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THE GAZETTE
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water of its false friends. THE GAZETTE is here to-day—January 1, 1890.

But what a change has taken place in a year. The older papers have each in turn been outdone and undone by THE GAZETTE. In enterprise and public spirit THE GAZETTE has proved itself more than the peer of all its contemporaries. It is now the biggest of them all, and because of its greater and still growing prosperity can afford to look with pity on its smaller brothers of the St. John press.

The reason for all this success is plain. Bound to no party, wedded to no clique THE GAZETTE has been able always to devote itself to the public interests, and not compelled like some of its little brothers to make the public interests serve the private ends of their not over scrupulous masters. And just here we would say in answer to a lie that has been traced to the smallest of its little brothers, THE GAZETTE is owned by the same persons and managed by the same man who has controlled it since April 30 1887 when it was published as a weekly. It may be a waste of time to deny such a rumor as the one to which we refer, but as this and other rumors are started with a view of injuring THE GAZETTE, we deem it advisable to cast the lie in the faces of those who uttered it, and add that we do not fear such cowardly enemies even though under the guise of friendship they would stab us in the back.

THE GAZETTE does not attempt to boss the people of St. John. It recognises now as it always did that it is the servant of the people not their master. And it will never be found lacking the courage to make the cause of the people its cause even though by this course every political boss should be plunged into the shades of oblivion.

Today is a proud day for THE GAZETTE. It can boast of having a larger number of readers in St. John city than any other paper published in St. John. It has long boasted the largest subscription list. Now we make the assertion and we challenge its contradiction: ***There are more GAZETTE'S sold on the streets by newsboys than there are sold of any other newspaper published in the city of Saint John.***

been good during
year, failures have
our people who are
shipping have made a good
money; the earth has yielded her
ase bountifully, neither famine nor
pilence have invaded our borders. To
this city the year has been notable as
the first in which connexion has been
established with Montreal and the West
by the Short line railway. It has been
remarkable also for the spirit of hopefulness which has pervaded all classes,
which has been indicated by the great
increase in building operations over previous years, and by the prevalance of
the belief that St. John has brighter days
in store for it than our citizens would
have ventured to think possible a year
or two ago. To this result we may safely
affirm that THE GAZETTE has largely contributed, and although the starting of this
paper cannot be recorded among the
events of the past year, its publication
having been commenced in 1888, its
proper establishment of public favor
and its growth and increase to its present
leading position have been the work of
1889. The union of the two cities of St.
John and Portland was one of the most
remarkable features of the past year
which may be expected to yield most
satisfactory results in the future, and in
this work we are proud to say, THE
GAZETTE took a leading part. During
the year that begins to day THE GAZETTE
will continue to be the steady advocate
of St. John interests and such improvements will be made in it as will place
it far in advance of any other
paper in the Maritime Provinces and
a worthy rival of the best in Canada.

The year 1890, we are happy to say,
promises to be one of growth and
prosperity both to the City of St. John
and to the Province at large. In a few
days we will see the first vessel of a line
of steamships for the West Indies starting on her initial voyage, thus marking
the establishment of a new trade, which
is doubtless destined to grow to great
proportions. This year we also shall see
the work of creating terminal facilities
here by the construction of wet and
dry docks well under way, and, no doubt,
before this day next year a very considerable part of the in transit trade of
Canada will be looking to this
port as its ocean terminus. With
such prospects before them, the
people of St. John can look forward with
confidence to the future, for 1890 will
surely be one of the best years that this
city has ever known, and it may,
perhaps, mark the beginning of an
entirely new era in our commercial
affairs. Let us hope that this may be
the case, and let our best energies,
during 1890, be directed to the important
work of advancing the prosperity both of
St. John and of the Province at large, a
work which will not only be of advantage
to us in the aggregate but as individuals,
for every man in St. John and in New
Brunswick will best advance his own
interests by assisting in the advancement of those of the city and Province.

THE SECRETARY'S CARD.

We publish in our advertising columns today the card of the Provincial Secretary addressed to the electors of the city and county of St. John. It is a lengthy document and the late hour at which it was received precludes us from commenting upon it fully today. But the feature of this manifesto which will most interest our people is a declaration it makes of the intentions of the government, with regard to aiding harbor improvement in the city of St. John. This is a matter of such supreme importance to us that in comparison with it other issues that can be raised sink into insignificance. We need terminal facilities in St. John far more than we need anything else. This is a fact that all must recognize, and no doubt the decision of St. John city and county at the coming elections will be based almost entirely on this consideration.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The London World, which is edited by Mr. Edmund Yates, a clever man, but a good deal of a toady, has been very free in dealing with society gossip and scandal for many years, but now it is about to have a nice little scandal of its own. The subject of the scancal is a well known journalist and society man who furnishes the principal society gossip for the London World, and is an author of the ...n entitled "Celebrities at Home." He is the right-hand man of Mr. Augustus Harris, of the Drury Lane theatre. He arranges his social functions and his artistic meetings as he is known to the leading literary, artistic, and dramatic people of London. The scandal will come to the public like a thunderbolt in a clear sky. On December 14th appeared on the first page the place of honor de- personages. The has left for Paris, izes for publishthy is express-

Are?

You fond of fish cakes, and do you want to save yourself a lot of extra trouble to make them? If so, buy a pound box of Steam Compressed Dessicated Cod Fish, it is equal to three pounds of ordinary fish. Contains no skin or bones, is ready for instant use, and emits no odor whilst cooking. Sold at 15c. by all retail grocers. Wholesale at STEPHENS & FIGGURES, 61 Dock street, St. John.

Nearly all the steel pens used in this country are manufactured here, though twenty years ago nearly all were imported. Now only the highest priced ones are imported. We use about 1,000,000 gross every year, which is not so large a number as might appear, considering that it represents fewer than three pens apiece for all the inhabitants. As many people who use them wear out a gross (144 pens) or more in a year, it is evident that there must be a great many who never use a steel pen at all. The pens are made of imported steel, which is preferred because of its more uniform quality. It is rolled into big sheets and cut into strips, after which it is annealed, rolled to the thickness required, then tempered and cut and stamped into pens. Much skill is required in all these operations and in those of finishing the pens for use. The manufacture and trade in steel pens has seen very little change for a generation.—Good Housekeeping.

We Live Longer.

The average length of life is greater and the standard of bodily health higher than ever before, and if it were not that medical and sanitary skill now preserves for a life of imperfect health many weak persons, who in former times would have succumbed to the first attack of disease, the standard would be even higher. In the works of old writers there are many passages which show that a man was considered old and past his prime at 40, while now at that age one is in the very height of his powers. There may be more diseases now than formerly; but there is less disease, and a vastly greater knowledge of how to avoid it, or, when attacked, to bring it to a favorable termination.—Hall's Journal of Health.

Try

Barnes' Genuine English Worcestershire Sauce, in pint and half-pint bottles and by the gallon. Sold by leading retail grocers. Wholesale at STEPHENS & FIGGURES, 61 Dock street, Saint John, N. B.

OLD MINERS.

OF ... ORKS. ...MAN EMPLOYED BY ...RN MINE OWNER.

Pecu... ...y Bread Tree. A "Gian... That Sheltered 65,000 Soldi... A... Great Calamity Which Overtook the Sacred Bo of Ceylon.

Australia has a species of baobab, or monkey bread tree, but it is only in Africa, along the Congo river, that the baobab grows to perfection. Like the cannibal tree, the baobab grows all out of proportion. Its average height is about forty feet, but like the Dutchman of Penzance it is "as big north and south as it is up and down," travelers reporting specimens of the tree ninety feet in circumference. Old baobabs, with their swinging branches, resemble a small forest more than they do a single tree. Humboldt considered them "the oldest living organic mountains on our planet," setting down the ages of several of those examined by himself at not less than 5,000 years. A room large enough to furnish comfortable accommodations for thirty men has been cut out in the trunk of a baobab, which continued to live and flourish.

A tree of this species planted at Kew Gardens in England about the beginning of the present century has been the whole of the eighty odd years attaining a height of less than five feet, which proves to the satisfaction of any fair minded man that English soil is not adapted to the extensive culture of monkey bread. The fruit of the baobab tree, the monkey bread itself, is about the size and shape of a common Hubbard squash, and is said to be farinaceous and very nutritious. Taking its diameter and circumference into consideration, and saying nothing about the height, the baobab may be set down as the largest species of tree in the world.

Those of my readers who are acquainted with Southey's works will remember his beautiful description of the banyan tree in his poem, "The Curse of Kehama." For a great many years the banyan tree was described by naturalists as being a species of the baobab, but is now regarded as a species wholly different, and as belonging to the palm family. If it were not for the promise made in the opening not to designate any one of the wonderful trees as the most wonderful of all trees, the appellation would certainly be applied to the banyan, which is not a tree, but a whole system of trees. It seems to be inclined to grow downward instead of upward, as the trees do with which we are acquainted. It is said to seldom spring up from the soil, but from the heads of feather, brush, peacock-tail and other species of palm, the seed having been deposited there by birds and taken root in the damp, pulpy crown, so characteristic of trees of the palm family. The banyan, as hinted above, does not seem to want to grow up, but down. As soon as the branches begin to put forth from the crown of the palm in which their germ has found lodging place, they commence to hunt for the ground, each branch taking root as soon as it touches the damp, moist soil (it being a native of India, a fact which I have neglected to state).

As these rooting branches begin to receive nourishment they grow with amazing rapidity and send out dozens and hundreds of other branches, which, like the parent stem, take root and soon form a wilderness; a single banyan tree on the banks of the river Krishna being provided with over 4,000 stems, 390 of them being as large as the common elms of the Mississippi valley. At one time Kojan Dor sheltered 6,500 soldiers and nearly 3,000 horses under this tree, which may be truly called "the giant of the forest."

The natives of almost all countries have their sacred trees; the East Indian has his banyan, the Congo African his baobab, the South Australian his devil tree, and the Ceylonese his bo tree. The mystic rites performed under the sacred shadows of the bo, perhaps, exceed in heathenish solemnity anything known to the tree worshipers of either of the other countries named.

The oldest written description of the bo tree of Ceylon known to exist is that by the Chinese historian and traveler, Fa Hian, who visited it in the year 414 A. D. According to the learned Chinaman it was at that time 702 years old, having been planted by King Devinipiatissa in the year 288, before our era.

In October, 1887, after having been daily, one might say, almost hourly, worshiped for 2,175 years, the sacred bo met with a great calamity. For months the island of Ceylon had been parched with drought. They had assembled by twos, tens, dozens and hundreds under its branches to pray for rain, but all to no purpose. In dire extremity representatives from all parts of the island gathered to the number of many thousands and prayed to the tree for just one refreshing shower before their withered bodies should perish for want of water. Hardly had the lamentations extended throughout the length and breadth of the assemblage ere ominous clouds began to gather and the forked lightning to flit in all fantastic freaks imaginable. The thunder rolled, the winds roared and the water poured. For three whole days and nights the island was overwhelmed with water spouts and cyclones. Hundreds of blind devotees clung around the sacred tree and were killed or drowned during the commotion. For these many deaths there was but little mourning, however. On the morning of Oct. 7 there was great grief throughout the land, the sacred tree, which had withstood the cyclones which had rolled over the island every year for twenty-one centuries, having succumbed to this, the giant of them all. After a season of mourning, which was participated in by the entire population, the tree was cut into the lengths of human beings, wrapped in white cloth and cremated with as much formality and pomp as though each section had have been a member of the royal family. So perished the bo tree, one of the most wonderful natural growths in the world. —John W. Wright in St. Louis Republic.

A Literary Curiosity.

The menu of the farewell banquet to the members of the oriental congress at Stockholm ought to take a permanent place in collections of literary curiosities. The initial "sup" or nip of schnapps which always begins a Scandinavian dinner was recorded with a song in the Kairs tongue. The soup was described in Getziani and a song in Chinese. Prof. Max Muller wrote a song in Sanscrit praising the salmon. The filet de bœuf was mentioned by a verse in Malay and by another in Javanese. Artichaut au beurre was treated in Coptic; cateau a la Victoria in hieroglyphics; the ices in Himyaritic; the cheeses in Bichare. The menu concluded according to the Swedish custom with "Thanks for dinner" written in Persian.—Berlin Letter.

Wanted It Good.

"Are you fond of music?" asked Mrs. Symphony of an elderly relative from the country.

"Well, yes, I am," was the careful reply; "that is, when it's good music, Laury. Now you take a good accordeum an' a fiddle an' a pair o' bones an' a flute, an' let 'em all play 'Old Nicodemus' all at the same time, and I tell you it's sweet!"—Harper's Bazar.

American Preference in Travel.

Somebody has said that if a cannon were devised which would fire a load of passengers from New York to Chicago in ten minutes and land four loads out of five successfully, the fact of the fifth load being pretty regularly smashed would not deter the bulk of the traffic from going that way, if the price were not too high.—Railway Age.

Ruralist (who has paid $1 to a street peddler for a ten-cent chain)—Police!

Peddler—What do you want now?

Ruralist—I want the kind of watch this chain deserves.—Jeweler's Weekly.

Sharp Eyed Quadrumanis That Work More Deftly than Their Human Associates. Gleaning the Quartz Down to a Fine Point—Keeping a Lookout for Thieves.

In the diamond mines monkeys are said to be very valuable aids in hunting the precious stones. Many stories have been told and written of the usefulness of these clever, sharp eyed little animals. Africa has been for centuries the hold of the marvelous, and those most of those who have read anecdotes about monkeys in the mines have known what to think of them. But I have a story about mines and monkeys that is true, can be verified, and is given without varnish. We shall not go beyond our own country.

Some time ago a friend told me that monkeys were employed in the gold diggings of South Carolina. He wove for me a very interesting account of their labors and of their value as laborers. My thoughts were busy the while with another animal—the fish. But since then I have come face to face with the man who employs them, and have heard from his own lips the story of these strange workers. He is the proprietor of a gold mine in the interior of the Palmetto state, and interested with him in digging the gold bearing quartz are a number of eastern capitalists, who have themselves witnessed the habits and ingenuity of their monkey workmen.

A TWO DOZEN MONKEYS IN THE MINE.

Capt. E. Metz, who was born in Yankeeland, tells the story of the queer little animals who work for him in the mines. He is a typical New Englander from Vermont, and served in the Union army during the rebellion and settled in the south after the war. His mines are situated near Chesterfield, in South Carolina, about twenty miles off the railroad. He has been working them at a profit for a number of years, and new and improved machinery is constantly making them more valuable. As I saw him he was on his way to Chicago to purchase another new mill to increase the facilities for his gold digging operations.

"I have twenty-four monkeys," said he "employed about my mines. They do the work of seven able bodied men, and it is no reflection upon the human laborers to say that they do a class of work a man cannot do as well. In many instances they lend valuable aid where a man would be useless. They gather up the small pieces of quartz that would be passed unnoticed by the workingmen and pile them up in little heaps that can be easily gathered up in a shovel and thrown into the mill. They are exceedingly adept at catching the little particles and their sharp eyes never escape the very things that the human eye would pass over."

"How did you first come to employ them?"

"When I went to digging gold I had two monkeys that were exceedingly interesting pets. They were constantly following me about the mines, and one day I noticed that they were busily engaged in gathering up little bits of quartz and arranging them in piles. They seemed to enjoy the labor very much and would go to the mines every morning and work there during the day. It did not take me long to catch on to their value as laborers, for at that time our workingmen, who are mostly colored, were unskilled and oftentimes almost useless. My two pets had not worked very long before I decided to procure more. So I immediately imported a number, and now have two dozen working daily in and about the mines. It is exceedingly interesting to watch my two pet monkeys teach the new ones how to work, and stranger still to see how readily the new comers take to it.

SOME DETECTIVE WORK.

"Strange to say, they control themselves. They work as they please, sometimes going down into the mine when they have cleaned up all the debris on the outside. They live and work together without quarreling any more than men do. They are quite methodical in their habits and go to work and quit like true workingmen. They need some care and I have a colored man who superintends them. He feeds them and looks well after their comfort. They have their meals regularly and eat much the same character of food as human beings do. Corn bread is a great favorite with them. They clean up about the mines, follow the wheelbarrows and carts used in mining and pick up everything that falls off along the way. No one who has not seen them can even imagine the wonderful intelligence they display and the neatness and cleanliness with which they perform their work. Nothing escapes them. Every little particle is picked up and cared for. They go down into the mines and come out as they please. They are friendly with the workmen employed there, but are exceedingly shy with strangers. They are most excellent detectives and no workman can get on good enough terms with them to carry away a piece of quartz. The men frequently attempt it just for sport, to see the monkeys get after them and chatter until they put down whatever they have in their hands. It is strange to see how they will discriminate between the tools used by the workingmen and a piece of quartz. They only keep their eye on and make a fuss about what they must recognize as my property. I would not part with them, because I do not know how their place could be supplied. Certainly not with human beings."—F. A. B. in Philadelphia Times.

ESTEY'S COD LIVER OIL CREAM

—FOR—

COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING COUGH, CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, SCROFULA, ERUPTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, RHEUMATIC GOUT, and DEFICIENT NUTRITION.

Estey's Cod Liver Oil Cream is the most perfect Emulsion on the market. It is as pleasant to take as milk. It never disagrees with the most sensitive stomach. Physicans prescribe it and endorse it. *Be sure and get Estey's.* Sold by Druggists. Price 50cts.

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Follows the principal actor in his wanderings and adventures in EUROPE, ASIA, and AMERICA.

The Story is supposed to relate events transpiring during the latter half of the Eighteenth Century, the culmination of the plot being laid in the State of New York.

You may have read many Good Serials, but you have never read one just like

The Master of Ballantrae.

It Is Unique, Absorbing, Strange.

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ACADIA MINE PICTOU COAL

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...LY Expected ex schr. Holmes—Nut, Egg and Chestnut sizes HARD COAL. Also, a small lot of ACADIA PICTOU COAL; 30 tons Fresh Mined Coarse PENNLYN COAL.

Prices low. For sale by

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Get some of Quirk's famous

SCOTCH OAT CAKE,

"IT'S AWFU' GUID."

For sale by all the leading grocers in the city.

KEEP OUT THE COLD

Lung Protectors,

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No. 5 North Side King Square.

CHRISTMAS OYSTERS IN STOCK:

400 Bbls No. 1 P. E. I. Oysters,
100 Bbls XXX Narrows Oysters,
100 Bbls XX Chatham, Cheap,
10 Bbls Lepreaux Clams,
10 Bbls Sweet Cider.

Oysters and Clams Shelled to order, and delivered to any part of the city.

C. H. JACKSON.

Telephone 16.

PIANOS & ORGANS,

By the Best Manufacturers.

Prices from $50 to $400.

Piano Covers, Stools, Accordeons, Music Books, &c., at lowest prices. Sheet Music 3 to 10 cts; Pianos to Hire. Also New Home and White Sewing Machines and the World's Star Knitting Machines, $30 upwards. A trial free at

WILLIAM CRAWFORD'S,

65 King street, St. John, N. B.

"CUTLERY."

We have a great variety from the best to the cheapest from the following first-class makers:

JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS, GEO. BUTLER & CO., GEO. WOSTENHOLM & SON, THOS. ELLIN & CO.

SILVER PLATED WARE of best quality and newest patterns.

"SOLID SILVER"

Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, Pie Knives &c.

Persons wanting these goods will find it to their advantage to inspect our stock as we have the largest variety in the city.

W. H. THORNE & CO.,

Market Square.

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Standard Dancing Academy.

New classes for beginners meet TUESDAY and FRIDAY evenings and TUESDAY and SATURDAY afternoons.

Young Ladies, Misses and Masters at 3.30 in the afternoon.

TERMS payable in advance. Make application at the Academy, Domville Building, King street, for information and terms.

A. J. SPENCER, Teacher.

Private Lessons given day or evening.

Don't miss this opportunity if you wish to learn the accomplishment.

Fine Watch Repairing.

I HAVE engaged the services of a FIRST-CLASS Watch, French clock and Chronometer repairer, and will guarantee satisfaction to those sending such articles put in thorough order.

All work promptly attended to at No. 81 KING STREET.

W. TREMAINE CARD,
Goldsmith and Jeweller.
Under Victoria Hotel.

GARDENIA.

The following are extracts from two letters received this morning: Your letter of —— received. I will take the car of oil you offer, it is the best oil I have ever used." The other reads: "Send at once two barrels Gardenia, I have never used such nice oil before, and as long as I can buy it you can count on me as a customer, you can also depend upon it I prefer to patronise a business whose success and profit is not dependent upon others ruin, this is not in my catechism. The above speak for themselves and should be sufficient guarantee of the superior quality of Gardenia. During the past seven years I have improved the quality of the oil imported into the provinces at least fifty per cent, and being a thoroughly practical man and knowing my business from A to Z, I will continue to improve the quality of the oils imported. I have held the confidence of the trade almost to a man and I refer to them for the superior quality of my oils and for the treatment they receive. I keep in stock all kinds of oils: American and Canadian, animal, vegetable and mineral, for which I respectfully solicit orders, which will be filled at lowest prices, consistent with the quality of the goods I sell. J. D. SHATFORD.

Tel. Sun.

PIANOS — THE MENDELSSOHN PIANO, — ORGANS

Thoroughly Constructed, Attractive in Appearance, Brilliant in Tone, Reasonable in Price, Fully Warranted.

A. T. BUSTIN,

38 Dock Street.

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"ATHLETE"

—AND—

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CIGARETTES

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The Sweetest of the Sweet.
The Purest of the Pure,
The Finest of the Fine,
The Cheapest—The Best.

NEW NOVEL

—BY—

WILLIAM BLACK

Entitled

PRINCE FORTUNATUS.

ILLUSTRATED. PRICE 50c.

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RICHARDSON'S CHALLENGE STEERER

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RUSSEL'S FRICTIONLESS PUMP.

Manufacturers of Double and Sing'e Acting Ship's Pumps, Hand and Power Elevators, Steam Engines, Judson's Governors and Sturtevant Blowers, Rotary Saw Mills, Leather Machinery, Shafting, Hangers, and Pulleys.

Are you looking for Christmas Presents?

If so you will find a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS suitable for the best and most acceptable in

Gold Silver and Fine Rolled Plate WATCHES and JEWELRY.

Clocks, Solid and Plated Silverware, Walking Canes, Fans, Gold Spectacles and Eyeglasses, Thimbles, Card Cases, Shoe Lifters, Opera Glasses and Patent Holders, Button Hooks.

TOGETHER WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

DIAMOND SET JEWELRY, in all forms, too numerous to mention.

All at Lowest Prices to Cash Customers, offered by

Yours, Respectfully, **W. TREMAINE CARD,**

NO. 81 KING STREET (under Victoria Hotel).

FOR CHRISTMAS.

CARPET ROCKING CHAIRS, in great variety;
RATTAN CHAIRS, and CHILDREN'S ROCKING CHAIRS.
CABINET BOOKCASES,
LADIES' WORD TABLES and FANCY TABLES,
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HOWE'S FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

Market Building, Germain street.

Livery and Boarding Stables,

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DAVID CONNELL.

Horses Boarded on Reasonable Terms.

Horses and Carriages on Hire. Fine Fit-outs at Short Noti

GROCERS, ETC.

5 Cars Globe Flour,
1 " Beef and Pork,
1 " Beans,
50 Tubs } Armour's Shield Brand Pure Lard,
50 Pails } Best Make.

WHOLESALE BY

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EXTRA CHOICE

ROLL BUTTER, FRESH EGGS

—AND—

JERSEY CREAM,

—AT—

Stewart's Grocery,

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CHRISTMAS GROCERIES, ETC.

Mince Meat in Jugs and Jars, Butter, Lard, Eggs, Raisins—all kinds, Candied Peels, Pure Spices, Lemons, Oranges, Nuts, Confectionery, Cider, etc.

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FLORIDA ORANGES,

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1 Car Flour, Goderich,
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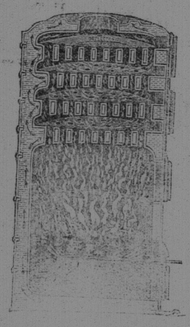

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