

PROGRESS.

EDWARD S. CARTER, EDITOR.

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ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JULY 29.

MR. KELLY SPEAKS.

MR. MICHAEL KELLY, of the St. Martins, is known throughout this constituency as an old and tried liberal who has rendered his party valuable aid in every campaign for many years past. He writes a letter to PROGRESS this week in which he discusses the present position of the party in St. John, the cause of its failure to achieve success in recent years, and the remedy if any measure of success is to attend the movements of the party in the future. He speaks plainly from the standpoint of one who has shared in the fight and in the defeat, and he leaves no room for doubt as to his opinion of the causes of failure. He plainly and promptly puts the blame on incompetent leaders, on men who, whatever may have been their merits in the past, are now the heavy weights which hold the party to the ground. He declares that younger men are wanted, and that, as he phrases it, "a revolution is necessary."

The remarks made by MR. KELLY are much in line with the views of some prominent liberals whose words have been quoted by PROGRESS in the past. There appears to be a very general concurrence in some of these views, and in particular with that which demands that the men who now control and hamper the party should curb their hopeless ambitions and yield to others more in touch with the people and the times.

The trouble with the liberal party in St. John appears to be that it is suffering from the infliction of too much paternal government, by men who are not qualified to govern. The destinies of it are in the hands of men whose positions and influence in the past entitle them to respect and their counsels to careful consideration. They, however, assume to themselves the position of dictators rather than advisers, and the executive made up of a venerable few, with some family and business connections to represent the young element, is in effect a petty oligarchy, under the control of which little is aimed at and less accomplished.

The record of the party and its campaign experiences for several years past is the best evidence that can be adduced of something wrong in the management of matters. The aim of the leaders seems to be to link the party to the fortunes of this or that man, and when this or that man has ceased to interest the young men who do the hard work, what is to become of the party?

MR. KELLY has voiced the sentiment of a good many liberals, who want neither nominations nor offices, but who are getting tired of the men who are chronic seekers for such things, and who are willing to sacrifice everything but their own interests.

THE EXTENT OF THE DELUGE.

There are probably few who, having had religious instruction as children, have not taken one and only one meaning from these words in the sixth chapter of Genesis:—

And behold, I, even I, do bring a flood of waters upon the earth to destroy all flesh, wherein is the breath of life, from under the heaven; and every living thing that is in the earth shall die.

In the seventh chapter is given an account of the fulfilment of this sentence, and it is recorded that "all flesh died that moved upon the earth." From this has come the acceptance of a belief in a universal deluge, which included within its destructive scope the world as we know it today. It has been said that early travellers among the Indians of this continent heard the tradition of a great flood which had happened thousands of moons before, and indeed this tradition of a deluge, like a story of the creation, seems to have been found among many widely separated races. The universality of the deluge of NOAH has therefore been very generally admitted. This was the belief of the early fathers of the church, and it has come down from them to our time. In the private interpretation of Holy Writ which has had such scope in the last three hundred years, the old view has been the orthodox belief. When a man did not accept this view, he was likely to be a man who refused to be-

lieve much more that was in the Bible. It has been one of the narratives at which sceptics have scoffed, because they could not reconcile such an occurrence with the probabilities that were arrayed against it.

In the ordinary reading of the story, "the earth was corrupt before GOD, and the earth was filled with violence." NOAH, by Divine command, built an ark in which he and his family entered, with two and seven of each kind of the living creatures existing on the earth. In the rain of forty days which followed, the highest mountains were covered, the waters remained 150 days, and every living creature on the earth was destroyed. The whole story involves a belief in a series of miracles, of which the gathering of the animals from various zones is only one, so that it is not strange the doubters have assailed the narrative as too improbable for human credence.

Yet the story of the deluge must be accepted by all who accept the Bible. Let the Bible be considered untrue, or true only in part, and what becomes of the faith of every denomination which bases its claim to existence on it as the inspired Word of GOD? The door to rationalism is thrown open and the creeds which earnest men have constructed upon their literal acceptance of the Scriptures are thrown to the winds.

Too often has this been done, because men in the vanity of intellectual activity blunder most where they deem themselves most wise. Because they, of themselves, cannot reconcile science and the Bible, they declare their unbelief is this or that. Is it not the fact, rather, that they have failed to understand the truth in the form they have found it?

The story of the deluge is the subject of what appears to have been a remarkably able paper read at the Catholic Summer School, Plattsburg, N. Y. last week, by Rev. DR. ZAHM. This school, it may be premised, draws to it as lecturers some of the brightest lights of the catholic church in the United States, and holds that "religious truth is not only a portion, but a condition of knowledge." DR. ZAHM, like all catholics, accepts the Bible on the authority of the church, and thus fully accepting it and its inspiration, he holds the opinion that the deluge was not universal in regard to the surface of the earth. He declares that, in the light of science the theory is untenable.

Sweeping as this assertion may sound of itself, there is nothing in it antagonistic to an acceptance of the Bible narrative, nor is there anything contrary to the doctrine of the church. The words "earth," "all" and "every" are found in many other instances in connection with limited numbers of people and areas of country. What the extent of the flood really was cannot be known, nor does it matter. It was sufficient for the fulfilment of GOD's purpose, and was so without the overwhelming the whole globe, which to many earnest inquirers has been a happening to believe in which has demanded all their faith.

DR. ZAHM controverts no definite theological teaching in what he asserts, for as he explains, neither the church, nor the fathers nor the schools have ever taught that the universality of the flood was a matter of faith. It is nothing against the faith that in the light of modern research another interpretation is given to the Biblical narrative. "To find fault with the fathers of the church for having one or two thousand years ago a less extensive knowledge of the natural sciences and physical sciences than we ourselves possess would be simply preposterous says DR. ZAHM. "We must judge them as we ourselves under similar circumstances would wish to be judged. We may not, indeed, without new and weighty reasons, reject the teachings of such venerable authorities on the questions like the one now under discussion, but when sufficiently grave reasons are forthcoming we may safely, without incurring the note of rashness, modify our opinions so as to make them harmonize with the certain data and consensations of science."

In connection with the Sunday observance question some Englishman, or possibly a Welshman, has evolved an idea that is really brilliant. A certain proportion of people have a desire to see museums and art galleries open on Sunday, but one objection has been that such opening involved the loss of Sunday rest to the employees of the institutions. The suggestion is now made, and actually adopted in Cardiff, that the Jewish residents, having kept their Sabbath on Saturday, should volunteer to take the places of Christian employees on Sunday. If this plan could be made to work everywhere the strict Sabbatarians would be robbed of one of their most telling arguments. There would be a demand for Jews in a good many places where they have not been sought in the past, and a new source of revenue would be opened to such of this ancient and thrifty race as are not engaged in the Sunday tobacco trade.

The Ontario papers hasten to explain that the case of one JOSEPH SMITH, an insane prisoner in Woodstock jail, is not so bad as was first reported. The original story was that the man had been nearly killed by having a two-inch stream of water played on him from a hose, but it now seems this was merely a misapprehension of

a doctor's prescription. The jail surgeon advised that SMITH be washed down with a light stream of water and the turkey carried out the orders with a fire hose. The fact that the jailer has been suspended is due to a charge of drunkenness having been brought against that official. Woodstock jail must be an elegant place, of its kind.

The rumor is current in England that LEWIS MORRIS, having written a royal marriage ode, is likely to be the poet laureate. There are several other rhyme slingers who would feel slighted by his appointment, and the most rational course would seem to be to leave the situation vacant. The British Empire seems to have got along as usual since the death of TENNYSON, and such misfortunes and calamities as have come would have come just the same had there been a poet laureate, who worked ten hours a day for six days of every week.

In one of a series of Colonists' handbooks published under the direction of the tract committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the emigrant to Canada is advised as follows:—"If you wish to keep good health to old age, never touch spirits, and only drink one pint or one pint and a half of strong beer, or two pints of weak beer, with your dinner and supper." The S. P. C. K. is evidently not aware that there is a Scott Act, or that even weak beer is under the same condemnation as spirits in this part of the world.

BOOKS AND REVIEWS.

"Donahoe's Magazine" for August has, in addition to much other matter of value and interest, papers on the Money Question and the Home Rule Bill. Another good feature this month, is a page of progressive portraits of John Boyle O'Reilly, with a most appreciative sketch of the dead poet, as the prophet of the greater, broader humanity of the future. "Some American Audiences," by George Riddle, the reader, is delicately sarcastic and clearly descriptive of the characteristics of showtowns from Boston to San Francisco. The readers of "Donahoe's" in this province will be especially interested in a paper by Rev. A. B. O'Neill, C. S. C., entitled "From Altar Boy to Priest." There are many other things worth reading in this number, while the engravings as usual are excellent. Donahoe's Magazine Co., Boston.

The life-long intimacy that existed between Edwin Booth and General Adam Badeau lends peculiar interest to the article entitled "Edwin Booth On and Off the Stage," which General Badeau will contribute to McClure's Magazine for August. It consists entirely of personal recollections; every fact or incident is derived from personal knowledge or from Mr. Booth's own lips. Only a few days before Mr. Booth's last illness he talked with General Badeau about this article, freely gave assent to the publication of a personal sketch, which he knew would be authentic and written from the fullest knowledge.

"Worthington's Magazine" for August is finely illustrated and contains much excellent reading. To general readers, perhaps, the most interesting of the leading features will be the second paper in Hawaiian Life, and Walter Denning's opinions on Mental Characteristics of the Japanese, the result of a thorough personal knowledge of the subject. The short stories are varied and interesting, each being, in its own way, of special interest, and very bright and wholesome. The poems are noticeably good, choice in diction and elevated in thought. Partaking of the spirit and beauty of the season, they rank far above the average grade of magazine poetry. The departments contain some well chosen, attractive and practical articles well filled with attractive and interesting material, which all help to make up a really royal number of a magazine which is, wholesome, cheerful reading for the home circle.

A. D. Worthington & Co., Hartford, Conn.

An Attractive Calendar.

The calendar of the Union Baptist seminary, St. Martins, has just been issued from the press of PROGRESS Print. It is larger than usual this year and is printed on a superior quality of paper with an attractive cover. Perhaps the most striking and interesting features about it are the engravings—seven in all—which give one unacquainted with St. Martins and the institution an excellent idea of both. Besides a good view of the building as a frontispiece, views of the library, the principal's office, the pupils and teachers, a parlor and bedroom and two excellent views of St. Martin's scenery are inserted in the body of the calendar, the letter press of which is not only interesting and instructive but furnishes an excellent idea of the good work now being done by this institution. The engravings were executed by PROGRESS Engraving Bureau.

Dates Worth Remembering.

TO THE EDITOR OF PROGRESS.—In your issue of 22nd inst. "Pelham" says: "Twenty-eight years ago to-day the laying of the first Atlantic cable was successfully accomplished," etc.

The first Atlantic cable was laid in 1858, but only worked for a few days. The second was commenced in 1865, but broke in mid-ocean and was abandoned until late in '66, when it was finished. The shore-end of the third was landed at Hearts Content, Newfoundland, and the cable completed on the 27th of July, 1866.

That makes it twenty-seven years on the 27th inst. This third cable was worked until 1874 or thereabouts.

S. F. N. Canso, N. S., July 24.

PELHAM'S PARAGRAPHS.

The summer influx from the United States of America may now be said to be "on" and the genial Yankee is spreading himself and herself over the land. Each year "the provinces" seem to find more favor with these tourists. The more they see of us the better they like us and our simple ways, and our glorious summer climate forms a standing attraction. We welcome them all—with their long-tailed dusters, their tall hats, their queer twang and everything. Long may they continue to gush over the land with their free and effusive ways. They are nice when one gets used to them.

I noticed recently that a correspondent of one of the daily papers called the attention of the Provincial Medical Association to the remarkable case of Mr. Sparkler whose "brain had been frozen up in a 'mighty frost which prevailed at St. John's, New Brunswick, at the period of 'his birth there, and had never thawed 'from that hour.' It is to be hoped that this will be looked into. I have felt a great interest in the case since I first read "Little Dorrit" and have always had the passage marked with a big black mark. When Dickens wrote this he probably had but a vague idea where "St. John's, New Brunswick" was. St. John was then but a queer, old-fashioned, provincial town situated at the farthest corner of nowhere. That was long before the days when the I. C. R. and the C. P. R. connected with outside civilization and long before it became the Liverpool of North America and the great commercial metropolis of Eastern Canada.

These are anniversary times of the French Revolution of 1789. On the 14th July fell the Bastille; by the 22nd the first stage of the Revolution was complete and on the 4th August the Assembly began the framing of the new constitution. Great was its influence upon modern Europe, speedy was its degradation into imperialism. This year the Parisians had no time to celebrate the anniversary as they were to busy quelling riots in their streets.

When last in Paris I had the pleasure of joining in a *quatorze Juillet* celebration, of wearing the tricolor and shouting *la marseillaise* to the very best of my ability. The French are good at celebrating. France at present seems to be engaged in bullying the poor Siamese but she had better be careful lest she rouse John Bull by fooling around too near his Indian possessions and he arise and sweep her out of the way when his wrath is kindled but a little. France is on the down grade and could not stand a war with a first class power in her present disorganized and poverty-stricken condition.

There's a man in the United States who wants to buy Canada. He's one of those wild men from the West, one of the tail-twisters and mouth-talkers who so frequently paint things red (and green) in that wonderful body, the U. S. Congress. No figure has been named yet. It is to be hoped that the offer will be a good one and cash down. We might consider it. The United States are the greatest "consarn" on earth and the western yank is the greatest product of the United States. There is no doubt whatever about this, everybody admits it. At present, however, it would seem as if they had more than they could do to manage their own affairs. Wait a while, you shallow Yankees, until you get your own affairs in better shape and let some of your troth subsidize, then make us your best offer—payable in gold.

It is really distressing to see the way in which some people and papers in the United States are worried over Canada. There is no kind of need for such jealousy, unless, perhaps, some of them are looking into the future—to the coming time when the people of this northern and biggest half of America shall overshadow the great and only United States, and then in our might swoop down upon them, and claim them for our own. The Northern people always prevail in the end, and when our day comes, the overthrow of ancient Rome before the mighty forces of the North will appear as nothing compared to the collapse of the inflated United States of America, when we get ready to drop on them.

During the recent hot weather I have been drinking lemonade made from Australian lemons and sweetened, I may add, with Canadian refined sugar. There was nothing else in it so that my faculties were quite clear and I was able to judge fairly of the quality of this sample of lemons, which I pronounce most excellent. This is an indication of the possibilities of trade within the British Empire. There can, no doubt, be much trade done between two countries situated in such different latitudes as Canada and Australia. With the capacities of the different portions of the empire more fully developed and communication well established, Great Britain—the Greater Britain—would be independent of the rest of the world. A most remarkable instance of this is in tea trade of Great Britain. Inside of thirty years ago the whole of the tea consumed in Great Britain came from China. Ten years ago about one-fourth came from the British possessions of India and Ceylon. Today one hundred and seventy-three millions of pounds or about five-sixths of the whole consumption comes from India and Ceylon. The consumption of tea from these countries is also increasing rapidly in Canada and will no doubt, before very long, here also outstrip that of the China grown article. We

are safe to follow John Bull's lead. He knows good things when he gets hold of them.

The assessors of taxes have made up their lists for the year—have decided just how much every body is worth and how much each person is to pay towards running the city. The rate for this year is 1.46, perhaps no higher than the average of cities about the size of St. John. In Montreal the rate is only 1.55. In Toronto it is 1.75. In New York 1.87, Brooklyn 2.77, Philadelphia 1.85, Jersey City 2.84, Cincinnati 2.84, New Orleans 2.00, Cleveland 2.73, Louisville 2.17, St. Paul 2.00, Omaha 4.10, Chicago 4.35. To many people there seems to be a mysterious similarity between the tax-bill and the gas-bill. It doesn't seem to make much difference about rates and quantities in either. The total never appears to get any less.

PELHAM.

A Prosperous Institution. The calendar of the Church School for Girls at Windsor has appeared and in itself gives evidence of the success this new institution has met with. That it is prosperous can be told by the array of pupils enrolled on its pages. New illustrations, showing the handsome front of the building with the students grouped on the open veranda and portico, as well as the interior of one of the student's rooms, the physical training class at drill in the open air, and the interior of the spacious and pleasant library, wonderfully enhance the appearance of the calendar which comes from the press of Mr. Anslow of Windsor, the engraving, and the plate supplements being executed by PROGRESS Engraving Bureau.

Candy For His Customers. The inducements of advertisers are assuming every shape, the latest that has come under PROGRESS notice being the offer of Mr. Mitchell, the Charlotte street shoe dealer, to give a box of White, Colwell & Co's candy to every customer who spends fifty cents with him. What an inducement this will be to some people! Mr. Mitchell, however, never lacks inducements. He seems to have the faculty of buying right and selling at such a price that custom must go to him. In the short time he has been in this city he has worked up an enviable trade.

Getting Ready For September. The vote on the proposed amendments to the city charter is to be taken in September, at such time as the common clerk may name. Up to the present time the matter has not received much attention, but there is to be a public meeting of the Tax Reduction Association next Wednesday evening, in Christie's hall, at which the plan of campaign will begin. Everybody who is in earnest about wanting the affairs of the city properly conducted ought to attend.

An Excursion To-Morrow. Another Sunday excursion on the steamer Bellisle will start from Indiantown at two o'clock to-morrow afternoon and the sail up river will give those who attend an opportunity to enjoy the scenery. The committee in charge of the affair have made more complete arrangements for its success than before and will provide sandwiches and coffee for the refreshment of those who attend without additional charge.

A Running Race. For some time there has been a good deal of rivalry between two pony runners owned by Mr. Willis and Mr. James Watters which will be settled Monday evening by a race at Moosepath. The race will be called at 6.30, mile beats best two in three and as no charge is made for admission there will, no doubt, be many interested spectators. Mr. Willis will ride My Lass and Mr. Watters, Kerry Gow.

A North End Dry Goods Store. Mr. B. Myers of the North End has opened a dry goods store and appears to be going the right way to attract the attention of the public to that fact. His advertisement will be found elsewhere. Mr. Myers will cater particularly to the trade of his section and give every attention to transient custom.

Extended a Month. The poetry competition of The Groder Company which was to have closed August 1st, has been extended one month. Full particulars will be furnished any one who applies to the company.

Prince Bismarck is determined to never grow bent. When taking his daily walks he carries a stout cudgel across his back, held between his elbows; this helps him to keep himself erect.

Some philosopher advances the idea that a woman who does not marry and make some good man happy is likely to turn philanthropist and make some bad man unhappy.

Dolan—Phwat are y'z sittin' dhere fur? Phwy don't yoz git to worruk? Clancy—O'w is t'inkin' what a foine country dhis would be if Saturday night kim round as afn as Monday marnin'.

Loving kindness is greater than laws; and the charities of life are greater than all ceremonies.—Talmud.

If you cannot become rich, it is well to remember the many miseries of the rich.

The Raw, Cutting Winds. Bring to the surface every latent pain. A change even a few degrees marks the difference between comfort and pain to many persons. Happily disease now holds less sway. Science is continually bringing forward new remedies which successfully combat disease. Polson's Nervine—nerve pain cure—has proved the most successful pain relieving remedy known. Its application is wide, for it is equally efficient in all forms of pain whether internal or external. 25 cts a bottle, at druggists.

HARCOURT.

JULY 26.—Rev J. H. Cameron and family took their departure by I. C. R. train last evening for Russell, Manitoba.

The induction of Rev W. Stevens as pastor of the Presbyterian church here took place yesterday afternoon. Revs. Aitken, of Newcastle; McKay and McCoy, of Chatham, and Hamilton, of Kingston, assisted in the ceremony.

Misses Maggie and Lala Smith, of Richibucto, are visiting their relatives, the Livingston family.

Miss Nevee Keith, for some time, returned home to Richibucto to care for her mother.

Mr. D. Hazen, M. P., and Dr. Murray McLaren of St. John, were at the Eurcka on Monday, en route to Tabernacle.

Mrs. M. Wilson went to Dalhousie on Saturday and returned home today, having also visited Richibucto.

Mr. William Haines of Fredericton, and Mr. James Barnes, of Bouchette, reached here today. Mr. Haines went by private coach. Mr. Barnes returned homewards by conveyance.

Rev. Mr. McConnel went south on Monday, and when he returns, report says, will be accompanied by his bride.

Mrs. D. Johnston spent Sunday in Shediac, returning here on Monday evening.

Messrs. B. Johnson, McLeod and J. W. McDermott purpose visiting the world's fair, leaving here early in the month of August.

Miss Lucy Chryshol went to Millerton this morning to attend the Miller-Robinson garden party.

Miss Marion Miller and Mr. G. R. Cumming are visiting at Millerton.

Miss Alice B. Sutt of Waltham Mass., is visiting relatives at the Eurcka hotel.

Mr. John Watten who spent part of his vacation at Richibucto and Kingston returned on Monday.

Mr. Mosley Watten is visiting his brother, Mr. Leslie J. Watten.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wright of Jorgins Mines are visiting Mr. Wright's mother, Mrs. John Beck.

Mrs. Geo. R. Bailey and Miss Stevenson, spent Saturday afternoon at Kent Junction.

Miss Jessie McLeod, who has been visiting here for the last three weeks returned to Moncton today.

REX.

A SPLENDID RECORD.

A Provincial Industry Triples Its Business in the Last Three Months.

Some three months ago this journal informed its readers that a new provincial industry, that of the Hawker Medicine Company of St. John, had completed its first quarter's business, and that its book showed a development of trade and a record of sales that was not only gratifying but really astonishing. Another three months has now elapsed and the company have balanced their accounts for the six months. The results show that in the last three months they have tripled the business of the first three; they have about doubled their working staff and work has been carried on in the packers room till 11 o'clock every night in order to fill orders promptly. From all parts of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P. E. Island, from Newfoundland and parts of the United States, the orders have rolled in. The business is now firmly established. The experimental stage is past. Repeat orders come in constantly, showing that where once the remedies are introduced they win permanent favors with the people, who know as soon as they have given any of them a trial that these standard remedies are all that they are claimed to be. Indeed, this last might readily be assumed without a trial, and judging solely from the character of the gentlemen who form the Hawker Medicine Co., as they are numbered among the leading citizens and most honorable and successful business men of St. John.

The Hawker Medicine company are now patenting their remedies in Great Britain and will presently extend their operations there, as well as more extensively to the United States. About the middle of this month Thomas Rankine, who so successfully introduced the Hawker remedies in Newfoundland last spring, will start and traverse the western part of Canada, from Montreal to Vancouver in the interests of the company. With such a record as that of their first six months now closed, the Hawker Medicine Co. are evidently destined to achieve a great success. They control standard remedies, which have received the endorsement of leading physicians in Canada and the United States, as well as the fervent praise of sorely afflicted people who have by their means been restored to health.

Their place of business is at 104 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B., where they have the most extensive and elaborately fitted up premises of the kind in the lower provinces. William Hawker, the original inventor of the remedies, has been a druggist in St. John for 30 years, and had long proved the value of the different remedies before the present company was organized. It is with pleasure that this journal records the company's wonderful success.

To the A Business Offer From a Business Firm. Your Business to look into it.

WORLD'S FAIR FREE.

We know that our Remedy is the best for Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation. Hundreds agree with us.

That you may appreciate its value, we make the following VALUABLE OFFER:

BUY GRODER'S SYRUP (PLEASANT TO TAKE.)

Take it faithfully until Cured, and then write us a statement of your case.

We offer a FREE TEN DAY'S TRIP to the WORLD'S FAIR to the individual who shall, before the First day of August, 1893, show the greatest improvement, or most remarkable cure from the use of this remedy. These cures must be bona-fide, sworn to before a Justice of the Peace, and each testimonial accompanied by the photograph of the individual sending it, and the signature of the dealer of whom the remedy was purchased.

A Committee of three well-known Druggists will act as Judges at the close of the Competition. Send Testimonials to

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