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POOR DOCUMENT




## WHEN THE HAIR

Shows signs of falling, begin at once the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. This preparation strengthens the scalp, promotes the growth of new hair, restores the natural color to gray and faded hair, and renders it soft, pliant, and glossy.

"We have no hesitation in pronouncing Ayer's Hair Vigor unequaled for dressing the hair, and we do this after long experience in its use. This preparation preserves the hair, cures dandruff and all diseases of the scalp, makes rough and brittle hair soft and pliant, and prevents baldness. While it is not a dye, those who have used the Vigor say it will stimulate the roots and color-glands of faded, gray, light, and red hair, changing the color to

**A Rich Brown**

or even black. It will not soil the pillow-case nor a pocket-handkerchief, and is always agreeable. All the dirty, gummy hair preparations should be displaced at once by Ayer's Hair Vigor, and thousands who go around with heads looking like 'the fretful porcupine' should hurry to the nearest drug store and purchase a bottle of the Vigor."—*The Sunny South*, Atlanta, Ga.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor is excellent for the hair. It stimulates the growth, cures baldness, restores the natural color, cleanses the scalp, prevents dandruff, and is a good dressing. We know that Ayer's Hair Vigor differs from most hair tonics and similar preparations, it being perfectly harmless."—From *Economical Housekeeping*, by Eliza R. Parker.

**Ayer's Hair Vigor**

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.



## THE EVENING GAZETTE

Is published every evening (Sunday excepted) at No. 21 Canterbury street, by THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING CO. (LIMITED),

**SUBSCRIPTIONS.**

THE EVENING GAZETTE will be delivered to any part of the City of St. John by Carriers on the following terms:

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*The Subscription to THE GAZETTE is payable ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.*

**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, AUG. 22, 1891.


**For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.**

### HE WOULD ABOLISH THE MILITIA.

Mr. Flint of Yarmouth wishes the militia of Canada to be abolished because he says it would be utterly impossible for us to produce a force that would cope with the United States in case trouble should arise. Mr. Flint ought to know that we have other uses for our militia besides defending ourselves against the United States in the event of a war. We do not believe that there ever will be another war between the two sections of the British people but that is no reason why the militia should be abolished. Militia are needed to quell civic disturbances and riots and to keep the peace generally, and should Great Britain be at war with a great maritime nation such as France, militia would be needed to guard our coasts. The people of Canada will not make themselves quite defenceless even to please Mr. Flint of Yarmouth.

### CITY IMPROVEMENTS IN TORONTO AND ELSEWHERE.

Toronto has shortly to place on the market general debentures to the amount of $1,878,560, the proceeds of which are to be used for general purposes, for local improvement works, to discharge a debt of the water works department, to settle the Esplande difficulty, to meet a debt on the new court house and discharge several minor liabilities.

This is a large sum and, of course, the position in which the city finds itself is the occasion of a good deal of discussion, some, and they form a considerable number, arguing that it is the outcome of nothing less than the exercise of the most criminal extravagance. Well, Toronto has about 160,000 inhabitants and the interest on these debentures at four per cent amounts to about 12 cents per capita. There are those, of course, who will feel the weight of this small tax, but if the money is well spent it is a question if the weight is not more than overbalanced by the improvements that have been and are being made in the city's sanitary arrangements, water supply, and other conveniences which this generation has been educated to look upon as indispensable. Complaints of extravagance, such as are heard in Toronto, are heard in all large cities. Yet it is doubtful if those who are most emphatic in their complaints would not complain more to go back to the conditions of a few years ago, even for a corresponding reduction in their taxes. Permanent improvements in streets, sidewalks, public buildings, parks, sewerage, and sanitary arrangements generally, if made economically and judiciously, are like a savings bank, in which no one should complain at being required to deposit a small percentage of his earnings. There are many in St. John who save their taxes from year to year in the reduced fares to Carleton, in the wear and tear of their vehicles on the better paved streets, and more than that in the absence of infectious and epidemic diseases, that follow the improvements that have been made in sewerage and all sanitary arrangements within the last few years.

### TEMISCOUATA LAKE.

There is no lake on the Saint John river or any of its tributaries which will compare in beauty of scenery with this too little known sheet of water. It is reached, as every one knows, or ought to know, by the New Brunswick and Temiscouata railways. The principal settlement along the shore of the lake is that of Notre Dame du Lac, a little village which can boast of two excellent hotels. Notre Dame du Lac is about 38 miles distant from Edmunston; the railway passes through it, and there is an elevation from which a grand view can be had of this lake, which is between 25 and 28 miles long; it is narrow, and its waters are very deep; two small steamers, one owned by Mr. Coffin, the other by Mr. Dube, of River du Loup, are to be seen from time to time passing Mr. Satre's hotel. Early in the season trout and tuladi or togue are taken in the lake by trolling and now and then a land locked salmon is to be caught. Two of these were secured last month by a party which was cruising the lake. Beside capturing these two land locked salmon they took also a togue, and although it was late for trolling, and a good fisherman can nearly always catch more or less trout in the morning or evening at the mouths of the numerous small brooks which empty into the lake. Good guides with canoes are easily to be had there and any one who wishes to make a good haul of trout has only to ascend the Toledi to its forks, a journey of a day, and then make his way up any of the branches where he will get all the trout which he wants, should he be a reasonable man.

Temiscouata lake is bounded by high and irregular hills which usually slope gently to the water's edge; these are in general forest covered on the side of the lake opposite to Mr. Satre's house; with the exception of the clearings of some settlers below the mouth of the Toledi Land locked salmon were unknown here up to a very recent date, a few years since a quantity of the fry was placed in the lake by L. Theriault M. P. P. There is a place below the mouth of Lake Temiscouata which remains open all winter, the result of the great depth of the water, this is called the Degele. Here there was in former times a military station and there is at Dumont's now to be seen the graves of one or two of the soldiers of the former garrison. We know of no place where a sportsman accompanied by his family could find a pleasanter spot in which to pass a few days or weeks than in the vicinity of Temiscouata Lake; not only are fish and fowl plentiful but Cabano Lake, one of its affluents, 15 miles long and which is easily reached, is an excellent spot for caribou shooting. This lake which is without any settlers is so narrow that one can shoot across it, at almost any point.

### THE QUEBEC STEAL.

The Toronto Globe continues to pour hot shot into the Quebec boodlers, and, on Thursday, in an editorial on the subject, it said:—

In the Senate Committee on Railways it was shown by the bank books that the $100,000 which Pacaud obtained from Armstrong in the Baie des Chaleurs affair was used in part to meet notes of hand endorsed by Mr. Mercier, by Senator Pelletier, by Mr. Charles Langelier, a member of Mr. Mercier's Cabinet, by Mr. Tarte and by Mr. Francois Langelier M. P. The accountant of the Banque Nationale showed that $5,000 of the money had been remitted in the shape of a draft for 25,500 francs to Mr. Mercier by Pacaud on July 11 while Mr. Mercier was in France. Pacaud by his flight has gravely prejudiced, Mr. Mercier's case, and this new evidence renders it still more urgent and imperative for the Quebec Premier to defend himself. Some of Mr. Mercier's friends recommended that he should summon the Quebec Legislature at once and appoint an impartial tribunal to examine into the whole story of the disposition of the Provincial subsidy. He is bound for his own sake to do something, and that speedily, for the charge is one of the most serious that could hang over the head of a man in his position.

There is no compromise about this language, and it reflects credit on the leading Liberal organ. We can only regret that the Liberal papers of Canada do not assume the same attitude.

### NOTE AND COMMENT.

"One reason why there are so many abandoned farms in New England," says the Boston Herald, "is because the roads are so bad that the people cannot use them at all seasons of the year." In these provinces there are many of the old residents who claim that the country roads are in a much worse state than they were forty years ago, when, without railways, they had to be kept in a passable condition for the accomodation of the mails. No country district, no matter how fertile it may be or how many attractions it may possess, can ever be made into homes until it is made accessible, and it is deplorable that among us so little attention is paid to their construction. France stands unrivalled in the character of its common roads. It has 130,000 miles of macadamized highways, and spends $18,000,000 a year to keep them in repair, and what is done in France is also done in Scotland, Italy, Austria, Belguim, Spain, Swizerland, Germany and Scandinavia. The principles which control the policy of governmental control of these roads are that the public road, like the public postoffice and the court house, is public property, established by law for the use of all the people, and that the true resources of the country are brought out by the construction and maintenance of goods road under an intelligent head.

### Provincial Points.

The Aroostook Times says this year's harvest in Northern Maine will be the most abundant ever known.

A paint mine has been discovered 20 miles above Liverpool, N. S. also an isinglass mine at Chelsea, good specimens of which have been sent to parties in the United States for inspection.

At a meeting of the government last night, Messrs. Chas. Burpee of Sheffield, John A. Campbell, of Kingsclear, and James E. Fairweather of Hampton, were selected to purchase the government stock in the upper provinces.

Two launches are expected to take place in Maitland, Colchester Co., on the 18th September: One a ship of about 1,800 tons register, from the shipyard of Joseph Monteith; and one of about 1,700 tons, from the shipyard of Alex. Coy.

Jotham O'Brien, who is now a resident of the United States, is visiting friends in Maccan. Mr. O'Brien was for years a prosperous ship builder in Colchester county and though not now in the building business, we understand that he still holds heavy interests at sea.

Says the Truro Sun: Among the many interesting people whom our reporter met in Pugwash the other day, was Postmaster Levi Borden, who has now been in office fifty years. He is nearly eighty years of age, and is probably the oldest postmaster in the province.

Rev. Geo. Johnston, one of the pioneer missionaries of the Methodist church of Canada, died at his residence, Grand Pre, yesterday morning at the advanced age of 83. He entered the ministry in 1830 and labored faithfully in the greater portions of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia during the period of ministry.

A warrant was quietly issued at the city hall and this morning Charles Renner, a fish dealer, was arrested, charged with having, on August 9th, detained a young girl against her will in a house on Granville street. He gave bonds and the case will likely be heard on Monday. The girl is quite young and is employed as servant with a south end family.—Halifax Echo.

A short time ago the Headlight chronicled the death at Earltown of the young woman, Walker, who was taken ill with diphtheria in Truro, also, stated that the brother, who took her home was lying at the point of death. We now learn that the young man has since died, and that two more members of the family are down with the dread disease. The father and mother of the family are worn out with watching. The hay crop on the farm is spoiling for want of cutting, and there is no person to attend to it.—Truro Sun.

There seem to be considerable difference of opinion with rerard to the ownership of the big ship lately launched at Spencers Island. One paper states that the Glooscap is chiefly owned by J. F. Whitney & Co. and other New York parties. Another says she is owned by T. & E. Kenny, of Halifax, and others. The latter statement is correct, but the inference to be drawn from it is misleading. The facts are that sixteen shares are owned in New York, eight shares in Halifax and eight shares in England, while the remaining thirty-two shares are owned at Spencers Island.

### MERCIER'S GO-BETWEEN.

**Further Details of the Quebec Steal—The Government of That Province Deeply Incriminated.**

OTTAWA, Aug. 21.—In the senate committee C. N. Armstrong recalled, said that when he made his bargain with Mr. Pacaud for the payment to the latter of $100,000 he thought the money would go to Mr. Pacaud direct from Mr. Langelier and not come to him to be returned to Mr. Pacaud. He thought the letter would be given to Mr. Pacaud straight.

Mr. Armstrong went more into detail as to the carrying out of the transactions. He stated that he did not go with Mr. Pacaud to the latter's office in L'Electeure building, but went alone and found Mr. Pacaud in his office with Chrysostom Langelier, the Quebec government commissioner. Chrysostom had the five checks for $20,000 in favor of Mr. Armstrong. He handed the checks to Mr. Armstrong. Mr. Pacaud then made a sign with his hand by beckoning to Mr. Armstrong to follow him, and Mr. Armstrong, with Mr. Pacaud, withdrew into an inner office, Mr. Armstong carrying the checks. In this room he endorsed the checks and handed them to Mr. Pacaud, Having transacted this piece of business the two returned to Mr. Langelier. Mr. Armstrong next told of his visit to Montreal on the 12th of March, the week after the election. The provincial ministers were all there, as Mr. Mercier was to set out next day for New York, en route for England. Mr. Armstrong thought it a convenient time to meet Mr. Pacaud at Montreal on his railway negotiations, which had not then advanced far. He saw Mr. Pacaud, who told him that the premier, attorney general, treasurer, provincial secretary and himself would set out for New York next morning in the official car and advised him to come along as far as St. John's, Quebec. Mr. Armstrong did so, travelling in a Pullman. Mr. Pacaud went back and forth between Mr. Armstrong and the ministers and shortly before Mr. Armstrong reached his destination Mr. Pacaud announced that the premier would agree to the arrangement as soon as the old company was out of the way.

"I think the word 'go-between' would properly designate the relations of Mr. Pacaud to the government and myself," said Mr. Armstrong.

He had so many interviews with Mr. Pacaud that he could not say positively at which one the matter of the $100,000 was definitely arranged. He recognized from the first that the money must be paid to Mr. Pacaud and when the amount was stated there was no negotiating about it. He merely agreed to pay it. Mr. Armstrong thought his interests then in great danger. An act was passed, giving the government power to cancel the Bay Chaleur charter. There was not money enough for all the creditors to pay in full what Armstrong thought he ought to have, and he was hard pressed. A demand to go into insolvency had been made upon him. He concluded that if he could get $75,000 by accepting $175,000 and paying to Mr. Pacaud $100,000, it would be that much better than nothing, and he had best accept. The company had nothing to do with this payment.

Senator Power asked Mr. Armstrong about the payment received as contractor from the dominion subsidies.

Mr. Armstrong stated that there was at that time a balance due from Ottawa of $50,000, and that the Ontario bank, which was the creditor of the sub-contractor who was entitled to subsidies, asked him to come to Ottawa and hasten the payment. Sir John Macdonald was withholding this money because the laborers were not paid. Mr Armstrong told Sir John that the amount due for wages was only $13,000 and that the Quebec government was withholding $28,000 for the purpose of paying the men. The late premier then agreed to pay this money to the credit of the bank for subsidies on condition that the bank should enter into an undertaking that the wages claimed would be paid. This was done. Mr. Armstrong said that afterwards it turned out that the amount was not $13,000 but $40,000, and that the balance over the Quebec $28,000 was not paid.

Mr. Barwick thereupon took the opportunity to make a statement. He said the undertaking mentioned was made by him and that every dollar of the wages due was paid within a week.

"Mr. Armstrong stated that when he first appeared before the committee he telegraphed to Mr. Pacaud to know what the latter proposed to do. When Mr. Armstrong went away from Ottawa suddenly he wired Mr. Pacaud to meet him. They met and Mr. Armstrong asked Mr. Pacaud what he proposed to do. Mr. Pacaud said he would come and admit getting the $100,000, and that if the committee wanted to know what he did with it he would tell them it was none of their business. Mr. Armstrong returned, still feeling that he could not in honor expose Mr. Pacaud bef re the latter had a chance to tell his story. Not hearing from him he simply declined to testify until forced to do so by the senate.

The committee adjourned till Tuesday.

### In Parliament.

OTTAWA, Aug. 21.—The estimates for this year are not nearly all passed and the departments want money, therefore it became necessary to pass another "proportionate vote," which occupied some considerable part of the afternoon.

Considerable discussion followed on the fishing vote. Mr. Fraser raised the question of the dismissal of the collector and fishery officer Tory, of Guysboro.

Mr. Davies brought up the question of a close lobster fishing season. He said the restriction as to time had done great good and lobsters had become plentiful. This year, however, the time had been extended and the fishing grounds would perhaps be soon exhausted.

Hon. Mr. Tupper said that the time had been extended on representations made by some that the fishing operations had been interrupted by severe storms and by other disturbances.

Sir Richard Cartwright wanted to know about the cruiser Dream. He read a letter from some one who said the Dream was no good for the purpose.

Mr. Gilmor of Charlotte did not agree with this view. He said the Dream was a good little ship.

Mr. Flint of Yarmouth had doubt of the expediency of the expenditure for keeping up the militia force. He held that it was entirely impossible to produce a force which would cope with the great nation beside us in case trouble should arise.

Colonel Denison and Hon. Mr. Bowell took issue with this view and thought that in emergency the Canadian forces would give a good account of themselves.

On the item of the military college, Sir Richard Cartwright endorsed the view expressed by Mr. Kirkpatrick last night that a few posts in the public service in engineering, the mounted police or elsewhere in Canada should be given each year to graduate. He also thought increased fees had shut out from the privilege of the college persons not in good circumstances.

Sir Adolph Caron said graduates were given positions when possible. He had six cadets in his own department. Referring to the charge that graduates went to the states, Hon. Mr. Caron said nearly every cadet in the states volunteered his services in the Northwest rebellion.

The house adjourned at midnight.

### ISLE AU HAUT.

**Some Queer Specimens of Humanity to be Found There.**

There is, perhaps, no more lonely spot on the whole Atlantic coast of the United States than Isle au Haut, which lies far seaward off the entrance to Penobscot Bay. The name given to this island by the early French voyages is most appropriate, for it looks like a mountain half submerged in the sea. The people are a simple, primitive set, and few of them ever visit the main land. The island, with its fish and sheep and blueberries, is their world, and within its limited circle they are content. Some queer specimens of humanity are to be found on Isle au Haut. Not long ago a yatching party went down there on a fishing trip, and after catching enough cod for a chowder went ashore to procure some milk. The yachtmen soon fell in with a weather-beaten native who was looking along the shore, and he informed them that they could get plenty of milk, but that they would have to wait until his wife, who had gone blueberrying, returned and milked the cows. The native led the way over a rocky pasture to a dilapidated cottage, and ushered them into the kitchen to await the return of "Maria" The floor was scrubbed as white as a man-of-war's deck, the cook stove was brightly polished, and a little plot before the windows was gay with marigolds and other homely flowers—all the results of Maria's patient industry. The lord and master sat himself down upon the doorstep and thus ruminated while busily whittling a shingle, and sending up clouds of smoke from a short clay pipe.

"Times ain't as they used to be in Ile er Holt (the native pronunciation). Time was when a man might get a living hereabouts. Fishin' was good 'n farmin' consid'able good, but that's all gone now. Used ter be a good wharf in this here cove, 'n a good fleet er vessils outer here, but that's all gone now. My father used ter be in trade here—had a store down there 'n sold nigh a'most everything, but that's all gone now. Why, a man can't even get a glass er licker here now. Think of a man er my age not bein' able to get a drink when he wants it."

At this pathetic appeal one of the visitors handed out a flask, which the native seized with an expression of mingled astonishment and delight. He had half drained the flask when Maria appeared with a big pail of blueberries. She drove the cows home and milked them, while her lord and master sat on the stoop step and whittled, smoked and discussed the business depression that had settled upon Isle au Haut. He said that he had been trying to sell his place—house, barn, land, cows and all, for he wanted to emigrate to Washington State. He wanted $300 for the whole outfit, and he stopped smoking long enough to swear a great oath that he wouldn't take a cent less. This man had loafed so long that he had forgotten how to work. He seemed to feel that somehow he had been cheated—that the world owed him a living, but that Isle au Haut was a poor place in which to collect the debt. A good many tourists who have no liking to crowded resorts go to the Isle an Haut, now and if complete isolation is what they seek they surely must be satisfied.

### NORWAY A REPUBLIC.

**Possibility That She Will Declare Independence of Sweden.**

Mynon von Storcey is a Swedish nobleman who is making a tour of the United States to furnish his government with information on the land system of America, and also statistics on the condition of the Swedish and Norwegian immigrants to this country. He is stopping at the Auditorium, says the Chicago Herald and says that King Oscar II. is becoming alarmed at the immense emigration to this country, and that the matter has aroused the fear that the decrease of the population in his government will become a serious problem. "The principle of the American homestead law will likely be adopted. Large tracts of government land in the northern part of Sweden have just been thrown open to settlement. The government will give this land to actual settlers on the same principle that settlers obtained land in the western part of the United States. This landh as never been settled, because no railroads were near it. Now railroads are being constructed, and there will be a genuine boom in the north of Sweden much after the American fashion. Particularly will the government hold out inducements to the peasants to settle this land instead of emigrating to America. The King is liberal with them, but heretofore they have been allured to American shores by the glowing stories of high wages and absolute freedom. They will see that they now have an opportunity to remain in their native land and have the same advantages almost that they possess in America."

Mr. Von Storcey says that there is a possibility that Norway will declare her independence of Sweden. The union of Sweden and Norway was effected two centuries ago. "Norway has never taken kindly to Swedish rule. Discontent has reigned in Norway from the time it was ceded by Denmark to Sweden. The Norwegians, in time, have compelled the Swedish government to make so many concessions in the way of liberties of various kinds that Norway is almost as free as if she were an independent country altogether. Norway now wants to be entirely free. But Sweden will not get out an army in the field to keep the Norwegians in the fold. It is the prevailing sentiment among the Swedes to let the Norwegians set up a government of their own. The union will then have been dissolved, of course, but the Swedes would not be bothered with Norway any longer. If the split should come Norway will have a republican form of government. But the little republic world would soon find itself in hot water, I am afraid. Russia might step over and gobble up the northern part of Norway. That would give Russia foot hold on the Baltic sea, and she would then have the power to make England fight at home in case of a European war. Russia could establish powerful naval stations and increase her strength in the north. Russian agents are already inciting the Norwegians who are anti-Swedish to break away from Sweden. But the Norweigans who are anti-Swedish do not stop to think why Russians, under the pretence of friendship, are advising them to set up a republic; but let a Norwegian republic be formed and the Czar will have it in his clutches before the ink is dry on the written declaration of independence."

### Canada for August and September.

A Southern dialect story, of absorbing interest, by a Virginian Canadian, will be found complete in the August and September numbers of Canada, a new national magazine. The two numbers will be sent to any address post-free for 20 cents in stamps. Poetry and prose by ablest of Canadian writers, choice selections and bright and timely departments in every number. Every Canadian should subscribe for Canada. A one dollar bill will pay for it from now until the end of 1892. Address: "Canada," Benton, New Brunswick.

### A Bad Slip.

"Was your novel a success?"

"No, I called my heroine plain Margaret instead of Gladys."

### What he Needed.

Gus De Smith—You have very large ears.

Gillhooly—Yes, my ears are large. All I lack now to be a perfect ass is your brain.


## Makes the Weak Strong

The marked benefit which people in run down or weakened state of health derive from Hood's Sarsaparilla, conclusively proves the claim that this medicine "makes the weak strong." It does not act like a stimulant, imparting fictitious strength from which there must follow a reaction of greater weakness than before, but in the most natural way Hood's Sarsaparilla overcomes

**That Tired Feeling**

creates an appetite, purifies the blood, and, in short, gives great bodily, nerve, mental and digestive strength.

"I derived very much benefit from Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I took for general debility. It built me right up, and gave me an excellent appetite." ED. JENKINS, Mt. Savage, Md.

**Fagged Out**

"Last spring I was completely fagged out. My strength left me and I felt sick and miserable all the time, so that I could hardly attend to my business. I took one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it cured me. There is nothing like it." R. C. BEGOLE, Editor Enterprise, Belleville, Mich.

**Worn Out**

"Hood's Sarsaparilla restored me to good health. Indeed, I might say truthfully it saved my life. To one feeling tired and worn out I would earnestly recommend a trial of Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. PIERRE MOSHER, 90 Brooks Street, East Boston, Mass.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy anything else instead. Insist upon having

**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, Low Spirits, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Languor, Nervous Exhaustion, Neuralgia, Heartburn.

MAKES THE WEAK STRONG.

**Sold Everywhere. Price 50cts.**

SAFE — THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER — BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA — CURES ALL Taints of the Blood. — PLEASANT — RELIABLE — CERTAIN

**UP** WITH THE TIMES.

You're not being a new hood for the baby, are you? Well you'r not up with the times if you are. Take the soile last year's hood out of the rag bag. Let Ungaño it up his way. He's up with the times and make Baby's Hood look elegant, bran new.

—AT—

INGAR'S.

T. FINLAY.

**HARNESS. HARNESS.**

Having prohased at much below the co of production the entire manuctured stock of Messrs. Kinnear & Co., Harness Manufacturers, and ving in addition a very large stock our own make, to reduce the sae I will sell at a great reduction fru regular prices. All in want of Erness

PLEASELL AND SAVE MONEY.

**T. FINLAY,**

227 UNION ST.

**Sea Bathin and Health Resort.**

—AT—

**DUCK COVE.**

Connection Bus from Carleton Ferry Float at all mes (Sundays excepted. Also by Shoreine Railway.

**PRESERVE : CROCKS,**

::ALL KINDS AND SIZES::

—AT—

FRED BLACKADAR'S - - Crockery Store,

166 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.

# IT COSTS YOU NOTHING.

## AN OFFER THAT COMES BUT ONCE IN A LIFE TIME.

I will give a $65.00 Parlor Suite covered in Plush to any Lady or Gentleman that will

## Get Married in the Window

of my warerooms. Four days notice required.

**PARLOR SUITES will be sold very low this month.**

**P. S.—Will tell you next week where I get all the girls.**

**W. R. LAWRENCE, - - Main Street, North End.**

**MANY PEOPLE**

Have Dyspepsia and don't know it.

Of course all who are troubled with sour stomach, heartburn, flatulence and other ordinary symptoms of Dyspepsia, know what is the matter, but probably half the Dyspeptics in the world have none of these feelings in Liver Indigestion, for instance, the trouble begins about two hours after eating, with headache, depression of spirits, nervousness, dizziness and oftentimes faintness, all caused by the liver being unable to do its work—a dose of "Dyspepticure" taken during these attacks gives wonderful relief; if the treatment is continued for a short time "Dyspepticure" removes the cause of the trouble and

**LIVER INDIGESTION DISAPPEARS.**

"Dyspepticure" is prepared by Charles K. Short, Pharmacist, St. John, N. B. Sold by Druggists and Dealers at 35c. & $1.00 per bottle.

**BOURKE & CO.,**

32 KING STREET,

—IN STOCK:—

Fishing Hats,
Picnic Hats,
Tourist Hats,
Tennis (Ladies),
Boys Hats, Boys Caps,
Ladies Caps,
Girls, in Silk and Tweed do
Saratoga Trunks,
Ladies Waterproofs at wholesale prices;
Bags, Valises Umbrellas, &c.

STANLEY HELMET.

**F. W. WISDOM,**

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

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

Lowest Quotations Given on Special Supplies.

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GENERAL AGENT FOR NEW BRUNSWICK,

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

**EXCURSIONS.**

I. L. & B. SOCIETY

**Excursion to St. Stephen, N. B.**

THE above Society will have an EXCURSION over the Shore Line to ST. STEPHEN in connection with Rev. Father Pollard's Pic-nic on

**MONDAY, August 24th.**

The A. O. H. of Fredericton and Woodstock will also attend the pic-nic.

Train will leave Carleton at 8.06 a. m. local time. The last boat to connect with the train will leave this side at 7.50 a. m. Train will leave St. Stephen at 6 o'clock sharp, local time.

**TICKETS $1.25 EACH.**

including admission to grounds, to be had from the members of the committee on the morning of the excursion and at T. O'Brien & Co., King street, D. J. Jenning's and D. McCarty's, Union street, O. O'Hara', Mill street, John Dwyer, Main St., N. End, and James Ready's, Fairville.

WM. KILEY, Sec'y to Committee.

**Canadian Pacific Railway.**

**Harvest Excursions**

TO THE NORTH-WEST.

From all Stations on C. P. R. in New Brunswick, Return rates Colonist Class to

| | |
|---|---|
| METHVEN, HARTNEY, DELORAINE, MOOSOMIN, BINSCARTH, | $28.00 |
| REGINA, MOOSE JAW, YORKTON, | $30.00 |
| CALGARY, PRINCE ALBERT, | $35.00 |

To leave all points in New Brunswick on

AUGUST 10th. Return until Sept. 20th, 1891.

AUGUST 17th. Return until Sept. 27th, 1891.

AUGUST 31st. Return until Oct. 11, 1891.

Rates from all points on Intercolonial, Windsor & Annapolis, and Prince Edward Island Railways.

$5.00 More than Rates named above.

Apply to any Ticket Agent Canadian Pacific, Intercolonial, Prince Edward Island and Windsor & Annapolis Railways.

D. McNICOLL, Gen'l. Pass. Agt., Montreal. C. E. McPHERSON, Asst. Gen'l. Pass. Agt. St. John, N. B.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.**

—WILL ISSUE—

**Excursion Tickets**

*from all Stations on Atlantic Division to*

**MONTREAL**

**and return at $10.00.**

Good going August 28th, to 31st, and return until September 21st, 1891.

**Eastern Maine State Fair**

at BANGOR, September 1st to 4th.

Return Tickets will be issued from St. John, August 29th to September 3rd, good to return until September 8th at $5.00, and on August 31st, to September 1st, good to return until September 5th, at $4.00.

**Main State Fair at Lewiston,**

September 8th to 11th.

Return Tickets will be issued from St. John, September 5th to 9th, good to return until September 16th at $7.00, and on September 7th and 8th, good to return until September 14th, 1891 at $5.00

For further information see Posters, or apply to any Ticket Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

D. McNICOLL, Gen'l. Pass. Agent, Montreal. C. E. McPHERSON, Ass't. Gen'l. Pass. Agent, St. John, N. B.

**COAL.**

**Coal Landing.**

Victoria, Sydney

—AND—

Hard Coal,

BROKEN and Stove.

PRICES VERY LOW.

R. P. & W. F. STARR.

Spring hill, Old Mines Sydney and Hard Coal in Yard.

To Arrive per Sch. Roudo,

**HONEYBROOK LEHIGH COAL,**

*Broken, Egg and Stove Sizes.*

—FOR SALE LOW—

R. B. HUMPHREY

TELEPHONE 250. 29 Smythe Street.

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Now landing at Llord's wharf, ex schr "Ethel Granville," 180 tons Anthracite Coal, nut and chestnut sizes.

R. P. McGIVERN,

Telephone 369. No. 9. North Wharf.

TELEPHONE 114. **COAL.** TELEPHONE, 114.

—OR—

**Soft Coal Landing.**

ex "Pioneer" at Lovett's Slip,

160 Tons GOWRIE COAL.

For sale at lowest rates by

**W. L. BUSBY,**

81, 83 and 85 Water St.

500 TONS HARD COAL hourly expected to arrive, in all sizes.

**RUBBER GOODS OF ALL KINDS.**

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68 Prince William Street.

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15 KING SQUARE, North Side.

P. E. I. OYSTERS

By the Pint, Quart or Gallon.

—ALSO, FRESH—

LEPREAUX CLAMS, DULSE, &c.

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**RUBBERS**

LOOK OUT FOR THE NEW

**GRIP OR ANTI-SLIP RUBBERS**

No more use for Creepers.

Everyone should wear them.

Will be for sale by all retail shoe dealers

The trade supplied by

**JAMES LEGGAT**

Patentee. Montreal.

**NOW FOR BUSINESS!**

Spring and Summer, 1891.

**JAS. S. MAY & SON,**

MERCHANT TAILORS,

(Domville Building,)

Prince William Street.

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

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

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

**152 UNION.**

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**Livery STABLES**

*HORSES TO HIRE and BOARDED at Reasonable Rates.*

*A SPLENDID BAROUCHE always on hand.*

Telephone No. 533.

**JOHN H. FLEMING.**

A Healthful and Pleasant Summer Drink.

**CONCENTRATED LEMONADE,**

Orange, Raspberry and Pineapple.

This Syrup is guaranteed to contain no Tartaric or other Injurious Acids.

—FOR SALE BY—

**GEO. ROBERTSON & CO.,**

50 KING STREET.

N. B.—This Syrup is pure and can be given to children and delicate persons.

G. R. & Co.

**SPEAK EASY,**

BUT TELL EVERYBODY THE

**BEST HAND-MADE BOOTS**

ARE TO BE PURCHASED AT

DANIEL MONAHAN'S,

162 UNION STREET.

PRICES AWAY DOWN. CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY.

**MANUFACTURERS.**

**S. R. FOSTER & SON,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

WIRE, STEEL and IRON-CUT **NAILS**

*And SPIKES, TACKS, BRADS, SHOE NAILS, HUNGARIAN NAILS &c.*

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1828 Established 1828

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(Formerly Harris & Allen).

Paradise Row, Portland, St. John.

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—AND—

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Railway Cars of Every Description,

"PEARLESS" STEEL TYRES, CHILLED CAR WHEELS.

—ALSO—

Steam Engines and Mill Machinery

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

**Portland Rolling Mill,**

STRAIT SHORE, PORTLAND.

Tapered and Parallel Bars for Ships' Knees Nail Plate, Hammered Railway Car Axles, Shafting, and shapes of all kinds.

DOORS, SASHES, BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, &c.

A. CHRISTIE W. W. CO., City Road.

**MOUNT ALLISON.**

UNIVERSITY OF MOUNT ALLISON COLLEGE, OPENS SEPTEMBER 24th.

DAVID ALLISON, L. L. D. ..... PRESIDENT

Mount Allison Ladies' College and Conservatory of Music, OPENS SEPTEMBER 3rd.

REV. B. C. BORDEN, M. A. ..... PRINCIPAL.

MOUNT ALLISON ACADEMY, OPENS SEPTEMBER 3rd.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT, NEWLY ORGANIZED.

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Send for calendars for further particulars.

**OATS! OATS!**

OUR faith in high prices led us to purchase very largely in the early part of the season. Our stock is now coming forward rapidly and can offer dealers at

LOWEST PRICES,

with the advantage of having a large number cars to select from.

We predict sixty cents per bushel later, and would advise our friends to put away all they require for winter and spring.

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