MC2398

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

JOHN A. BOWES,

for 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:

ONE MONTH	35 Cents
THREE MONTHS	$1.00
SIX MONTHS	2.00
ONE YEAR	4.00

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., TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1891.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

A GOOD FINANCIAL SHOWING.

The net debt of Canada on the 30th June 1890 was $237,533,211; on the 30th June 1891 the net debt of Canada was $238,530,221 so that during the year it decreased by $4,002,990. An examination of the gross debt and assets at the end of the years 1890 and 1891 shows the following results:—

	Gross Debt.	Assets.	Net Debt.
1890	$286,112,295	$48,579,083	$237,533,211
1891	285,920,250	52,390,028	233,530,221

This is a remarkable showing and is a complete answer to the charges of extravagance which have been so recklessly made against the present government. The following statement shows the details of the gross debt of Canada on the 30th June 1890 and on the 30th June 1891:—

Liabilities.	1891.	1890.
Payable in England	$188,040,133 54	$187,616,502 55
Do. Temp'y Loans	4,886,186 65	1,940,666 66
Do. Canada	12,048,147 60	13,574,428 47
Dominion Notes	18,910,926 46	17,857,822 71
Savings Banks	28,707,267 00	29,222,267 00
Trust Funds	9,074,724 84	9,184,704 06
Province Accounts	16,907,532 78	16,907,532 78
Miscellaneous and Banking Acc'nts	1,585,838 18	1,412,012 81
	$285,920,250 24	$286,112,295 16

The assets of Canada on the 30th June 1890 and on the 30th June 1891 were in detail as follows:—

Assets.	1891.	1890.
Investments		
Sinking Funds	$35,969,225 32	$24,617,535 93
Other Investments	6,199,581 07	9,179,261 07
Province Accounts	9,912,919 40	9,412,237 15
Miscellaneous and Banking Acc'nts	10,318,302 74	8,369,929 18
	$52,390,028 53	$48,579,963 33

These figures explain themselves, and show clearly the improved condition of our financial affairs since last year. The total revenue for the year was $37,589,130 and the expenditure on consolidated fund account was $30,909,170 leaving a surplus of $6,779,960. The expenditure on capital account was $4,039,395, so that the actual surplus over all expenditures was not far from $3,000,000. The prophets of woe and ruin should ponder over these figures.

THE GOVERNMENT BANK DEPOSITS.

We observe by the last bank statement that on the 31st. May the Bank of Montreal had on deposit $2,078,843 of the funds of the Dominion of Canada, the total amount of such deposits in all the banks of Canada being $3,411,061. Thus the Bank of Montreal has more government money on deposit than all the other banks of Canada combined although its note circulation is only $4,897,168 against $30,917,214 for all the other banks of Canada. Why should a bank, that has less than one sixth of the note circulation, have 60 per cent of the government deposits, unless there is a design to build up this highly favored institution at the expense of the other banks? We have already referred to this matter and called upon our members to interview the finance minister on the subject and we are informed that they have done so, with what result is not yet known. We trust that the finance minister will give this most important matter his best consideration. The subject is one which concerns our merchants very nearly for in the spring and fall, when large amounts are being paid for duties, the Bank of Montreal is able to drain our local bank of its gold and cripple its ability to accomodate its customers with discounts. The grievance would be less if the Bank of Montreal used the money thus obtained here, but it is notorious that it does not do so, but sends it abroad for speculative purposes.

A METHODIST PIONEER IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

Mr. Marsden began his mission in Nova Scotia thirty or forty years prior to the appearance of Sam Slick, the clockmaker, whose sayings and doings were placed on record by Judge Haliburton for the entertainment and instruction of all coming generations. Mr. Marsden, like Mr. Slick, was a close observer of nature, and looked upon her with an appreciative eye in all her aspects. He too, it appears, was not often deceived by those of his kind with whom he came in contact, and one is inclined to the belief, after reading his narrative, that in hours of relaxation he might have laughed as heartily over a good story as Judge Haliburton himself.

After staying awhile at Halifax, where he preached a few sermons, and was received, Mr. Marsden accompanied Mr. Lowry, set off for the vast wilderness." The first place he visited was St. John, where Marsden "found the people living in great

the centre of Nova Scotia, and surrounded for a few miles with some of the best land in all the province," they were "kindly entertained at the house of a Mr. Church, a respectable colonist." Of Windsor's great educational institution in 1800 Mr. Marsden says:—"Near the town stands the University of Nova Scotia—an institution wisely intended, but at that time conducted in a manner not much to the credit either of learning or piety. The fact is, we should never go beyond nature in our calculations; a land of woods may for these forty years to come, dispense with such an institution. The few lawyers, doctors and clergymen required by the comparative improvement of an infant colony, can never furnish students for a large university; and those who are to follow the plough tail, and cut down maple logs, may very well spare a few scraps of Latin and Greek; in short the university (so-called) had few students and only one professor, the Rev. Mr. Cochrane, who acted as teacher, lecturer, professor, president, etc., etc." At Windsor Mr. Marsden preached to "a very attentive and respectable little company in a private house." There was a chapel a short distance out of town, but the weather was cold and there were no means of heating it. After staying a while in Windsor Mr. Marsden set out for his mission. He found "a chain of settlements connected together, stretching from the river Napan to the river Pedecodiack; and from Cumberland bason to the bay de Vert, on the gulf of St. Lawrence, including Napan, Amherst, Fort Lawrence, Fort Cumberland, Point de Bute, Sackville, Dorchester or Membrancook, in all of which I had to preach the unsearchable riches of Christ." "Frequently," says Mr. Marsden, "a goodly company would ride through the woods with me singing the praises of God in the solitary wilderness." Of the Tantramar, now so beautiful and productive, he says:—"On Mondays I rode from Point de Bute to Tantramar; a journey that sometimes cost me both trouble and fatigue, as the marsh was frequently overflowed, and the danger of crossing it was very great, owing to the various creeks and dykes that intersected in every direction, so that I was obliged on these occasions, to have a guide who rode with a long pole in his hand, which as the water we rode through was muddy, he kept plunging to the bottom a little ahead of his horse, to ascertain the direction of the creeks, and that we might not unaware plunge into any of them, and thereby endanger our lives." At Tantramar, or Sackville, he was entertained by John and William Fawcett, "two respectable farmers, who, having left England in rather indigent circumstances were become, by persevering industry, pretty able men." Mr. Marsden travelled exclusively on horseback, and he says his weekly journey from Tantramar to Membrancook "was most dreary, as I had to ride eleven or twelve miles without a single house, and for the most part, a miserable road." Mr. Marsden usually preached at his lodgings, because of the distance of the chapels from the settlements. "Sometimes," he says, "on Fridays I went to the upper part of Tantramar settlement and preached at the house of William Fawcett. His two sons and daughter-in-law were deeply pious. A young woman, who lived with them as a servant was deeply pious; she lay, I think, three days in a trance, and saw and heard most singular things." On Wednesdays he rode from Tantramar to Amherst and "preached in the court house; on Thursdays to Napan and preached at Mr. Pike's house; on Fridays to Point de Bute and preached at Squire Wells." Of the means which Mr. Marsden sometimes had to adopt in order to reach the people under his charge he says:—"I had now and then a rapid, deep and wide river to cross, in a log canoe; and that I might not upset this wonderful bark while the man paddled me over, I was obliged to sit in the bottom on a little straw. Occasionally I had to ride on a floating bridge. A number of logs are laid in the water and nailed to two transverse beams; such a mode for crossing a deep creek is certainly calculated to dash a fear in a face of weak faith and compel a man to a dastardly wish that he had staid at home." At this time, the fall or early winter of 1800, Mr. Marsden was prostrated by inflammation of the lungs attended with a spitting of blood, but he was able to resume his duties in the spring, and in March (1801) he visited Ramshag, immortalized by Sam Slick and now known as the pleasant and beautiful town of Wallace; "To reach this settlement," he says, "I passed through fifty or sixty miles of wood, by a road chiefly composed of blazed trees; but as I had a good guide we did not miss our way. In my journey we came to a little birch-bark covered log hut, in the midst of the wilderness; which to all appearance, seemed more like poverty hall than the habitation of plenty. We stopped to get some refreshment, and the worthy mistress of the mansion prepared the materials for her tea table, which to my utter astonishment was covered with productions of the sky, the ocean and the land. I will give my readers a bill of fare provided as the appendage of tea in this log-built cottage. First, two black ducks,—second, a cold ham,—third, six salted herrings,—fourth, a plate full of boiled eggs,—which together with a large dish of vegetables, with bread and butter, constituted the substantial part of our tea refreshment."

Mr. Marsden preached several times at "Ramshag," and "the people came in great numbers from different settlements to hear the word: the Lord blessed my unworthy labor." This settlement, he continues, "had been remarkably dissipated and ungodly, till the following alarming providence struck terror to the hearts of some of the most vicious; a number of them had one day met together to carouse and drink, but having sent one of the party to fetch a jug of rum, the unhappy man suddenly fell down dead, which damped the mirth of his companions and issued, (by means of the missionaries) in the reformation of the settlement."

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The attempt to assassinate President Carnot shows that the elect of the people have no more immunity from such attempts than monarchs who claim to rule by divine right. Two presidents of the United States have been assassinated during the past thirty years and only one czar.

The public opinion of St. John is gradually turning against Chief Clark and his favorite Covay, so that the people will be satisfied with nothing less than the removal of both. It is well understood among the policemen that unless they show a long list of arrests they will be dismissed so that they are forced to report respectable citizens for imaginary crimes to keep in the good graces of the chief.

The opposition continue to waste the time of Parliament in needless discussions so that there is no prospect of a prorogation until some time in August. They are so hungry for office that they are willing to take any and every opportunity of annoying the government in the hope that something will turn up to their advantage.

Messrs. McAlpine & Son, whose directories long since became indispensible to individuals and firms doing business in Eastern Canada, have in preparation a new edition of their Gazetteer of the Maritime provinces, which will be thoroughly revised, and corrected to the date of publication. Much expense is involved in the publication of such a work, the importance of which to business men can hardly be overestimated and it is hoped that the friends of the publishers will patronize them liberally in the way of advertisements and subscriptions.

VOLUNTEERS AND REGULARS

Reviewed by the Emperor of Germany—Over 2,000,000 Spectators—The Duke of Cambridge in Command—The Emperor much Impressed with the Precision and Smartness of the Men.

LONDON, July 11.— The Emperor of Germany and Empress and their suite, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, left London by rail for Wimbledon station. From that point the route to the parade ground was lavishly decorated with flags and flowers.

In obedience to instructions from the war office all the volunteers were equipped in full marching order, and the experts who watched their arrival were unanimously of the opinion that the men made a fine muster. The volunteers were warmly cheered by the people gathered to see them off or assembled at the railroad stations in order to accompany the troops to Wimbledon. The weather was glorious and the enbarkation of the troops upon the railroad trains was accomplished in a quiet, orderly, soldierly manner. There was no confusion, and the whole movement was a credit to both the war office officials and to the "tradesmen masquerading as soldiers." The gray uniformed volunteers gathered upon Wimbledon Common today need certainly not be ashamed of the showing they made even before such a critic as the soldier Emperor of Germany.

At 2:30 p. m., all the regulars, numbering from 6000 to 7000 men, were in the positions assigned to them. The volunteers, many of whom had come from longer distances, were still pouring in living streams upon the Common, apparently coming from all points of the compass.

The police officials estimated that over 2,000,000 spectators were gathered about the Common. The majority of the enthusiasts had of course, to remain on their feet throughout the day, but for such highly favored people as the members of the House of Lords, the members of Parliament and the diplomatic corps large stands had been erected in the vicinity of the flagstaff, representing the reviewing post, and these stands were packed with notables and their families. Everybody admired and openly commented upon the excellent order and admirable steadiness with which the volunteers marched upon the ground.

The entire body of troops was under the supreme command of his royal highness the Duke of Cambridge, the commander-in-chief of the British army, and the troops were estimated at about 16,000 volunteers and about 7,000 regulars. This force was divided into two brigades of infantry under the command of the Duke of Connaught and of Sir Evelyn Wood, K. C. B., respectively.

All the brigades were massed in readiness for the review at 3:30 p. m., and, at that hour, the Duke of Cambridge rode up and down the lines of volunteers and regulars and passed them through preliminary inspection which showed the troops to be in a very creditable condition.

By this time the Emperor and his party were drawing near the common, and at 5 o'clock the artillery thundered out a salvo, and the German imperial standard was run up on the flag staff at the reviewing stand in place of the British standard, and almost immediately afterwards the Emperor of Germany, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and staff in brilliant uniforms, and followed up by an escort of the Life Guards, dashed up to the saluting point in gallant style. Arrived at the saluting point the Emperor as he saluted was received by the Duke of Cambridge and staff, while a royal salute was fired.

The Emperor was mounted upon a magnificent black charger, and was dressed in the uniform of a field marshal of the White Cuirassiurs. The Emperor then proceeded to inspect the British regulars and the volunteers. After this inspection, which seemed to impress the Emperor with a favorable opinion of the soldiers' equipments, he rode back to the saluting point.

As soon as the Emperor was seated, the march past commenced and lasted an hour and a half. So much was the Emperor impressed with the soldierly behaviour of the volunteers that upon several occasions he addressed complimentary remarks to the officers in command of the different corps which met with his warmest approval, referring in warm terms to the smartness of the men's appearance and to the precision with which they passed the reviewing point.

After the entire body of troops had marched past the lines were reformed, the soldiers presented arms, another royal salute was fired, and the review was at an end.

Immediately after the termination of these military ceremonies, the Emperor started for the Crystal Palace where he witnessed a parade of the volunteer fire department and a grand display of fireworks in the evening.

IN PARLIAMENT.

The Sinking Fund—Sir John Thompson on Dismissals for Political Reasons—The Sawdust Question Again Discussed.

OTTAWA, July 13.—In reply to questions the following statements were made today:

Parliament will be asked for an appropriation to have a monument erected on parliament grounds in honor of Sir John A. Macdonald.

The sinking fund of Canada amounts to $20,000,000 in round figures, of which over $19,000,000 is held in Canada, (dominion stock bought up) and over $6,000,000 is in shape of debentures. The interest received on sinking fund is used in the purchase of debentures. The trustees of the sinking fund appliable to guaranteed stock are the finance minister of Canada, Baring Bros. and the banking house of Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co. The trustees for the sinking fund of unguaranteed stock are Lord Revelstoke, and the high commissioner of Canada on behalf of the dominion and two imperial parliament under secretaries on behalf of Great Britain.

It is explained that Sir Charles Tupper has not been authorized by the government to promote imperial federation. The government has taken no action nor adopted a policy in respect to this question.

Mr. Perry of Prince county, P. E. I., moved for returns about the dismissal of Saunders and Muttart, two officials on the P. E. Island railway. He charged that they were dismissed because they voted against the government, and alleged that many such dismissals had taken place not only on the Island but in Westmorland, where employes were compelled to vote for Mr. Wood.

Mr. Wood gave an emphatic and categorical denial so far as his county was concerned.

Hon. Mr. Bowell's department having been attacked, that minister defied the opposition to point to a single official in his department dismissed for political reasons. Mr. Fraser of Guysboro asserted that every government employe connected with the railway at Mulgrave in his county who was a liberal had been dismissed immediately after the election.

Sir John Thompson thought he could give the member for Guysboro some information. Every office holder in Antigonish, and half of them were opponents of the government, knew that he had the privilege of voting as he choose. He (Thompson) had no remarks to make in respect to Mr Cameron's views of things, but he would observe that if the government had applied that rule, agent McLeod of Mulgrave would have been summarily dismissed, for he was not only an opponent of the government but an extremely offensive partizan. Not only was he so at election times, but long after the elections were over he made himself offensive to conservatives with whom he conversed or transacted business. He even went so far as to disobey the orders of his superior and to refuse to engage men whom he was instructed to employ. Instead, he struck the names of all conservatives from the list given him and engaged men all of the other political stripe. The present complaint grew out of the fact that effect had been given to the original orders given to McLeod by his superior.

The minister of marine and fisheries resumed the discusion of the sawdust question, quoting at considerable length authorities establishing the fact that sawdust is injurious to fish. He gave the history of the sawdust law showing that the present government, and he as minister, could not be held responsible for this legislation. The law had existed through the whole history of this government and was in force during the Mackenzie regime. Sir Richard Cartwright had strongly and properly insisted on its strict enforcement; and no doubt would support the ministry in its present serious attempt to make the law universally effective. Hon. Mr. Tupper pointed out the great value of the river and coast fisheries. He had formed no obstinate opinion on this matter. The law was here when he became minister and the more he studied the matter the more strongly he was persuaded that the law ought to be enforced. If parliament did not desire to retain the law it could be repealed, but while the law remained all he had to reproach himself with was that enforcement had not in the past been so thorough as it ought to be. He (Tupper) did not desire to injure any industry or offend any interest. In common with others he liked popularity and disliked to do so unpopular a thing, but his duty was to preserve the fisheries and to enforce the law. He had been attacked by the Halifax Chronicle for his recent strict enforcement of the sawdust law on the La Have, but in the same journal, in the number which arrived today, he was pleased to see the statement that salmon were much more plentiful in the La Have than ever before.

Mr. Flint continued the discussion, thanking Hon. Mr. Tupper for his frank and full explanation. He himself was not disposed to take ground against the position of the minister. The subject was one on which much had been said on both sides. Mr. Flint quoted extensively from Mr. Rogers and others, but observed that he had not himself as yet made up his mind on the question.

Mr. White of Shelburne continued the sawdust debate. He said that the mills in his county conformed with the regulations greatly to the benefit of the fisheries, as he considered. He was convinced that the regulation was necessary and ought to be enforced.

Mr. Kenny took the same view. He was, however, of opinion that so far as the navigation of the La Have was concerned sawdust was not injurious.

Mr. Kaulbach again put in an energetic plea for the saw mills on the La Have. However it might be with other streams, he was sure that the La Have mills did but little harm to the fisheries. The people on the banks of the stream who made their living in lumber, deserved consideration. He hoped, notwithstanding all that had been said, that the minister would see his way clear to grant exemption to the La Have.

The motion for papers passed.

Senator Power's bill providing for sentencing female offenders to Halifax reformatory was received from the senate and given the first reading.

House then adjourned.

King of Medicines

A Cure "Almost Miraculous."

"When I was 14 years of age I had a severe attack of rheumatism, and 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

TIRED—

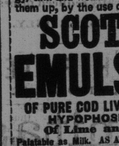
How often we hear people say, "I'm tired," and when they have really not done any thing to make them feel so. It is not that they have been working hard, but that

TIRED

feeling that they experience is caused by the system being run down, and they require a good bracing medicine to build them up—to bring about the desired result they should take Estey's Iron Tonic—then that

TIRED

feeling will soon pass away. It builds up the system; strengthens the muscles; tones the appetite, and makes you feel like a new person. Sold by all dealers.



Some Children Growing Too Fast

become listless, fretful, without energy, thin and weak. Fortify and build them up, by the use of

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES OF Lime and Soda.

Palatable as Milk. AS A PREVENTIVE OR CURE OF COUGHS OR COLDS, IN BOTH THE OLD AND YOUNG, IT IS UNEQUALLED. Genuine made by Scott & Bowne, Belleville. Salmon Wrapper: at all Druggists, 50c. and $1.00.

CATARRH AND COLD IN HEAD HOW CURED

NASAL BALM CURES COLD IN THE HEAD CATARRH

NASAL BALM.

A certain and speedy cure for Cold in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages.

SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING.

Instant Relief, Permanent Cure, Failure Impossible.

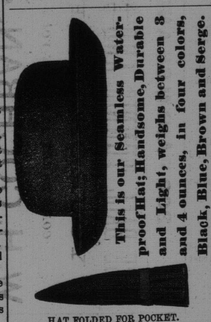
Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as headache, partial deafness, losing sense of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, sneezing, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, you have Catarrh, and should lose no time in procuring a bottle of NASAL BALM. Be warned in time, neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death. NASAL BALM is sold by all druggists, or will be sent, cost paid, on receipt of price (50 cents and $1.00) by addressing

FULFORD & CO., BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Caution. Beware of imitations similar in name.

CLEAN, WHITE, BRIGHT.

Your White Dresses of last year—what will you do with them? not cut them up or throw them away I hope? They can be made clean, white, like new. You can wear them all this summer if you send them to UNGAR'S STEAM LAUNDRY. There they are cleansed and made like new. It's a good idea, and you'd better try it once.



This is our Seamless Waterproof Hat; Handsome, Durable and Light, weighs between 3 and 4 ounces, in four colors, Black, Blue, Brown and Serge.

HAT FOLDED FOR POCKET.

Call and see them. Also our TWEED WATERPROOF CLOTHING. New Rubber Goods opening daily.

ESTEY & CO, 68 Prince Wm. street.

OYSTERS.

Choice Prince Edward Island Oysters, fresh raked to-day.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

19 to 23 N. S. King Square,

J. D. TURNER.

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.

FLOWERS.

WE have a choice lot of Bedding Plants from 15c. per dozen up. Send in your order early and secure the best.

D. McINTOSH, - Florist.

Telephone 264.

CAUSEY & MAXWELL

Masons and Builders.

Mason Work in all its Branches.

Slating and Cement Work a specialty

Stone, Brick and Plaster Workers,

JOBBING EXECUTED NEATLY AND PROMPTLY.

Order Slate at A. G. Bowes & Co., 21 Canterbury Street.

W. CAUSEY, Mecklenburg st. ROBT. MAXWELL, 385 Union st

ST. JOHN DYE WORKS

IS THE PLACE TO GET

Ladies' and Gents' Wear Cleaned or Dyed and Pressed.

C. E. BRACKETT, - 86 Princess St.

CHEAP DINNER .·. SETTS.

Just received a lot of DINNER SETTS. At Very Low Prices.

FRED BLACKADAR, - - Union Street.

COAL.

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.

OLD MINE SYDNEY,

Screened and delivered free from slack.

R. B. HUMPHREY, 29 Smythe Street.

tel sun Telephone 250.

TELEPHONE 114. *COAL.* TELEPHONE 114.

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.

LIGHT Summer Suits

Something like this at our store. Tweeds and Worsteds make good business Suits, and are dressy too. You'd look well with one on.

Scovil, Fraser & Co., Cor. King and Germain Sts.

WM. WEATHERHEAD, 16 and 18 Dorchester St., BOARDING, HACK, AND LIVERY STABLE.

All stock, Carriages, Harness, &c. New. Horses first-class; Horses suitable for Ladies' driving. We cater to the best patronage in the city.

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FRESH CREAM EVERY DAY. —AT— CHARLES A. CLARK'S, 3 KING SQUARE.

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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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Boys' Straw Hats, Boys' Light Color Felt Hats, Boys' Light Color Tweed Hats, Boys' Varsity Cap, Children's Straw Sailors, Children's Caps, all kinds; Men's Light Stiff Hats, Natty Goods, Correct Styles.

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Ladies' Waterproofs,
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