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Excel all others as a family medicine. They are suited to every constitution, old and young, and, being sugar-coated, are agreeable to take. Purely vegetable, they leave no ill effects, but strengthen and regulate the stomach, liver, and bowels, and restore every organ to its normal function. For use either at home or abroad, on land or sea, these Pills

Are the Best.

"Ayer's Pills have been used in my family for over thirty years. We find them an excellent medicine in fevers, eruptive diseases, and all bilious troubles, and seldom call a physician. They are almost the only pill used in our neighborhood."—Redmon C. Comly, Row Landing P. O., W. Feliciana Parish, La.

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PREPARED BY

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Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

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

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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., SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1891.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

REV. DR. GRANT ON IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

The address given by Rev. Dr. Grant in the hall of the Mechanics' Institute on the great question of Imperial Federation was admirable in tone, manner and in matter. Dr. Grant's views on this subject are precisely the same as those which the GAZETTE has been giving expression to for the past three years. Imperial Federation is not an urgent question; there is no need of us being in any hurry to put forward a cut and dried scheme; we can wait, if need be, for a decade, for two decades, even for half a century for the full consummation of the grand plan of imperial unity. What is needed now is to cultivate the spirit of unity and to see to it that no act is done either by Canada or any other portion of the British empire which will stand in the way of the final triumph of Imperial Federation. The principle upon which Imperial Federation is based is of the essence of patriotism and those who oppose it, although they may not be conscious of the fact, are doing the work of the Larrers, Ellises and other traitors who hate the British empire and who desire the British flag hauled down on this continent. We are glad that Dr. Grant did not give a political complexion to his speech last evening. Imperial Federation has nothing to do either with the Conservative or the Liberal party. It is not a party question in any sense of the word, but a question of patriotism. And this is why the movement in its favor, although growing silently and unobtrusively is growing so fast and is likely to grow so strong. Every attack that is made upon Imperial Federation by such men as Ellis, or Farrer, or that man without a country, Goldwin Smith, adds to the number of those who become belivers in the idea of keeping the British Empire united. The language applied by Macaulay to citizen Barere, will serve to use in regard to these men. The one good service they can do to the British Empire is to hate it and assail it and it is to be hoped that such as they may be the only assailants of British Unity and Imperial Federation for all time to come.

THE VENEZUELANS AGAIN.

A few days ago the GAZETTE referred to the refusal of Venezuela to entertain the proposal of the United States for a commercial reciprocity treaty, and gave its readers the substance of the reasons why the Venezuelans were averse to its acceptance. The Brooklyn Eagle, which is an intensely American paper, comments in this wise on the decision of the Venezuelan congress:—

The reason which she gives for it is an excellent one. It wouldn't pay her. She can't afford to surrender 33 per cent of her national revenue even "to accentuate the admiration which the people of Venezuela have always felt for the great republic of the North." The unavoidable exigencies of the public service, the credit, the finances and other vital necessities of the nation forbid it. For the present, therefore, all hope of establishing free trade in that quarter must be abandoned. And yet Venezuela offers the example of a people who, reasoning upon general principles, ought to be glad of the chance to establish the proposed relations with a people such as we are. Their pursuits are almost exclusively pastoral and agricultural, while we have to offer them about everything they need in the way of manufactured commodities.

The Eagle overlooks the fact that offering them "about everything they need in the way of manufactured commodities," they put a stop to their trade with all other countries and make it impossible for the government, except by direct taxation, to sustain itself. The case is very much like our own. Under a commercial reciprocity treaty, such as the Grits desire to have consummated, for the privilege of sending to the United States our natural products free of duty we would concede to them the privilege of sending to us not only their natural products but all kinds of manufactures as well. The effect would be nothing more or less than the destruction of our manufactuies, and general bankruptcy, for with free trade with the United States, our imports from other countries would be reduced to a mere cipher and every manufacturing industry in Canada could be brought to a stand still. The position of the Venezuelan congress, which we cannot help thinking is made up of intelligent and patriotic men, is very different from that of Erastus Wiman, the white-washed mouthpiece of the grit party, who says that the policy of Sir John Macdonald, which has been followed by the Venezuelans has resulted in the erection of a wall over which the commonest necessities of life can only be exchanged by paying tribute to either government, often beyond the cost of production. The result is that millions of acres of timber are burning and rotting to an extent even greater than consumption, for the want of a market in the United States, where the standing timber is less per capita than in Germany; thousands of miles of fishing coasts are unoccupied and wasting, because of the need of a free near-by market; mineral wealth unequalled in the world is silent, and dormant and dead, because of the want of access to the great country next door; agricultural areas of the broadest and richest character remain untouched and unproductive, while even now in the United States, with an immigration and increase of population unparalleled, a 'land hunger' exists of the keenest character. The Venezuelans, whom we used to regard as little more than half civilized, are a thousand deal wiser than Rastus and his grit adherents.

THE GLOBE AND DR. GRANT.

The annexationist organ last evening had an attack on Dr. Grant the object of which was, no doubt, to prevent those who heard him last evening on the subject of Imperal Federation from regarding his words as more than rhetorical expressions. Dr. Grant is a loyal man and omits no opportunity of preaching loyalty and therefore he is a fit subject for the vindictive malice of the traitor who edits the Globe. That person having sold himself years ago to the enemies of the British Empire and having been engaged ever since in predicting woe and ruin, naturally looks with great disfavor on a man like Dr. Grant who believes that the British Empire is worth preserving. Geo. M. Grant is a native of Nova Scotia, so is John V. Ellis. The same year, 1835, produced them and they are natives of counties which touch each other. Yet how different have been their careers. Dr. Grant has devoted his great abilities steadily to the advancement of Canada, to the building up of this grand dominion and the stimulating of the patriotism of its people. Mr. Ellis has devoted his talents, such as they are, to preaching disloyalty and disunion, to making our people dissatisfied with their flag and their country and to alotting a foreign and hostile nation. The one will be remembered with honor in the history of Canada as one of the foremost of that band of patriotic men who built up this dominion, the other will be contemptuously forgotten unless indeed by some overt act of treason he comes to be a subject for the public executioner or is lynched by the indignant citizens of St. John as a public enemy.

ON SATURDAY.

Every year, every month, every week, every day, every hour and every minute, new recruits are received into the army of humanity, and while four or five are enrolled, three or four disabled soldiers or veterans, receive their discharge. Those who enter the lists do so involuntarily, and those who are discharged, in most instances receive their dismissal with a sigh. We open our eyes to the joys and sorrows of life with a cry and close them with a groan. It may be that the infant knows instinctively how evenly the pleasures and pains of existence are balanced, and cries out because it sees the preponderance of the former over the latter; and it may be that in the end men close their eyes with a groan, because in the pursuit of the shadow of happiness they have left the substance behind them, and because of the "dim, undiscovered country," whose borders they are approaching, they have but little more knowledge than at birth they had of this. Yet few men who have participated in the advantages of civilization will ever question if life is worth living, or if it is better to have been born to the uncertainties of existence than not to have been born at all. "We walk in a dim shadow," but we are like perverse children if we allow such a shadow to render us unmindful of the sunlight that glorifies the hills we are permitted to climb; if we see the thistles of adverse fortune and misrepresentation and uncharitableness that are growing all about our way, but close our eyes to the unpretentious violets and daisies of sympathy and helpfulness that blossom among them. It is a wonderful good world that we are permitted to inhabit. Mr. W. R. Greg has very truly said in his Creed of Christendom, that every sort of beauty has been allotted to our home here; beauties to enrapture every sense, beauties to satisfy every taste; forms the noblest and the loviest, colors the most gorgeous and the most delicate, odors the sweetest and the subtlest, harmonies the most soothing and the most stirring; the sunny glories of the day; the pale elysian grace of the moonlight; the lake, the mountain, the primrose, the forest, and the boundless ocean; we can conceive or desire nothing more exquisite or perfect than what is round us every hour, and our perceptions are so framed as to be consciously alive to all. After six days turmoil we grow weary, but without the turmoil we would be wearier still. Then comes the evening when the jangle of the mowing machine and the wrangle of the office is silenced, and the tangle of business affairs generally is unravelled. Blessed be Saturday.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The members of the Fredericton Board of Trade are in favor of holding an agricultural exhibition this fall in that city and they expect a grant of $1000 from the provincial government and $500 from the city of Fredericton. It is hardly likely that their expectations in regard to either matter will be met.

If the New York Evening Post is correct, and that paper is a high authority, the McKinley tariff has been an utter failure, and has injured rather than assisted those industries it was intended to promote. The Post says:—

Last fall, after the storm of public vengeance had fallen upon the McKinleyites, they began to say with one accord that there had not been time to test the measure. Give them a few months and they would show such a state of prosperity that everybody would feel in his own pocket and business how great a boon it was. Well, the few months, six, or seven, or eight of them have come and gone, and what do we behold? Confessedly the worst period that the iron trade has ever known—and the iron trade is usually taken by statisticians as an index and thermometer of trade in general.

The trial of the city editor of the New York Daily News for publishing an account of the death by electricity of the four murderers recently executed at Sing Sing will be an interesting affair. The Boston Post says of this criminal proceeding:—

The statute commands absolute silence as to the details of the execution, permitting only the simple announcement of the fact that the sentence of the court was executed. This provision was violated to the extent of a great many columns, with very bad pictures thrown in. The misdemeanor was committed in an aggravated form. But the misdemeanants are very numerous. The editor of every daily paper within the jurisdiction of the courts of the State of New York, and of many of the weekly publications, is equally liable with the one who has been selected as the awful example; and if this is not merely an advertising scheme, and if grand juries and public prosecutors intend to take cognizance of this novel offence, the courts will have little time for anything except the trial of newspaper men for publishing the news. This is a condition of things which cannot long exist.

PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Skinner's Speech in the Budget Debate.

OTTAWA, Jnly 24.—The first budget speaker today was Mr. Kenny of Halifax. On the question of Atlantic steamships, Mr. Kenny discussed the advantage of Halifax as a Canadian port, and argued in favor of making that port both the summer and winter terminus of the line. Our trade with the West Indies, which has held its own pretty well, would increase materially now that a better system of steamship communication has been established. Taking up the commercial union question Mr. Kenny laid down the sound proposition that the resolution proposed by Mr. Hitt to Mr. Sherman must be interpreted in the light of language used by Hitt and Sherman. On this interpretation the United States advocates of unrestricted reciprocity mean the same thing as was meant by commercial union, and every man of them believed and maintained that the proposed policy was a stepping stone to annexation. Mr. Kenny corrected Mr. Flint's statements depreciating the trade of Halifax and St. John, and returned good for evil by showing that the tonnage of arrivals and departures of Yarmouth had increased four hundred per cent. since 1878. The people of St. John and Halifax had been invited to declare for the national policy. Naturally the electors turned to see how Portland, Maine, was succeeding in building up the trade with the market of sixty-five millions. Inquiry on this point and others had led the people of Halifax to send him here with a commission to oppose unrestricted reciprocity. The gentlemen opposite taunted the liberal conservatives as "old flaggers." The proper emblem of unrestricted reciprocity was a black fly with the two letters "D. T." inscribed thereon in white, for deliberate treason, direct taxation and delirium tremens.

The debate was continued by Mr. Fraser of Guysboro.

Mr. Skinner was the first speaker after recess. He dealt vigorously with the speech of Mr. King of Queens county, who had given a gloomy picture of the decay of the trade of St. John. As a matter of fact, said Mr. Skinner, the trade of St. John was never so large in the history of the port as it is now. More ships came there than to Montreal. It is true enough the lime business was not flourishing this year, but the member for Queens knew that the building trade of New York and other cities was paralyzed, and that the lime burning business was unprosperous in Maine. The lime business of the river St John would see better days than it had ever seen. He ridiculed the denunciations which Mr. Fraser showered on all public men who did not agree with himself and Henry George. The people of the United States, France, Germany, Austria and Italy might possibly know something about what was good for them. In England it would probably be found that the tariff questions had not been settled for evermore. The old story of the exodus had been repeated by the member for Guysboro—exodus which played as large a part in grit history as the old exodus in the history of the Jews. Mr. Fraser could see 300 Nova Scotians in a boat from Yarmouth to Boston, but he was half blind and could never see people when their faces were towards Canada. If he did he thought they were still exodians, walking backward, and Mr. Skinner knew that Canadian young people were apt to be one the move sometimes westward, sometimes eastward. He had seen this movement all his life and it did not trouble him now. Describing the recent campaign. he said that the people of St. John had no desire to see their trade absorbed by New York, as the trade of Portland had been absorbed. Canada had spent a hundred millions to construct a railway system for the development of trade from one end to the other of this country and had no intention of shunting it cross wise out of the dominion. In closing he referred to the boasts of the opposition members that the party proposed to obtain power on the scandal cry. For his part he hoped if ever the gentlemen opposite came into power they would come in on some policy. Even if the present reports should amount to something like scandal, he believed that the country would find a way to dispose of the matter without abandoning its independence and reversing its trade policy.

After Mr. Skinner's speech the debate was continued by Messrs. Monette and Leduc, opposition members, in French, and Mr. Brown of Chateauguay, in English. Mr. Ryckman of Hamilton followed on the government side, after which came Mr. Forbes of Queens, N. S., who held the fort till 11.30 when Mr. Cameron of Inverness, took the floor.

An Oregon Farmer's Scheme for Flying.

A Walla Walla "farmer" writes to the Oregonian that he thinks the newfangled flying machines he reads so much about in the papers are too expensive to be of any practical use. He suggests the "training of ducks, geese, sea gulls, or other birds not heavy in body, but rapid flying: make a very light rack or open platform of bamboo rods, hitch the fowls on to the same in some way that the legs and wings would be free when flying, which could be easily done; then have a basket fastened beneath the bamboo rack; the weight in all would not be over fifteen pounds.

"Now say the game selected for the purpose each can lift about his own weight, two pounds, of course it would require 100 fowls in order to lift the weight of a person (150 pounds), including the material. Now, if some game could be trained (I have no doubt they can), some professor might work it up. It would not cost $40,000, no steam or fuel required. If some one should make it work, I hope his first trip will be to Walla Walla; if not he wont be out much, because the game ought to sell for some figure. But you know the power is there, and it is about the only way I see flying could be made possible.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

REV. DR. GRANT SPEAKS AT THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

A Large Audience Present to Hear His Address on Imperial Federation—Canada's Young Men Ought to Rejoice that there was Something Left for them to do.

The Imperial Federation meeting held last evening in the Mechanics' Institute, under the auspices of the St. John Branch of the Imperial Federation League, was largely attended, and the audience included many of the most prominent citizens of St. John.

Rev. Dr. Wilson, the chairman, expressed his pleasure at seeing such a large gathering, and soon introduced Sir Leonard Tilley, who made a brief address.

REV. DR. GRANT, OF KINGSTON ONTARIO

was then called upon to speak. He received a warm reception and after thanking the audience for their welcome he spoke of the improvements he had noticed in this city since his last visit here In speaking on Imperial Federation he said he would first discuss the importance of preserving the empire from a Canadian standpoint, and then its importance to the whole empire and humanity at large. We owed the creation of Canada to the fact that all parts of it were British. The provinces were confederated because they were all British possessions and by going into the union they did not give up their British citizenship. If that had been necessary the people of St. John would not have voted for it. He was glad that the confederates won the day. All honor to the men who fought the battle, and in this connection he wished to mention Sir Leonard Tilley, Peter Mitchell, John Boyd, Sir John Macdonald, Geo. Brown and Joe Howe. The country was now deploring the loss of one of these men—Sir John Mocdonald.

A REASON FOR IMPERIAL FEDERATION

was that there were men who would like to destroy what we have now. Goldwin Smith said confederation was a blunder and he and his friends would repair that blunder by tearing it down. To prevent the accomplishment of this we must go on and perfect the union. There were those who hated Canada and the British empire—which was the most potent instrument on earth for the diffusion of liberty and religion. In every part of the world the British flag was floating and wherever it went good results followed. Should we not be proud to have a flag like that? It represented not a mere nationality, but the mightest spiritual truths that had ever descended from heaven to earth. The flag spoke liberty for all and not only that, but justice and the proclamation of God's word. Should we destroy it? No. Canada was the keystone of the empire. It was a bad thing for a country to question its national foundations or listen to anyone who suggested the breaking up of the same. It deterred capitalists from investing their money in the country and caused all outsiders to lose all respect for the country. We must stand solid on this question and refuse to listen to any man who tried to pull down the house about our ears. The second thing was to listen to every suggestion offered for the perfecting of the union. We were only 24 years old and must not expect to be as far ahead as the United States. They had been a country for over a hundred years before Canada came into existence. It took centuries for the unification of Germany and Italy.

CANADA'S YOUNG MEN OUGHT TO REJOICE

to find that those who have gone before them have not done everything. There was something left for them to do. We had gained local and internal self government. Joe Howe and Sir Leonard Tilley would not have been such prominent men if they had not been called upon to fight the struggle for this. The suppression of the Riel rebellion showed that we were masters in our own house. Woe to the man who tried to dispute that. We wanted a share in foreign relations—war, peace and treaty-making and some measure of commercial co-operation between the different parts of the empire. There were only two ways of undertaking the responsibilities of which he had spoken. We must undertake them alone or in partnership with the richest, greatest, and most liberty-loving empire on the globe. Which was the best way, by undertaking them as a puisne independence—a country only tolerated? No, we should undertake them as a partner of Great Britain Great Britain could force the United States to give us free access to their markets for certain of our products. Unrestricted reciprocity meant the surrender of our fiscal independence to the United States. Independent Canada was out of the question. If the empire was broken up what chance would there be for any part of it to see a place in history? We had to choose between our rightful place in history or the question of a North American republic. Take your choice. The speaker was loudly applauded as he resumed his seat, and a vote of thanks moved by Mayor Peters and seconded by Senator Boyd was tendered him, after which the meeting broke up.

King of Medicines

A Cure "Almost Miraculous."

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

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

HAVE NOT LOST A SINGLE DAY

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar

Iron is King.

ESTEY'S IRON TONIC.

A POWERFUL BLOOD PURIFIER.

CURES

Indigestion, Langour, Low Spirits, Nervous Exhaustion, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Dizziness, Heartburn.

MAKES THE WEAK STRONG.

Sold Everywhere. Price 50cts.

DELICATE

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

REFRESHING — IMPERISHABLE

PURE SWEET LASTING — RICH RARE PUNGENT

FLORIDA WATER

STILL HOLDS THE FIRST PLACE IN POPULAR FAVOR. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

FRAGRANT

PUT YOUR

I

ON THIS

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

UNGAR'S, Waterloo St.

St. John Oyster House

No. 5 King Square, North Side.

RECEIVING DAILY:

FRESH P.E.ISLAND OYSTERS

1 Barrel Spa Water, 30c. gallon;

40 Gallons Clams;

4 Barrels Clams.

FOR SALE LOW BY

C. H. JACKSON.

Tenders for Supplies.

TENDERS will be received until THURSDAY, the 30th day of July, instant, at noon, at the office of the Secretary and Treasurer, for supplying the PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM with the following articles for one year from the first day of August next, viz:—

BEEF and MUTTON ℔ 100 lbs., of the best quality in alternate hind and fore quarters (quarters not to weigh less than 120 lbs.) as may be required.

BREAD—℔ 2 lb loaf, of superfine flour;

BREAD—℔ 2 lb loaf, of ½ superfine flour and ½ corn meal, or how many loafs of bread will be furnished ℔ barrel of flour, and how much a barrel for baking.

FLOUR—No. 1 Superfine, ℔ barrel of 196 lbs, also No. 1 Baker.

RICE—East India, ℔ 100 lbs.;

BARLEY—℔ 100 lbs.;

OATMEAL—℔ 100 lbs;

BROWN MUSCOVADO SUGAR—℔ 100 lbs.;

YELLOW REFINED SUGAR—℔ lb;

GRANULATED SUGAR—℔ lb;

COFFEE Green, ℔ lb;

COFFEE—Ground, ℔ lb;

TEA—Good strong Congou ℔ lb;

CANDLES—Mould, ℔ lb;

SOAP—Yellow, ℔ lb;

SOAP—Common, ℔ lb;

BUTTER—℔ lb;

BEANS—℔ bushel;

OATS—℔ bushel;

CODFISH—℔ quintal;

MOLASSES—℔ Gallon in casks;

CORNMEAL—℔ barrel;

SALT—Coarse in bags;

COTTONS, WOOLLENS, etc., of British Manufacture, at what advance on the net sterling cost, such advance to include duty, freight, and all other charge, original invoice to be furnished.

COTTONS, WOOLLENS, etc., of Dominion and American Manufacture, at what advance on net current cost.

DRUGS and MEDICINES, according to specified list to be seen on application at Secretary's office.

SEPARATE TENDERS taken for FLOUR and MEAL.

THE supplies to be delivered at the Institution in such quantities and at such fixed periods as they are required.

ALL SUPPLIES to be of the very best description and subject to the approval or rejection of the Commissioners or their Agent

LOWEST approved Tender accepted.

SECURITIES will be required from two responsible persons for the due performance of the contract.

R. W. CROOKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

St. John, July, 24th, 1891.

Oh, where did you get that $1.75 CAPE CLOAK?

—WHY AT—

179 UNION STREET.

How I wish I had one.

You can easily get our

CLOTH SURFACE only $1.75

—AT—

FRANK S. ALLWOOD'S

"Just the same as that."

He has lots more of the same kind.

For wherever I would go.

No matter where, it being the latest style they would shout hello in great surprise.

Oh, where did you get that $1.75 Cape Cloak, Cloth Surface,

Then I can say at the best place in town, namely,

FRANK S. ALLWOOD,

179 Union Street,

Sunday Train.

SHORE LINE RAILWAY.

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave every Sunday Morning for St. George, St. Stephen and intermediate stations, West Side at 8 a. m., connecting with Ferry Boat leaving East Side at 7.30 a. m. Returning leave St. Stephen at 5 p. m., arriving at St. John at 8.15 p. m. Standard time.

TICKETS ONE FARE, good to return Monday.

F J. McPEAKE,
Superintendent.

Boston Brown Bread

Every Saturday.

Families Supplied with

CAKE AND PASTRY

of every description.

Fresh every day.

J. O. MILLER,

74 Charlotte street.

CHEAP DINNER .·. SETTS.

Just received a lot of DINNER SETTS.

At Very Low Prices.

FRED BLACKADAR, - - Union Street.

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.

TO ALL WHOM THESE PRESENTS MAY CONCERN.

IF SO REQUIRED

A Handsome Girl Will be given in Marriage to

ANY SINGLE GENTLEMAN PURCHASING ONE OF OUR

$32.00 PARLOR SUITS.

THE REGULAR PRICE OF THESE SUITS IS $45,

BUT WE WILL CONTINUE TO SELL THEM FOR $32.00 FOR

TWO WEEKS, BEGINNING MONDAY, JULY 27th, 1891.

ABOVE GOODS ARE HOME MANUFACTURE.

W. R. LAWRENCE, - - - - - - MAIN STREET, NORTH END.

Dyspepticure

Prepared by Charles K. Short, Pharmacist, St. John, N.B.

TWO YEARS AGO *"DYSPEPTICURE" was known to some hundreds of People scattered here and there throughout the Maritime Provinces and New England States.*

TO-DAY *Thousands upon thousands of CURED CHRONIC DYSPEPTICS are sounding its PRAISES all over America.*

"Dyspepticure" differs wholly from all other remedies and is a discovery in the treatment of all Stomach troubles, by its soothing and healing action on the irritated coatings of that Great Nerve Centre—the Stomach, it positively Cures not only Indigestion but the Severest forms of Chronic Dyspepsia.

"DYSPEPTICURE" ASTONISHES CHRONIC DYSPEPTICS.

COAL.

Coal to Arrive

OLD MINE SYDNEY,

VICTORIA SYDNEY.

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

R. P. & W. F. STARR.

COAL.

To arrive from New York per "Tay."

'BEAVER MEADOW LEHIGH'

In Stove and Chestnut Sizes. Quality most excellent. Price very low, to arrive.

IN YARDS:

HARD COAL, all sizes,

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