

KINGSTON DRIVING PARK.



Trotting Races at the Kingston, Kent Co., Driving Park THURSDAY, JULY 13th,

\$250 TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY DOLLARS \$250
To be Awarded in Prizes
as follows:

1st RACE:—Open to all horses that have never beaten 2.28. Purse, \$125.00.
\$75.00, 1st; \$32.00, 2nd; \$18.00, 3rd.
2nd RACE:—Open to all horses that have never beaten 2.50. Purse, \$75.00.
\$35.00, 1st; \$25.00, 2nd; \$15.00, 3rd.
3rd RACE:—Open to all horses owned in Kent County that have never won money on the Kent Driving Park. Purse, \$25.00. \$12.00, 1st; \$8.00, 2nd; \$5.00, 3rd.
4th RACE:—Open to all colts owned in Kent County, either pacers or trotters, 4 years old and under. Purse, \$25.00. \$12.00, 1st; \$8.00, 2nd; \$5.00, 3rd.

CONDITIONS.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Races will be mile heats, No. 4 half mile heats, best three in five, in harness, and be governed by the National Association Rules. Entrance fee will be

10 per cent. of the purse and must accompany the nomination.

In all races not less than four horses to enter and three or more to start.
A horse distancing the field will receive one premium only.
In all cases name, color, sex of animal, and name of owner are required.
Entries close Wednesday, July 12th, at 10 o'clock, a. m.
Horses will be called at 1 o'clock, p. m., and started at 1.30.

An abundant supply of refreshments will be found for sale on the Park grounds.
Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. Carriages free.

A. B. CARSON, Secretary.

Kingston, June 28, 1893.

INDIGESTION CURED!

FELLOWS'

Dyspepsia & BITTERS

Fellows' Dyspepsia Bitters are highly recommended for Billiousness, Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Dizziness, Heartburn, Bad Breath, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Sour Stomach, Liver Complaint, or any disease arising from bad digestion.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

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the kitchen to get some hot water to make him a drink. She came back in five minutes and they all remained there till about 1 o'clock or half past talking about the Colwell estate, when they all went upstairs. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens then went into Mr. S.'s room; Mr. Stevens' health then was just middling. When witness went to his room he saw Mabel vomiting and coughing in her room. He went in and asked her if she was sick. She said she was in great pain in her stomach and pointed to the lower part of her breast. Witness expressed the hope she would be better and then went to bed. He could not sleep all night on account of the noise. Mrs. Stevens was waiting on Mabel and passed through his room several times going to her. Was in bed at 7 a. m. next day when he was told of Mabel's death. Got up about 8.30 o'clock. Saw Mabel's body that day, up-stairs in the room facing the stairs. Never knew of Mabel being whipped while he was there, and heard no noise indicative of a whipping. Mabel looked as well as usual the day before she died.

Thos. Walker, M. D., of St. John testified to Mr. Powell that he attended lectures in Edinburgh by Turner, one of the best anatomists of the present day, and others. Marks on a body could come from four ways:—violence, or pressure, being one. Distortion is caused by the rupture of a blood vessel. The color varies from red all the way to purplish black. In some persons it takes much force to make a spot; in others the slightest touch will do it. Eucemic girls of fair complexions and skins would be marked by much less force than more robust young women. Marks of the body are shown in puerpera, on the legs and arms, bluish black spots.

Are stated to be more common in females in the age of puberty than in others. In diseases these spots come without injury or force being a factor.

Almost all dead bodies show marks of decomposition. Generally first appear on the abdomen. The cause is presence of bacteria, a low form of vegetable life, in the body. Bacteriology is a special science of some fifteen years' standing. It has revolutionized the idea of decomposition altogether. There is a considerable amount of decomposition before smell is noticeable. The greenish marks on bodies after death may be the result of decomposition. There is no fixed shape for these marks. The gravitation of blood after death is another cause of marks. The arteries empty themselves after death and the blood settles into the most dependent parts of the body forming death spots. If the body is lying on the back or face, the spots will appear there first. The marks are of all shapes, sizes and forms. They may be in irregular spots or in lines.

By cutting into marks on a dead body was the only way of telling whether they were made before or after death. Casper was the great authority on this subject. He is said to have performed 10,000 post-mortems. (Witness had a translation of his Forensic Medicine, edition 1889, page 23, which Mr. Powell read to witness, with regard to cutting open the marks on a dead body, and how the difference between ante mortem and post mortem marks can be thus determined beyond doubt.)

This was the best authority known to the medical profession on this subject. A man who had not made this test of cutting into the marks ought to refuse to give an opinion. When a man like Casper could not tell without doing so, it was unlikely ordinary M. D.'s could do so. Sudden death, in good health apparently, might take place without leaving any post mortem indication of the cause. Death did sometimes ensue from Angina Pectoris (neuralgia of the throat), in which no post mortem changes were to be seen. The most noticeable symptom of this disease was intense agonizing pain in the region of the heart. Death might result in certain cases from convulsions and leave no sign.

Cross-examined—A person who had excised the marks would be in a position to tell if they were ante-mortem or post-mortem. No evidence of any man unless he incised the marks was worth anything. To the court—An opinion to be worth anything must be based on incision as between ecchymosis and death spots.

To Powell—In some continental countries a report will not be received unless it is based on incisions actually made. Minnie McDonald was recalled and her examination by Mr. Wells was resumed. It was January third last when witness heard of some difficulty with Mabel about spoons; she spent most of the day with Mrs. Stevens. They were making fancy work together. Witness was in Mabel's room about four; Mabel appeared the same as usual; both doors were open; Mrs. Stevens was there then, but only stayed a few minutes. Witness and Mrs. Stevens were in the sitting room till six o'clock, when witness and her went out doors together. Mrs. Stevens then said she was going to get some oil for Mabel, who was

not well; witness described Mrs. Stevens' movements in detail from breakfast till they went out together at six o'clock to show that nothing unusual had happened. In Mabel's room was a book case with glass doors, shelves with music, an easy chair and other furniture. The room was comfortably warm. That was the last time she saw Mabel alive. Heard no noise that day or anything to lead her to think anyone was being punished. Found her vomiting and coughing, etc., but could not tell her position. The light was burning. She complained of great pain in her heart, but did not tell Mrs. Stevens. She went to bed, but did not close the door. Next remembered Mrs. Stevens going to and fro through his room to Mabel's. Mrs. Stevens told him about seven o'clock next morning of Mabel's death.

Dr. Pugsley called Barlow Palmer in rebuttal for the crown. Testimony objected to.

Mr. Wells then began his address to the jury and continued till court adjourned. DORCHESTER, June 22nd.—Mr. Wells continued his argument to the jury. His speech was one of the ablest ever heard in this court house. He occupied in all five hours and a half.

Dr. Pugsley followed for the crown in a brief, but clear review of the evidence. When he had finished, the court took recess for dinner.

At the conclusion of Dr. Pugsley's charge this afternoon Judge Landry charged the jury, going freely into the case and dealing with the various points in the case.

The jury, after an absence of twenty minutes, returned with a verdict of not guilty.

Mrs. Stevens was discharged and received the hearty congratulations of her friends in court.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

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NERVE BEANS are a new discovery that cure the worst cases of Nervous Debility, Lost Vigor and Failing Manhood; restores the weakness of body or mind caused by over-work, or the errors or excesses of youth. This Remedy absolutely cures the most obstinate cases when all other treatments have failed even to relieve. Sold by druggists at 31 per package, or six for \$5, or sent by mail on receipt of price by addressing THE JAMES MEDICINE CO., Toronto, Ont. Write for pamphlet. Sold in—

STALLION
GOLDFLEAF.

The Stallion Goldleaf will stand in Richibucto and Kingston during the first part of the season, viz:—In Richibucto on Friday and Saturday of each week, in St. Louis on Mondays and Tuesdays, and in Buctouche on Wednesdays and Thursdays, for the service of mares at the fee of \$5.00 for single service, and \$8.00 for the season.

Goldleaf is the son of Rysdyk, 653, Sire of Clingstone, 2.14, Victor, 2.21, Geo. M. Rysdyk, 2.25, Maud A., 2.26, Bertrance, 2.27, Dam, Oakleaf, by Sunshine, (thoroughbred.) He is bay in color, with two hind ankles white. He stands 16 hands high and weighs 1100 pounds. He is perfectly sound, and has an excellent set of feet and legs, with plenty of bone and substance, good back and loin, well muscled and springy ribbed, splendid head and neck, well put on, oblique shoulders, and deep chest, and a fine main and tail. His finish style and action are perfect, and though never handled for speed, he shows a natural and frictionless gait, and will go fast if developed. He can now show a 2.40 clip. He has good stifle action, and opens up wide when he moves.

Goldleaf is bred for speed, his veins being rich in the famous Hambletonian blood flanked by the very best strains of imported thoroughbred. He took first prize at the Sackville, N. B., Exhibition in 1886 and 1888. (He was not shown in 1887.) He is 12 years old on June 20th, 1892, and for so young a horse is a remarkably successful one.

Goldleaf's colts are claiming attention wherever shown, and carry off honors in the face of the weightiest competition. Mr. H. A. Whitney, Mechanical Superintendent of the Intercolonial Railway, Moncton, has two fillies sired by Goldleaf, aged four and five years respectively, full sisters and well matched, that were driven in double harness on the streets the past winter, and pronounced by all to be a very handsome team. Warden J. B. Foster, of the Dorchester Penitentiary, has a five-year old that took first prize at the Sackville Exhibition. Many more of his get might be mentioned, but suffice it to say that the best guarantee that his stock are appreciated is the fact that trotting and carriage horse breeders have patronized him three years consecutively. Breeders may rest assured that they can make no mistake by siring their best mares to this handsome and finely bred young stallion.

The season will commence on May 1st, and end on July 31st.

PHILIP WOODS, MANAGER,

—OR—
WILLIAM CLARK, GROOM.



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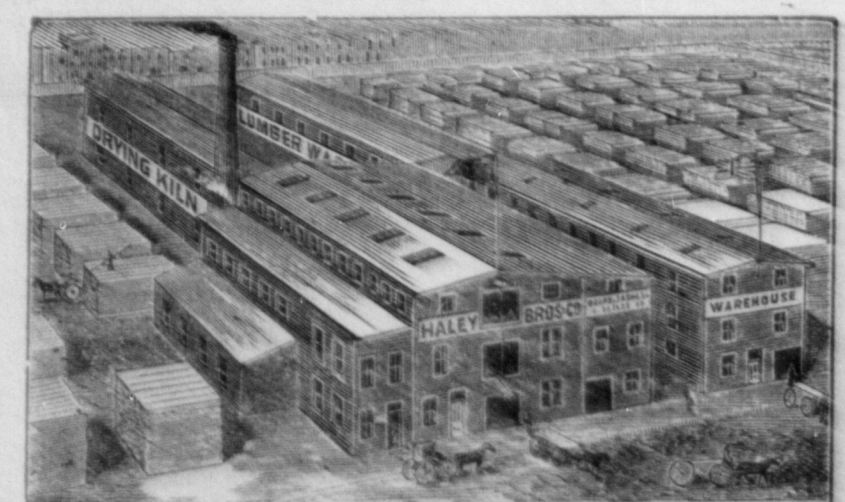
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