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 trefoil 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

SAINT A. BOWES,

for the GAZETTE PUBLISHING CO. (LIMITED).

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The Subscription to THE GAZETTE is payable ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING.

We insert short undenied 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., MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1891.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

THE PREMIERSHIP.

The programme which was indicated some time ago has been at length carried out and Mr. Abbott has been charged with the duty of forming a new administration. Mr. Abbott has undertaken the task and no doubt will be able to announce to parliament this evening that the new government has been formed and that it is substantially the same as the old one. As Mr. Abbott is a member of the senate the lead in the House of Commons will devolve upon a member of that body, who it is understood will be Sir John Thompson or perhaps Sir Hector Langevin. There is a general opinion that the arrangement now being made cannot be more than a temporary one and that the object is to dispose of the business of the session and pass the supply bills with as little delay as possible. It is not thought that Mr. Abbott will consent to remain Premier more than a few months, and in the mean time other arrangements can be made to insure the continuance of the government, and the carrying out of the policy of the Conservative party.

LAMBS FOR THE ENGLISH MARKET.

Prof. Shaw, of the Guelph Agricultural college made an experimental shipment of lambs to the English market last May and is already apprised of the results which are of a highly satisfactory character. The lambs were a year old, fattened under no exceptionally favorable circumstances, dressed 68½ pounds each, and sold for 17 cents per pound, which was "the highest quotation in the wholesale market." At one year old, says Prof. Shaw, our farmers should have no trouble in making their lambs dress 75 or 80 pounds, giving them a net return of $9 each. Prof Shaw writes in his letter to the Empire:—"It is to be hoped that our farmers will give this matter the attention which its importance demands. There are, doubtless, great possibilities connected with the future of this trade. It may yet become one of the most important industries of Canada. I go further, and say it is likely to become one of the most important industries of this country; nay it is almost certain to become one of our most important industries, and I ask the farmers of all Canada to note this fact, and to weigh it well. If each farmer of Ontario were to fatten but six lambs a year for this market he would get a return of about $54 for good average lambs for his outlay. This is a paying return, as our farmers very well know. We would then have 1,200,000 lambs for annual shipment. This would bring annually into the country more than $10,000,000 of British money—a larger amount than is now obtained for our export of cheese from the whole Diminion. The chief obstacles would arise in connection with the transport of the lambs, and these would relate to the lack of shipping accommodation. Notwithstanding, it is certainly true that there are splendid possibilities in reference to this trade." The breeds recommended are the Hampshire, Shropshire, Oxford Down and Southdown. These are all hardy breeds, and as has been said before in the GAZETTE, it was formerly reckoned that the same pasturage and hay were required for keeping one horned animal as for ten sheep. These lambs were fed in sheds from about the first of December till the first of April. It would be interesting to know how they were fed and how much was the cost per head for fattening, and it is persumed the details will be furnished by Mr. Shaw in a subsequent letter. The GAZETTE has always urged upon our farmers the profitableness of sheep raising, and we hope the day is not distant when they will give more attention to this industry. New Brunswick is much better adapted to this branch of husbandry than the province of Ontario, sheep loving and thriving better on high and hilly land than on the dead levels which predominate in the west. Again, our farmers in many instances have large areas of unproductive land which is well adapted for sheep grazing.

IN THE BYE WAYS.

A good many years ago a French naturalist, after spending a summer in his garden, published a book in which he gave the result of his observations of bird and insect life and vegetable growth within its walls. His book contained much that was new and interesting; indeed, the writer said, if he had travelled all over France the result of his investigations could not have been more important, for they would have been more superficial, and he hinted that had he confined himself to a square yard of ground the field of his observations would have been more than ample—he would have been compelled to leave it with half of its mysteries unsolved. To be diffuse is a trait of humanity; to tread under its feet the gifts of today while stretching out its hands for those that may be grasped to-morrow—to close its eyes to the beauties by which it is surrounded while searching the horizon for others that may lie beyond. And so some of us who are permitted to travel see Niagara who never saw Grand Falls, see Bermuda who never saw Grand Manan nor Prince Edward Island, see the lochs, lakes and mountains of Scotland who never saw the lochs, lakes and mountains of Cape Breton, and journey up the Rhine who never journeyed up the Saint John. Our lives and opportunities, mostly, are too brief for extensive exploration and it seems to us great folly to expend time and money in gaining a superficial view of things abroad, when for a less expenditure of either we might make ourselves thoroughly acquainted with our own country where nature, it appears to us has always been most frolicsome and where the scenscapes and landscapes in their diversity and picturesqueness are a revelation to the most unobservant of travellers. It is pleasant that only a few moments away from the turmoil of a busy city there are whispering woods and grass-grown bye-ways in which one is able to forget the "demned grind" as Mantilini has it, of every-day life. But we frequent them too little. We feel that they are commonplace, yet if we had travelled among or over them in France, Germany or Italy we should pronounce them delightful. Of those who read this article most likely not one in a hundred ever visited the island of Grand Manan, the gem of the Atlantic ocean, which is only six hours from this port; not one in fifty ever drove down or walked from the Martello tower to the Manawaganish beach, where from May till October it is also always so pleasant, and not one in the same number knows anything of the old road that takes its name from the Nerepis. There is a wonderful restfulness about the old and unfrequently travelled roads upon whose borders the grass encroaches, where one is not annoyed by the dust that arises about hurrying wheels, when the squirrels will chatter at you as you pass, unfearing harm, and the birds sing to you in the the boughs that cast their shadows across your way. Such a road is that which one may follow to Mispec, and thence, if venturesome enough, to Beaver Lake, and thence one might journey by cross-country bye ways and lanes to Nauwigewauk or Hampton and then to the city by the way of Clifton, Moss Glen and the ferry boat Enterprize. Such a journey might be accomplished in a week with a horse of settled character, a little scrip and a lunch basket, to which resort might never be necessary. We can imagine few things more delightful at this season of the year than unhurried pedestrian, equestrian or carriage journeys through infrequently travelled country roads, such as are to be found in almost every direction in close vicinity of the city, by which we learn how beautiful our province really is, we are reinvigorated and we are instructed, just as was the Frenchman who spent a summer in his garden.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Moncton Transcript which is not remarkable for its good taste or moderation in political matters remarks:—

The relative value of news from a commercial standpoint is an interesting study. The news of the death and funeral of Sir John Macdonald, from a commercial standpoint, is just worth thirty percent of the news of the discovery of the missing girl, Clara Wortman. In other words, the discovery of Clara Wortman sold three or four times as many papers on the streets of Moncton as the highest sales during the illness, death and funeral proceedings of the premier.

Does the Transcript mean by this that the Grits of Moncton think Miss Clara Wortman a more important person than Sir John A. Macdonald?

Commodore Stewart of the Chatham World ridicules those English and American critics of the Prince of Wales who think that the Prince's connection with the Baccarat scandal will shake the monarchy. He says:—

The only exposure, so far as he was concerned, was that he played cards, and everybody knew of that before. Certain persons are horror-stricken at his wickedness in so doing, just as certain persons are horror-stricken at his using wine, but Englishmen and women in general trouble themselves very little about these things. Gambling for small stakes is wrong because it may develop into a passion for gambling, just as moderate drinking is dangerous because it may lead to drunkenness, but millions indulge in both practices without becoming slaves to them. The people of England don't want an ascetic or a saint to rule over them, and they love Albert Edward for his faults as well as for his virtues.

The Halifax Herald pays a handsome tribute to Sir John Thompson, whose name has been spoken of in connection with the premiership. It says:—

Possessing an irreproachable personal character, pure political aims, unexcelled administrative capacity, sound discretion, recognized intellectual abilities, and very considerable experience in political affairs, Sir John Thompson's selection as premier would certainly give very great satisfaction in these maritime provinces and throughout Canada. His personal fitness for this high position is generally recognized, save that his political opponents, who have themselves elected a Roman Catholic leader, built great hopes for their own ultimate success on the fact that Sir John is a member of the Catholic church. Of this we feel assured that in these lower provinces there is not a single supporter of Sir John Macdonald's administration who would withdraw his favor from the liberal-conservative party on that account. No personal acquaintance of Sir John Thompson can ever doubt the sincerity of his religious convictions. In Canada let a man have the mental and moral qualifications, and his creed will never be deemed a bar to his political preferment.

Church Singers' Salaries.

Two women in New York receive over $4,000 a year for their church singing. One is Mme. Clementine De Vere, of Dr. Paxton's church; the other is Miss Jennie Dutton. Both have all the concert engagements they can attend to and probably make as much more during the year by this means as they are paid by the congregations of their respective churches. Church tenors receive $50 a Sunday, altos $40 and bassos the same. St. Stephen's paid young Ondin $3,500 when Dr. McGlynn was pastor there.

County Representation.

The Manufacturers' Life and Accident Insurance Companies have established themselves at Chubb's corner, St. John.

The Manufacturers want representatives in every county in New Brunswick to solicit both Life and Accident Insurance. Address J. B. Paton, box 374. St. John, N. B.

A PIOUS CITY BY THE SEA.

NOT A SERMON—ONLY AN ILLUSTRATION.

Some of the Eloquent Divines Who Fill St. John Pulpits.

[Halifax Mercury.]

ST. JOHN, June 11.—It's a queer world, or rather the people who live in it are queer. "You write?" said a man to me the other day. "Sometimes," I made answer. "What do you write?" he asked. "Just what I think people will read," I said. "Then," said he, "you write of Heaven, of Hell, of the life to come." "Not to any great extent," I replied, looking somewhat bored. I live in a city where 40 church spires point heavenward as evidence of the faith of a dozen denominations, and yet I thought to myself: "This man is a lunatic." He didn't mind my looking bored, but talked right along. "There are 45,000 people in this city," he said, "and nearly all of them who have reached the years of discretion, will tell you they believe in Heaven, in Hell, in the Bible, but they'd rather you didn't say any more about it. Just picture to yourself a tape of infinite length—infinite, mark you. Then think of the mark of a needle in that tape. The tape is absolutely endless. The prick of the needle is absolutely nothing in comparison."

"Well?" I asked, but I was tired of it.

"Well," he rejoined, "that tape is the infinite, the eternal life in which all the people believe. Talk to them about it and they yawn. The prick of that needle is the span of their lives here. It is nothing, and yet, on account of its pains and pleasures, its vanities, its wickedness, its allurements, its humanity, they forget the other. These people go into ecstacies of joy or grief over the prick of the needle, and forget the infinite. Sir, it would be really complimentary to say that you live in a city of madmen."

And then he left me. And I, who had often seen three thousand people at a game of base ball, and twelve solitary individuals at a prayer meeting, when the one cost a quarter (and two hours in the busiest part of the day) and the other not a cent, felt that perhaps the old man was not so crazy after all.

And yet St. John is a city of splendid churches and eloquent divines. For instance, look at this for an array of denominations: Episcopalians, Catholics, Baptists, Jews, Free Baptists, Reformed Baptists, Presbyterians, Methodists, Universalists, Christadelphians, Christian Brethern, Congregationalists, Independent Presbyterians.

Some of the men who fill St. John pulpits are well known in Canada. Space will only permit mention of a few. Perhaps the most eloquent of the number is the rector of St. John's Church, Rev. John de Soyres. The old Stone Church, as it is called, escaped the flames in '77, and today its congregation is a large and influential one. The rector is an Englishman, very tall, of middle age, slightly stooped, with a brown beard and a preoccupied air. His discourse is scholarly and his diction extremely rapid. As an extempore speaker he has few equals.

The rector of the lately established parish of St. Mary's is a somewhat younger man. Rev. W. O. Raymond is known and beloved in every home in his parish. He is entirely unaffected in manner and dress, and is in every sense of the word a plain, earnest hard-working Christian. "The clothes don't make the man" is what people often say and seldom believe. William O. Raymond knows where poverty, misery and degredation are to be found, and he does not fear to work in those places. He has a way of telling plain but unpalatable truths at times, and it is not long since he told just such truths from the lustitute platform.

A man whose sermons are topical is the pastor of St. Andrew's, Rev. L. G. Macneill. He frequently treats of local affairs, using them as illustrations, but not forgetting to rebuke the sins of public men when their course makes it necessary. But a short time ago his scathing criticism of the shady transactions of the celebrated Building Society was the talk of the town. Mr. Macneill is an aggressive speaker, whose eloquence never gets the better of his logic.

Another eloquent Presbyterian is Rev. Donald D. Macrae, who is at present enjoying a European tour. He is a witty speaker but a serious preacher. Like Rev. Mr. de Soyres, he speaks rapidly and impressively. The doctor is accompanied in his wandering by a wealthy member of his congregation. They intend going to Rome, and the reverend gentleman's companion is reported to have said that they would either convert his holiness the pope or bring Dr. Macrae back a Roman Catholic. The result will be awaited with interest, but the chances seem slightly in favor of the doctor returning in priestly garb.

Centenary is the great Methodist church in St. John. It is a really magnificent structure, and its pastor, Rev. Dr. Sprague, has several assistants. The doctor's discourse always reminds one of the address of a man who has to be answered by another speaker. He covers each point carefully, and makes each argument clear. His congregation is one of the largest in the city, and the church has been the scene of many notable gatherings.

Trinity is the great Church of England centre, its number of communicants being the largest in the city. Canon Brigstocke probably commands a larger salary than any other man in the city.

Speaking of salaries, they range from $600 to $2,500, the Episcopalians and Presbyterians apparently valuing their clergymen more highly than do other denominations.

These are they who regard rather the tape of infinite length then the mark of the needle.

KISMET.

THE NEW PREMIER.

Hon. J. J. C. Abbott's Parliamentary and Public Career.

Montreal Star.

Mr. Abbott's parliamentary and public career embraces a period of nearly thirty-four years, and has not upon the whole been eventful. With the exception of a somewhat unpopular Insolvent Act which he prepared and carried through the House of Assembly in 1864, and of an unequally unsuccessful act against bucket shops, his initiation of legislation has been of the rarest.

From this turning point in his fortunes began his career as a commercial lawyer, and for the past twenty years he has been identified with most of the chief commercial enterprises organized in this city, which together with his large legal practice, soon gave him a leading position at the Bar. In many of the important commercial cases in which he has held a brief, he has generally had as his opponent the late Mr. Kerr, Q. C., who was a most brilliant and profound commercial lawyer. Mr. Abbott was born at St. Andrew's, county of Argenteuil, on March 12, 1821, and is the son of an Anglican clergyman. In due time he entered McGill University and graduated as a B. C. L., and in October, 1847, was called to the Bar of Lower Canada. He first began his political life in 1857, being elected for Argenteuil at the general elections that year for the Canadian Assembly, and continued from that year to be the member for the county up to 1867, when he was again elected for the House of Commons at Ottawa. For a brief period in 1862 he held the office of Solicitor-General in the Sandfield-Macdonald-Sicotte Cabinet, and was prior to this made a Q. C. While in opposition in 1864 he introduced two bills which added to his fame as a lawyer. The first was the Jury Law Consolidation Act for Lower Canada, the principal provisions being to simplify the system of summoning jurors, and the preparation of the jury lists. The other act on the statute book is that for the collecting of judical and registration fees by stamps. The main principles have been retained in subsequent legislation which has followed. With the exception of these bills the rest of his political work consists only of framing amendments to bills, and suggestions and advice regarding measures affecting law and commerce.

At the general elections in 1872 he was once more returned for his county, and in the following year became a very prominent figure in connection with the Pacific scandal. As the legal adviser of the late Sir Hugh Allan all the transactions connected with the affair were carried on through him, and it was through his hands that the $300,000 passed that was given by Sir Hugh Allan and others to the Conservative leaders to carry the general elections. His confidential clerk, George Norris, who had special charge of all the interesting letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the "big deal," one fine day, to the surprise and chagrin of his chief, revealed the whole matter to the Liberal leaders, and these documents, which were in the safe of the now defunct Metropolitan Bank, were impounded by orders of Parliament. Hon. H. Starnes was the manager at the time. In the debate in the autumn of 1873 on the disclosures Mr. Abbott took no prominent part in it, although considered a lucid and logical debater. This conspicuous want of aggressiveness damaged to a great extent any influence he heretofore wielded in the House, and set him back as a likely leader in the party of any large contingent. Elected again at the general election in 1874, he was unseated, and Dr. Christie, the present sitting member, returned by acclamation. He was again defeated in 1878 by Dr. Christie. The latter, however, was unseated in 1880 and Mr. Abbott captured the county. He was associated with Sir. Hector Langevin on the Letellier mission to England in April, 1879. He was called to the Senate as leader of the government in the House in 1887, in which post he is said to have given every satisfaction. The duties are not what the leader in the popular Chamber is called upon to perform. With a good majority of ancient Senators at his back, and the bills all well threshed out in the Commons, there is little indeed left for the worthy Senators to do, and the leader, who is suave, politic and plausible, which qualities Mr. Abbott possesses in a large measure, can easily rush through the bills as he pleases. It is a different kind of preformance for the leader of the Commons, where a higher and deeper knowledge of men and grasp of situation is required to be successful. Mr. Abbott was for many years chief solicitor for the Canadian Pacific Ry., which he relinquished on being elected mayor of Montreal in 1887. He was elected by acclamation for a second term as mayor in 1888. He was made D. C. L. of McGill in 1867, and is a director of the Bank of Montreal and president of the Fraser Institute. He was married in 1849 to Miss Mary Bethune, daughter of the Very Reverend J. Bethune, D. D., late Dean of Montreal.

OLD SHELBURNE.

An Interesting Page in Its History.

[Shelburne, N. S., Budget.]

Our new printing house is closely identified with the history of Methodism in Shelburne. In August, 1785, the Rev. Freeborn Garrettson, a Methodist minister from New York, visited Shelburne. He found a society here of sixteen members. The recently arrived loyalists, among whom were a few Methodists, had erected a small chapel on the South side of Ann street near Water street. This building proved too small for the congregation which assembled to hear Mr. Garrettson preach. The church of England rector offered him the use of his church, and pulpit, which were gladly used by the new preacher until some of the pious vestrymen protested against the innovation, and the doors of the church were then closed against him. Mr. Garrettson remained in this part of the country for a year or two, laying broad, and firm, the foundations upon which the existing Methodism of the present day stands.

In our new quarters many of the pioneer preachers of the Methodist church of Nova Scotia have preached the "glorious gospel" of the Son of God. Among those devoted men none stands out more prominently than James Mann. James Mann was born in New York, in 1750. In 1783 he came to Shelburne, with the loyalists. Within the following two years he became a member of the church and began to preach. In 1786 he was stationed at Barrington. Three years later he attended a Methodist conference in Philadelphia, when in May, 178,9 he was ordained. He immediately returned to this county. For thirty years he continued in the work of the ministry, his time being spent chiefly along the South-western coast of Nova Scotia. This building now occupied by us was erected under his superintendency. Many a sermon he has preached, and many a prayer he has offered, within these walls. We know of no arithmetical processes by which to enumerate the good he has accomplished here.

On the twenty-fifth day of December (Christmas day) 1820, he preached in the morning, a Christmas sermon, at North East Harbor, in this County. He, also, on the same day, baptized a child. He, also, on the same day, married a couple in the same locality. And he, also, on the same day, 'Crossed the narrow stream' that divides the brief life that now is, from the life everlasting that is to come.

"He is not dead whose glorious mind
Lifts ours on high;
To live in hearts we leave behind
Is not to die."

As quickly as the slower facilities of seventy years ago permitted, intelligence of the sudden departure of Mr. Mann was forwarded to Rev. William Black, at Halifax then practically, if not by official designation, the Methodist bishop in this province. A grave was dug for the burial. But before the hour for the interment had come, Mr. Black arrived at North East Harbor. He assumed control as master of ceremonies. He ordered the grave to be filled up. He also directed that the deceased minister should be buried at Shelburne, and beneath the "meeting honse" that had been so often, and so long, the scene of his labors and his triumphs. Beneath the floor whereon we are now writing the dead body was buried. Mr. Black officiated, and preached a funeral sermon.

On the twentieth day of March, 1862, at the age of eight and thirty years, the Rev. William C. McKinnon also "crossed the flood.' By the side of James Mann his body was laid away at rest.

Do those who have departed compass us about? Are the angels, who are the spirits of the departed, and who are appointed to minister to frail mortals, hovering round? Verily, in this hallowed place, with such associations beneath us, and above us, and around us, we ought to catch some inspiration that will help to make the columns of the Budget more radiant with those things that gladden and elevate the hearts of our fellow men.

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 any 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

TWO THINGS TO REMEMBER.

"He is the best General," the great Duke said, "who makes the fewest mistakes." How many persons are poor Generals when the battle is the selection of the best Remedy. Now for the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, RHEUMATISM, *or* GOUT, *you will show your good generalship if you select*

ESTEY'S COD LIVER OIL CREAM.

Sold by all Druggists. Price 50c.

CATARRH AND COLD IN HEAD HOW CURED

NASAL BALM.

NASAL BALM CURES COLD IN THE HEAD CATARRH

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, nausea, 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, post paid, on receipt of price (50 cents and $1.00) by addressing

FULFORD & CO., BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Beware of imitations similar in name.

MUCH BETTER, Thank You!

THIS IS THE UNIVERSAL TESTIMONY of those who have suffered from CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, OR ANY FORM OF WASTING DISEASES, after they have tried

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES —OF Lime and Soda.—

IT IS ALMOST AS PALATABLE AS MILK. IT IS A WONDERFUL FLESH PRODUCER. It is used and endorsed by Physicians. Avoid all imitations or substitutions. Sold by all Druggists at 50c. and $1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

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.

T. FINLAY

HARNESS, HARNESS.

A full stock, made of the Best Materials.

—ALSO—

HORSE COLLARS

of a special make and quality.

MANUFACTURER OF

HORSE BLANKETS,

the best values in the city.

T. FINLAY

227 UNION ST.

$1.75

Cape Cloaks;

CLOTH SURFACE;

SILK WORKED BUTTON HOLES.

The cheapest and best cloaks to be obtained in the city. (Our regular $3.00 make.)

Men's, Boys' and Youths' TENNIS SHOES, SPORTING and FISHING HIP BOOTS, also, FISHING TACKLE of all kinds. LIGHT HARDWARE of all kinds.

FRANK S. ALLWOOD,

179 Union Street,

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 spring 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.

NOW IS THE TIME TO DO YOUR SPRING WORK!

Speak before the Rush.

G. T. WHITENECT

—WILL DO YOUR—

House and Sign Painting, Whitewashing, Kalsomining and Paper Hanging, &c.

Shop 157 Brussells Street,

RESIDENCE 25 EXMOUTH STREET.

CHEAP DINNER .·. SETTS.

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

FRED BLACKADAR, - - Union Street.

GOLD MEDAL, NEW ORLEANS, 1885.

GOLD MEDAL, MELBOURNE, 1889.

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