dr. Weldon Makes a Scathing Reply.

OTTAWA, June 26.—In the commons today a resolution authorizing the sale of the Carleton Branch Railway to the city of St. John was passed.

A bill was introduced to give effect to a resolution granting a subsidy towards the Hudson Bay railway.

Discussion took place on the propriety of adjourning over dominion day.

Mr. Cockburn urged that if the house adjourned on St. Peter's and St. Paul's day, it should adjourn over dominion day.

Messrs. Mills, Davin and others thought the house could not observe a national holiday better than by working for the country. No decision was reached.

A long discussion took place on Sir John Thompson's bill to provide for the exercise of admiralty jurisdiction in Canada with the imperial act of 1890.

Messrs. Gillies and Mills, of Annapolis, urged that the county court judges should be made admiralty judges.

Mr. Davies thought the supreme court of each province the tribunal to adjudicate upon admiralty business.

Sir John Thompson said the imperial act required that the court authorized to deal with admiralty business must be one having unlimited civil jurisdiction all over Canada. Hence he proposed to give the exchequer court authority in such matters.

The bill was passed through committee.

After recess Sir Wm. Ritchie, deputy governor general, came down to the senate and gave assent to the bills respecting the Farmers Bank of Rustico and Albion Mines Savings Bank.

Hon. Mr. Foster moved the second reading of his tariff resolutions and Sir Richard Cartwright presented his amendment.

Dr. Weldon, of Albert, in rising at nine o'clock to night to resume the debate on the budget, congratulated the finance minister on his encouraging financial statement and his acceptable tariff proposition. It was particularly agreeable to notice that the great struggle for the development of the country by enormous and immense public works was about over. We had at last reached a period when our public debt was no longer increasing. For several years there had practically been no increase in our interest charge, and now the proudest day of all had come when the finance minister was able to abolish the whole sugar duty of $3,500,000 and announce the largest tariff reduction ever known in the history of Canada. Replying to Sir Richard Cartwright, who contented that sugar consumers had only received a reduction of $,500,000, Dr. Weldon showed that since Tuesday the sugar refiners had reduced the price of sugar two cents per pound, which reduction on last year's consumption would amount to over four millions. Sir Richard Cartwright's speech showed a lack of his vigor, but no lack of his former despondency. Sir Richard was not satisfied with the abolition of the sugar duties because it was not accompanied by the abolition of sugar refineries also. He (Weldon) could not fail to notice that with some changes Sir Richard's address was the same old melancholy tirade which had come from him year by year ever since he left office. Such alterations in the text as had been made were due to the fact that the old predictions, such as that the protective tariff would not produce a revenue, had been proved so ridiculously untrue that they could not be repeated. In making his complaint about the loss of trade, Sir Richard had pursued his old dishonest policy of comparing the present trade, not with that which existed when the Mackenzie government left office—that comparison would show a large increase of trade—but by comparing the present trade with that which existed when the Mackenzie government took office. The decline, of which complaint was made, took place during the period of the wretched and unfortunate fiscal management of the gallant knight himself. Sir Richard was like the old farmer who, in spearing a salmon with the handle of his scythe, chopped off his own head. He (Weldon) would admit that the national tariff policy was intended for another purpose than the development of foreign trade. In some features it tended to reduce the value of imports, as when raw cotton was imported instead of cotton goods. But nevertheless it had not prevented the gradual growth of trade in some directions, so that it had increased on the whole very considerably since 1878. Poverty and distress were alleged by Cartwright to exist among farmers and people generally, but to this no proof was given save the naked and bold assertions of the honorable gentleman whose statements on such matters were not now received with the same credulity as when he first began making them. He (Weldon) probably visited more homes in the course of a year than the noble knight and would say that he found everywhere indications of comfort that could not be found fifteen years ago, while musical instruments and articles not found among the very poor were becoming more common. There was more accuracy in the charge that the public expenditure of the country was larger than it was a quarter of a century ago. The hon. gentleman being a parish politician could not understand why this should be. The skies were too near his head, the horizon too near his hand to allow him to take a broad view and see the difference between four little provinces with which we began the union and the half a continent which now comprised the dominion. It was true that we had spent a great sum of money on the Northwest and the Canadian Pacific. It was not to be denied that much had been expended on the canals, though this was the last item to which a member of the Mackenzie government should object, for the canal policy was the only piece of memorable statesmanship in that period of dreary and disastrous government. The Intercolonial deficit had existed under both governments, and he feared that it would remain so long as that railway remained under political management, no matter what party ruled. He proposed to take an early opportunity to advocate a policy of railway management by independent authority entirely outside of government control, a method such as prevailed in Australia. In his predictions Sir Richard Cartwright was his old self His prophecies varied from time to time but they were always gloomy. A humorist could keep the house in screams of laughter by following his budget speeches through thirteen years and reading his predictions that had never come to pass. Perhaps members of the government had been over sanguine on their Northwest predictions, but he would ask what prediction of Sir Richard Cartwright's ever made a man's arm stronger? What utterance of his ever caused the farmer to whistle more cheerfully as he followed his plow on the prairie? What fisherman on the Atlantic bent more hopefully to his oar after reading these speeches? What good did he do? What had he to his record that he could afford to denounce not his opponents only, but whole provinces? The house had heard the indignant protest of the members for St. John and the castigation which the member for Halifax (Mr. Kenny) had bestowed on Sir Richard, who had thought it good politics to wound the pride of six provinces by referring to them as shreds and patches, and to their representatives as persons who could be bought up like merchandize.

He (Weldon) could not feel angry now though he had resented the slander when it was published. Today he felt pity for the man who in Sir Richard's position could speak like that. The six provinces which he insulted elected only one-fourth of this parliament, but they were the hope of the dominion and before a great many years would contain more than half the population of Canada. To Sir Richard, Canada was like the finger in the dream of the ancient king—an image with a head of gold (Ontario), while the maritime provinces and the northwest were the feet of iron and clay. Dr. Weldon went into an interesting discussion of the national policy, describing first the pretty country villages, such as were known thirty or forty years ago when local mechanics did tanning, shoe making, manufacturing of woodenware, farm implements and a large part of the hardware for the community round about. Under the changed conditions these industries had become specialized, larger establishments in larger centres rose and local mechanics were forced out of business. The great industrial establishments which supplied this country grew up in other countries and we became importers of articles which had formerly been produced by the village artisan. Then was the time for this country to adjust itself to new conditions. Especially might we have done so during the period commencing a few years after the American war, but fortunately we had a finance minister who sat entrenched with his political economist books and Cobden club literature about him—a man who knowing everything could learn nothing, who, as one remarked, was like a porcupine repelling with his quills the captains of industry, the bankers, the traders, the men of affairs. On the other side of the house were men who did not know everything and who learned the lessons of the times. They came into power and adapted the laws to the actual condition of affairs. He (Weldon) did not worship the free trade fetich nor the prohibition fetich, but he believed in a national policy which met existing conditions, and was never more thankful for the national policy of Canada than when last year the country was brought face to face with the McKinley bill. He would not dispute the statements about the partial depopulation of purely farming districts. This thing was going on in free trade Scotland, free trade England and free trade Ireland. Seven counties in Maine, twenty-three in New York, twelve in Pennsylvania and what was more remarkable, twenty-five counties in Iowa and twenty-seven in Indiana had declined in population during the last ten years. It was the art of a cheap and despicable demagogue to say that when the same phenomenon occurred in Canada that existed all over the world it was due here to bad government. In view of the fact that farm machinery enabled one farmer to do the work formerly requiring three, that some young men brought up on farms desired to earn their living as artisans, that others farming among stones and timber on hillsides under hard conditions naturally sought industrial centres or wide prairie, it was wise statesmanship to provide home industries for artisans and to open up our own prairie region, so that if we lose our young men in the east we might catch them in the west.

Dr. Weldon discussed at some length the prospects of trade with England. He looked forward to the time when by a new political adjustment Canadian lumber, grain, fish, beef, eggs, cattle and poultry would have preference over foreign goods in the British market. He was not much concerned that Gladstone and others had discouraged the idea, for British opinion had made more sudden changes in two or three years than a change to a solverein would be, and already in the London Times and the significant utterances of the British premier there were signs of the coming events.

Turning to the question of unrestricted reciprocity, Dr. Weldon expressed regret that the financial leader of the opposition had not taken the country more into his confidence in regard to the details of his scheme. He wanted the gentleman opposite to give up conjuring with the name unrestricted reciprocity and speak of things. He would ask them to say now whether they proposed, as Laurier proposed, to deal with the customs duties on the British and Charlton, Wiman and Hitt, had stated?

He would give Sir Richard a chance to answer this.

There being no reply Dr. Weldon asked whether, suppose Sir Richard found it impossible to get what he called unrestricted reciprocity, he would go in for commercial union and all that it implied.

There was still no answer.

Dr. Weldon challenged Sir Richard to name a single United States ally of his who had declared for unrestricted reciprocity without a common tariff and the abolition of border custom houses. He showed on the authority of Messrs. Laurier, Davies, Goldwin Smith, Butterworth and others that the pretence that that party was for free trade without commercial union was dishonest and untruthful. Had the party succeeded in the late election they would have gone straight into commercial union, or withdraw from their agitation altogether and proved themselves perfect doughboys. Dr. Weldon then described the action of Cartwright and his friends in Canada working in alliance with persons in Washington, moving resolutions here and counter resolutions there, Cartwright making speeches in Boston offering to strangle Canadian ports for the benefit of that city—Wiman speaking in Canada as a loyal Canadian and across the line as an annexationist—the chief of the Globe newspaper firing a writer whom the Globe itself had called a traitor, and himself secretly visiting Washington at the time of the preparation of the McKinley bill However it might be with others, and he believed that many sitting around Cartwright were heartily ashamed of his conduct, he was forced to the conclusion that Sir Richard was at heart an annexationist.

In the latter part of his speech, Dr. Weldon established the fallacy of the pretence of the opposition plan to provide for part of the loss of revenue caused by unrestricted reciprocity by economy. Mr. Davies's plan of economy was the Island tunnel, and in this connection Dr. Weldon read Mr. Laurier's letter promising to construct the tunnel if his party came in. There was further proof in Laurier's bargain with Mercier to increase Quebec's subsidies by two millions in case of a change of government This promise Mr. Mercier had himself given to the public and it had also been given by the party press. This was the way the grit party proposed to begin in an era of economy.

When Dr. Weldon referred to Cartwright as an annexationist, the latter said, What about your own premier?

Dr. Weldon advised the hon. gentleman to read the history of his country, to remember Sir George Cartier, who in his youth took up arms against his queen. Sir George Cartier lived to win the honor of knighthood by his noble services and was never the man to accept a decoration from his Queen and afterwards turned against his country. Perhaps however, it was not surprising that a conservative who deserted his chief because another was taken into office before him should after fifteen years in opposition, desert his country too.

Mr. Paterson (Brant) followed protesting against Minister Foster using the plea of economy to neglect necessary public works in counties which elected Liberals. Why did not the Tories economize by repealing the unnecessary franchise act. The money spent on that useless act would keep all the harbors and wharves in repair. He showed that while the Americans allowed sugars up to 16 degrees to be imported free, Foster proposed to tax all sugars above 14 degrees, thus forcing the people either to use an inferior article or pay tribute to the combinesters. Considering that the prices of raw sugar were reduced the refiners would have greater protection under the new tariff than ever before. They would have 20 per cent. protection instead of 16 per cent. ad valorem.

Mr. Montague moved the adjournment of the debate, and the house adjourned at 1.30 a. m.

THE GAZETTE IN PARLIAMENT.

Hon. Mr. Skinner Replies to Mr. Davies —He Believes it to be an Independent Newspaper and Responsible to no Political Party.

The following is Mr. Skinner's speech on Monday evening as reported in Hansard:—

I acknowledge I was not in the Chamber to-night when the hon. member for Queen's (P. E. I. (Mr. Davies) addressed the House, and consequently when I was asked to rise and say whether I was connected with a newspaper in St. John I did not at the time understand what was the point of the enquiry. I understand that during his expression of the opinion he stated that the representatives from St. John, some or all of them, were either connected with a newspaper or owned property in a newspaper in the city of St. John, that had opposed the elevation of the hon. the Minister of Justice to the Premiership of this Government. In reply to the member for Queen's, I think he must have drawn entirely upon his imagination. I do not think he had any such information as would warrant him in making that statement. As a rule, such things are not stated unless they have some foundation—that is to say, such information is not given unless it has something upon which it can be based. Now, so far as it relates to the newspaper referred to, I have neither a money interest in it, nor any connection with it in any way; therefore so far as I am concerned, the statement is made entirely without any foundation, or even a shadow of a foundation. I do not make this statement because I want to repudiate the newspaper, or make any comments upon it further than I shall make presently. That newspaper, I believe, is an entirely independent paper, conducted entirely by the editor who writes for it, and he is not responsible to any one except the parties who might employ him, and those parties are not in politics at all, so far as I know. In fact the whole of the newspapers published in St. John on the Conservative side are entirely independent of all gentlemen who are in politics, and they are conducted from the standpoint of their managers and express entirely their sentiments. The paper to which I particularly refer, and concerning which it was stated that I was part owner and exercised control, did make statements with respect to the elevation of the Minister of Justice to the position of Prime Minister, concerning which I state fully and frankly I do not approve. I will never be a party, so long as I am in public life, and I will retire from it rather than be a party to it, to the principle that religion or anything of the kind should ever enter into the consideration as to who should hold positions, whether that of Premier or any other position in the gift of the country or in connection with the Government. I say, and I speak the sentiments of the two representatives from St. John, who have already spoken on this matter, that had Sir John Thompson tried to form a Government and become leader of the party here, we would have given him our most hearty support and never asked us to his religion or anything of the kind. I make this statement, having understood that was charged with respect to myself, in order that there may be no mistake about it. I may say more. I happened to be in St. John at the time the Government was formed, and I believe that it was the common sentiment of the Conservative party in the City and County of St. John, when it was telegraphed down that Sir John Thompson was forming, or was about to form a Government, or was taking part in the formation of a Government, that he should receive the unanimous and most loyal support that any party could give. I hope the statement I have made is full and explicit, and I am sorry that the member for Queen's (P. E. I.) made the remarks he did, for I think they are wholly without foundation in his own mind, and merely due to his political imagination, which stands so high in this House.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Proceedings Yesterday—More Committees—Statistics—Children's Day—Women's Work Endorsed.

The appointment of the committees was continued at the Methodist conference at St. Stephen yesterday.

It was decided that the first Sunday in September in each year be adopted in all the churches.

Rev. Messrs. Job Shenton, Samuel Howard and Henry Penna were made speakers for the public Sunday school meeting next year.

The Sunday school reports were discussed and dealt with. The following statistics from them are interesting:

D'stricts.	No. of Sun. Schools	Officers	Scholars	Conversions	Tobacco in Library.
St. John	38	450	3,365	105	6,986
Fredericton	47	261	2,027	71	3,408
Miramichi	14	92	561	8	1,000
Woodstock	29	262	2,187	133	3,742
St. Stephen	29	138	1,100	12	2,326
P. E. Island	58	400	3,205	123	3,267
	217	1613	12,266	461	21,411

A resolution was passed endorsing the work of the women's missionary society and thanking the ladies for their zealous work.

Sunday's services were then arranged, Rev. Dr. Hartt to speak on China Medical missions at the morning service in Queen Square Methodist church to-morrow and the Rev Thomas Pierce to preach there in the evening.

The educational committee reported that the various districts contributed the following amounts for educational purposes last year:—

St. John	$240.29
Fredericton	190.74
Miramichi	73.08
Sackville	257.91
St. Stephen	56.75
P. E. Island	576.88
Total increase	197.60
Contributed to missionary fund	$8,410.64
Supernumerary fund	999.74
Educational fund	1,393.65
Contingent fund	487.37
General conference	555.42
Woman church relief	162.12
Sunday school	157.35
Sustentation	1,076,26
Annual conference	183.54
Children's fund	7,430.00
Women's missionary	3,283.92
Total for connectional funds	24,030.01
Ministerial support	41,776.75
Increase	856.82
Total for all purposes	109,937.05

The board of examiners reported recommending that the conference recognize only those degrees that have been conferred by duly authorized educational institutions. This was adopted after a short discussion.

The statistical committee presented the following report:—

Total membership	11,519
Increase over last year	150
Number of baptisms	1,255
Increase	194
Effective ministers	69
Decrease	5
Total officials	1,566

This shows a decrease of $400 in the general missionary contributions, but a material increase of contributions to almost every other fund, including an increase of $838.44 from the Women's Missionary Society.

The report was adopted.

Rev. E. Evans was elected conference representative to the general missionary committee.

Rev. C. H. Paisley and Wm. Heard were elected to the general superannuary committee.

The dimensions of C. R. Burgess's new ship, Canada the greater part of the materials for which were shipped from this shore, are as follows: 240 ft. keel, 275 ft. over all, 45 ft. beam. She will register 2,400 tons, and is the largest sailing ship ever constructed in the Dominion, she will be launched at Kingsport, on Monday, July 6th, at 1 o'clock p. m. Capt. Munroe, of Harborville, will command her.—Parrsboro Leader.

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A GREAT FLESH PRODUCER. PLEASANT TO TAKE. ENDORSED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

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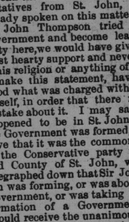

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It is prepared by thoroughly competent pharmacists, in the most careful manner, by a peculiar Combination, Proportion and Process, giving to it curative power

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It will cure, when in the power of medicine, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Blood Poisoning, Cancerous and all other Humors, Malaria, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Catarrh, Rheumatism, and all difficulties with the Liver and Kidneys.

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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.

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The worth of "Dyspepticure" as a cure for Indigestion and Chronic Dyspepsia is now too well known to need any comment

BUT

that it gives equally good results in the thousand and one ordinary ills of life is not yet so generally understood.—a single dose of "Dyspepticure" will, in a few minutes, banish the severest headache; for dizziness and nervousness it acts like a charm; sufferers from sleeplessness are strongly urged to try "Dyspepticure," its effects are surprising. For children "Dyspepticure" is a treasure, its quick and pleasant effects in cases of colic, sour stomach, wakefulness, peevishness, etc., etc., are the delight of every mother who gives it. The testimonial of Mr. Robert Burk, Metcalf St., North End, tells the story of "Dyspepticure as a Family Remedy.

ST. JOHN, May 20th, 1891.

MR. CHARLES K. SHORT,

DEAR SIR:—I am one of the hopeful Chronic Dyspeptics and for the last fifteen years have used everything that was recommended for Indigestion, but without any relief until I got a bottle of your "Dyspepticure" about a year ago. It is far ahead of any medicine I ever saw; four small bottles gave me such relief I could eat food I had not dared to touch for years—was troubled very much with sour stomach and could eat only little of the plainest kind of food; but now, thanks to "Dyspepticure," I can eat everything and plenty of it, even to roast beef (which used to be poison to me) and by taking a small dose of the medicine after the meal, never feel any bad effects whatever. Have found out that "Dyspepticure" is a sure cure for everything wrong with the stomach, it cured my little girl, last Summer, of a bad attack of diarrhoea when all the usual remedies completely failed.

We always use it for biliousness and headache, and even the baby has been given a few drops of "Dyspepticure" in a teaspoonful of water when he was two months old, for wind on the stomach, and it never failed to give the desired relief. "Dyspepticure" is surely a great medicine and when people know about it they will never be without it.

Yours truly, R. J. BURK.

HATS.

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

D. MAGEE'S SONS, - - Market Square.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED FOR FAMILY USE.

PALE ALE — XXX PORTER

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

TO OUR PATRONS.

WE HAVE THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF

Surray, Extension Top and Top Buggies, Side Springs and Concord Wagons to be found in the city.

We make a specialty of Express Wagons for grocers use; and we have a number of Second Hand Express Wagons also Second Hand Surrays and Phaetons and Top Buggies which we must clear out to make room for Sleigh Business.

KELLY & MURPHY, NORTH END.

P. S.—A Very Fine Pony Phaeton for sale cheap.

The Bell Cigar Co., Limited.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this company will be held at their office 211 and 213 Union St., on TUESDAY, 7th day of July at 2:30 p. m., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and transaction of other business of the company.

By order of the Board,

D. MORRIS, Secretary.

St. John, N. B., June 22, 1891.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF

500 TONS HARD COAL,

—AND—

150 TONS SOFT COAL,

(more or less), will be received at the office of the Board of School Trustees up to MONDAY NOON, June 29th.

JOHN MARCH, Sec'y.

Some New Novels.

THE HEIR PRESUMPTIVE, —AND THE— HEIR APPARENT.

BY MRS. OLIPHANT. PRICE 30c.

MADEMOISLLE IXE.

BY LANGE FALCONER. PRICE 25c.

ALSO, ANOTHER SUPPLY OF

A MATTER OF MILLIONS.

By Anna Katharine Green. PRICE 50c.

FOR SALE BY

J. & A. McMILLAN,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

ROYAL TONSORIAL ROOMS.

(OPPOSITE ROYAL HOTEL, KING STREET.)

Shop fitted up second to none.

First-class barbers in attendance.

Please call and test our skill.

D. J. McINTYRE, - - - - Prop't.

D. B. S.

FISH FOR FRIDAY.

Fresh Salmon, Halibut, Shad, Haddock, Lobsters, Finnan Haddies.

at No. 19 N. S. King Square.

J. D. TURNER.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE Brick Dwelling House (freehold) situate on Leinster street, No. 150 fitted for two families. Modern improvements in good repair. Terms easy. Large portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, if required.

For particulars apply to

C. A. STOCKTON, Barrister & Law.

St. John, N. B.

FOR SATURDAY.

Choice Corned Beef and Spinach;
Boneless Ham, Lamb, Lettuce;
Veal, Cauliflower,
Cukes' Pressed Tongue.

JOHN HOPKINS,

186 Union street.

133 Telephone.

Sea Bathing —AND— **Health Resort** —AT—

DUCK COVE,

now open daily (Sunday Excepted): 10 minutes by Shore Line Railway from Carleton. 20 minutes by Buss from Carleton Ferry Floats.

HOWE'S FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

MARKET BUILDING, GERMAIN STREET.

We are now showing for Spring Sales a Splendid Line of BEDROOM SUITES in Walnut, Oak, Ash and Hardwoods; HALL STANDS, SIDEBOARDS and WARDROBES; EXTENSION TABLES and LIBRARY TABLES in Walnut, Oak and Stained Woods; DINING CHAIRS, CANESEAT CHAIRS and ROCKING CHAIRS; OFFICE DESKS and CHAIRS, and a large stock of Low Priced BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, TABLES, Etc., Etc.

J. & J. D. HOWE.

BOURKE & CO.,

32 KING STREET,

ARE NOW SELLING THE FOLLOWING GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Men's Light Col'd Stiff Hats.
" Straw "
Child's " "
Boys' " "
Girls' " "
Ladies' Waterproofs,
" Travelling Caps,
Trunks, Bags, Valises,
Umbrellas, etc.

F. W. WISDOM,

Mill, Steamboat and Railroad Supplies, 41 Dock St., St. John, N. B

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

Lowest Quotations Given on Special Supplies.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND,

REPRESENTING

The Largest Net Surplus of any Fire Insurance Co. in the World.

J. SIDNEY KAYE,

GENERAL AGENT FOR NEW BRUNSWICK,

Office, No. 1 Jardine's Building, Prince Wm. St., Saint John, N. B.

NOW FOR BUSINESS!

Spring and Summer, 1891.

JAS. S. MAY & SON, MERCHANT TAILORS,

(Domville Building,) Prince William Street.

Beg to announce that they are receiving their new spring stock, consisting of

West of England and Scotch Suitings, Diagonals, Pant Goods and Overcoatings.

These goods are from the best markets, and we are prepared to offer our customers and the public generally good value for their money. Prices subject to 10 per cent. for net cash. Samples sent by mail.

152 UNION.

Boarding —AND— **Livery STABLES**

HORSES TO HIRE and BOARDED at Reasonable Rates.

A SPLENDID BAROUCHE always on hand.

Telephone No. 533.

JOHN H. FLEMING.

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THE TAILOR

who satisfies all his customers.

104 KING STREET.

ROSICRUCIAN MINERAL WATER.

Its value in the treatment of Kidney Diseases, Indigestion, Catarrh, Hay Fever, and Diseases of the Skin has secured for it a national reputation and enables me to guarantee its efficacy. This WATER is a DIURETIC, it is a positive cure for HEADACHE, and when taken freely on an empty stomach is a gentle LAXATIVE. THE ROSICRUCIAN is bright and sparkling and agreeable to the taste.

R. D. McARTHUR, MEDICAL HALL, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

CAFE ROYAL,

Domville Building, Corner King and Prince Wm. Streets

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS.

DINNER A SPECIALTY

Pool Room in Connection.

WILLIAM CLARK.

MANUFACTURERS.

S. R. FOSTER & SON, MANUFACTURERS OF WIRE, STEEL and IRON-CUT NAILS and SPIKES, TACKS, BRADS, SHOE NAILS, HUNGARIAN NAILS &c.

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1828 Established 1828

J. HARRIS & CO. (Formerly Harris & Allen).

Paradise Row, Portland, St. John.

NEW BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY —AND— Railway Car Works,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Railway Cars of Every Description, "PEARLESS" STEEL TYRES, CHILLED CAR WHEELS.

—ALSO—

Steam Engines and Mill Machinery

The Improved Lowell Turbine Water Wheel, Ship Castings, Pumps, Bridge and Pence Castings, etc., etc

Portland Rolling Mill, STRAIT SHOR