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 pillowcase 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:

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, SEPT. 22, 1891.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

THE ENGLISH LAND QUESTION.

The remarks attributed to Sir John Gorst in regard to the English land questions if correctly reported, are of great significance. The fact that Sir John Gorst is not a person of great political importance only makes the language he uses the more striking. He says in plain terms that the question of land tenure in England is one with which the government must grapple or a resolution is certain. The people of England he declares are dissatisfied with their present lot and are determined that it shall be changed. They intend, he said to demand possession of the land on which they live. Perhaps by possession Sir John Gorst means ownership, or it may be that the phrase "the land on which they live" is general in its application to the whole soil of England and not to particular parts of it. We have grown so accustomed to the English land system that we are apt to regard it as the only natural and proper one, although its evils and disadvantages are only too apparent. If, as Sir John Gorst intimates, it is now to be modified by a conservative government in England we can only admire the rapid advance of public opinion which has made such a proposal possible.

The idea which underlies the English land system is the sacredness of property as compared with the mere personal rights of the individual. Where the rights of property and individual rights clash, the latter always have to yield. Let us suppose the case of a landowner who has a large tract of land adjoining a rapidly growing manufacturing town. The town is steadily advancing and demands more room in order that its industries may grow and employment be given to a greater number of people. But the land of the landowner surrounds it like an iron ring preventing its extension. The land owner will not sell or lease a foot of land for building purposes and there is no power anywhere in the law to compel him to do so. It is only in case of such public works as railways that the power of expropriation is given by special enactment; no such provision exists in the law for the benefit of the landless private citizen. Such a system might have been tolerated in a country where land is abundant out and where its evils are not felt, but in a country like England where the number of landless is daily increasing such a system cannot be permanent. The case of Ireland as it was before the recent legislation in favor of the tenant affords a still stronger illustration of how bad a land system can be, and the English land system now is no better than the Irish system of land tenure was half a century ago. If it does not produce such great evils in England as it did in Ireland the difference must be attributed to causes quite apart from the system itself.

THE TELEGRAPH AS AN ANNEXATION SHEET.

The silly Telegraph this morning is in a great state of delight because the Review, a paper published in Windsor, Ontario contains an article which suggests annexation as a remedy for the evils which it considers to exist in Canada. The Review says:—

A continuance of the present policy is a sacrifice of the best interests of the people. . . . We have a larger area than the United States. They have 60,000,000; we have less than 5,000,000. All our immigrants go to the United States and take with them many of our own people. Now what are we going to do to remedy this? . . . When the people ask for bread they don't want stones. Some change must be made; independence we believe would put the country in such a condition that the trouble would be overcome, but even if annexation itself is necessary, let us have that rather than stand still merely for the sake of a sentiment about a flag which is no advantage to us and which we do not strengthen by remaining under its ægis.

The Telegraph states that the Review is a Conservative paper, and that a few months ago it was shouting for "the old leader, the old policy and the old flag," and the Telegraph makes the characteristic comment "so passes the glory of the Tory party," as if the entire Conservative party in Canada was contained in an obscure weekly, of whose existence the great majority of Canadians have never heard. The Windsor Review was perhaps once a Conservative paper, but it has evidently been sold to the enemies of the Conservative party and of Canada, as the Telegraph has been. We observe by the advertising columns of the Telegraph, that a Telegraph Publishing Company has been organized, and that a general meeting of that company, for the purpose of electing directors is to be held this day week. As one of the present directors of the company is a Queen's counsel and another a pensioner of the British government some change in the directorate will, we should suppose, be necessary if the Telegraph is to become an organ of annexation, as now seems to be probable. Perhaps, however, the new company has not yet taken over the Telegraph and it may be that the utterances of its present editor do not represent the company's views. As the GAZETTE is a believer in fair play it will not accuse the Telegraph Publishing Company of being privy to any plot in favor of annexation until it has been made clear that the paper is actually in the control of the company. A few articles such as that published in the Telegraph today rejoicing at the evidences of annexation feeling in Canada would lose the Telegraph so much support that it would not be worth while for the new company to take it as a gift.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The debate on the report of the committee on the Tarte-McGreevy investigation commenced last evening and will probably last the whole week. When a vote is taken upon it, Parliament will be prorogued and the country will feel relieved.

The illiberal conduct of the United States authorities with regard to alien laborers is being imitated by some of the great corporations which are discharging Canadians who are employed by them. This will lead to reprisals and will not tend to promote harmony.

The blight that has fallen on the Telegraph under McCready's management is well illustrated in the state of its advertising columns which are shrinking every day. The Telegraph this morning had less than sixteen columns of advertisements, exclusive of its own special. The GAZETTE last evening had twenty-one columns of advertising exclusive of its own special. Nothing but an entire change of management can save the Telegraph from ruin.

Most of the newspaper men in Canada know Mr. James Harper, of the Montreal Witness, who has been engaged in journalism in Montreal for twenty-five years or more. His friends of the press will all be glad to learn that at the banquet at Sarnia on the opening of the St. Clair tunnel Mr. Harper resented that statement made by Mr. Erastus Wiman, that the fate of Canada depended on the state election in Ohio. Mr. Harper, amid great applause said:—

"I say the fate of Canada depends upon the election of no state in the American union, but upon the integrity, honesty, courage and enterprise of her own people. Mr. Wiman would have our custom offices swept from the borders, but he would have them strung along the Atlantic coast to shut out the great empire from which we have sprung. Sir, and gentlemen, I am a Canadian for Canada every time, but we shall never submit to the proposition to give away everything to the United States and get nothing back. I yield to no man in my friendliness for the United States and her people, but we Canadians have our destiny in our own hands and we shall work it out in the manner in which we deem for our advantage, commensurate with good neighborly feeling. Mr. Wiman has no right to call a 30 per cent tariff robbery on our side of the line and cry to the same breath to pass ourselves into the arms of those who have put their tariff up to 60 per cent."

In Parliament.

OTTAWA, Sept. 21.—In the house of commons, the first business of the afternoon was the reception of reports from the committee of privileges.

The majority report was moved by Mr. Girouard, chairman of the committee. He recounted briefly the history of the case, dwelling upon the thoroughness of the inquiry. It was shown that every witness whose evidence was required was compelled to testify, though in some cases it was necessary to take extreme measures to bring them. No private diary or individual book of account escaped investigation, though in one case it was necessary to bring the owner of the books to the bar of the house. So general was the desire for a thorough investigation that evidence was taken which could not have been produced in a court of law. Only on one occasion was it found necessary to divide the committee on a question of admission of evidence, and on that occasion it was decided by two-thirds majority that the witness should be compelled to answer. Mr. Girouard then compared the two reports, observing that it was unnecessary to discuss the part referring to McGreevy, since there was no serious disagreement on this subject. The main disagreement was in respect to Sir Hector Langevin, not as to the charge that he had received money for himself from the contractors, for all agreed that this charge was not sustained, but as to his knowledge of connivance in, and responsibility for the frauds perpetrated on the government and harbor board of Quebec. Mr. Girouard then went into the evidence on the point of Sir Hector's connection with the proceedings. There was first Sir Hector's own testimony, which he for one was disposed to believe, and which the minority accepted in most things. According to Sir Hector's testimony, he had accepted and acted on the advice of his engineers, in whom he had confidence. It is all very well, said Mr. Girouard, for us who have spent three months enquiring into this matter, who have had before us every book of account, and who have had instruction from expert engineers to say that Sir Hector ought not to have trusted to his engineers. If the minister had carried out an enquiry he would have known at the beginning as much as we know now. But the house would remember that long after the enquiry began the whole committee had the same opinion of engineers that Sir Hector had. The engineers had everywhere a reputation of being able and high minded men, and the minister did right in treating them as such. Mr. Girouard proceeded to show that it was in itself wrong to make allowances for extras on account of changes in contracts and read a long list of contracts on the Intercolonial, on canals, etc., in who Mackenzie, as minister of public works allowed large payments to contractors in excess of the original contract prices. It was not always wrong to give contracts to other than the lowest tenderer. Mr. Girouard read another long list of contracts so given by Mackenzie, including the Levis dock contract to the same firm. He would not say that Mackenzi edid wrong, on the contrary in most, perhaps in all cases, the minister did well to act on the advice of his engineers. But what Mr. Girouard conceded was right for Mackenzie, he claimed, was right for Langevin, and could not condemn him for acting on the advice of his scientific advisors on scientific matters. The other means by which Sir Hector was victimized was by his old intimacy with Thos. McGreevy—an intimacy which began when Sir Hector was in opposition, and which he probably knew no reason for bringing to an end. As to political contributions, Mr. Girouard said such subscriptions had undoubtedly been made. The evil of political subscriptions was, no doubt, serious, but he was afraid that they would continue so long as people would not go to the polls without political organizations and so long as it was thought necessary to hold meetings and carry on canvasses in all parts of the constituencies. This enquiry would do good. It had shown the necessity of greater vigilance, of honest and competent engineers, who, if necessary, should be paid higher salaries than are now paid.

The next speaker was Tarte who, at the close of a three hours' speech, said that he felt sure that the house would do what ought to be done, but as for himself he was not yet in a position to say what verdict ought to be found in respect to Sir Hector.

Mr. Cameron of Huron then took the floor. He commenced by abusing the ministers and conservative members for their silence. Then he pitched into the government generally as if every member were implicated, accused the members of suppressing evidence, and launched out in one of his old-fashioned slang-whanging harangues.

Mr. Coatsworth, of Toronto, moved the adjournment of the debate.

BAPTIST SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

Educational Matters Discussed—Good Resolutions Passed—Committees Struck.

At yesterday afternoon's session of the association the secretary was ordered to prepare a letter of recommendation for Rev. C. E. Pineo who is about leaving St. George to labor elsewhere.

The question of denominational education was then discussed at length. Rev. Dr. Hopper spoke in favor of Acadia college and St. Martins seminary. Rev. J. Coombs thought the St. Martins seminary was doing a good work and should be supported. Rev. S. Welton thought that if the institutions spoken of could not stand on their own merits they ought to fall. He contended that the St. Martins seminary was not solely a Baptist institution. Rev. Dr. Hopper in reply held that it was a Baptist institution and that Horton and Acadia had no right in the convention which St. Martins did not have. Dr. Sawyer, president of Acadia college said he was surprised at the misunderstanding into which the members had fallen. He thought that Horton and Acadia had rights in the convention which St. Martins did not have. Since 1879, 49 students from New Brunswick had matriculated into Acadia college, 16 of whom came from St. Martins; but since 1886 only five had come from this seminary. For this reason he thought influences were at work in St. Martins which were not helpful to Acadia. He understood that it was the policy of the school to develop a sort of theological class there and for the convention to support this, while at the same time supporting a similar theological institution at Wolfville would be to divide the forces of the denomination. There had been a cordial invitation when the seminary was a purely Baptist institution to come into the convention, which invitation was declined. The Baptists of New Brunswick were abundantly able to pay every dollar needed for the institution at St. Martins and the Nova Scotia Baptists to pay the $45,000 debt on Horton academy, and it was the best policy for the respective portions of the denomination to pay their respective indebtedness. Rev. Dr. Hopper denied that such influence as spoken of had been used, and Rev. Dr. Sawyer said that such reports were being circulated and the institution had better see about the matter. After some further discussion the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, The St. Martins' seminary had last year 100 students and graduated a class of 17; and

Whereas, The institution is burdened with a heavy debt and a vigorous effort is being made to pay all indebtedness in full; therefore

Resolved, That this association give its hearty endorsement and approval of the good work it is doing; and further, that we urge as a pressing and primary claim upon our benevolence the effort of the board of directors to raise $5,000 for immediate use.

Also:

Resolved, That the increasing prosperity of our educational institutions at Wolfville should awaken devout gratitude for the blessings of the past and should stimulate the members of the churches represented in this body to cherish a deeper sympathy with these institutions and to make enlarged contributions for their support.

The following final report of the nomination committee was submitted and adopted:—

Committee on ordaining councils—Revs. J. A. Ford, W. J. Stewart, S. Welton, W. C. Goucher and G. Howard.

Committee on education—Revs. C. H. Martell, G. O. Gates and Dr. Hopper.

Committee on home missions—Revs. G. O. Gates, A. E. Ingram and C. F. Clinch.

Committee on foreign missions—Revs. H. G. Mellick, W. J. Stewart and N. B. Cottle.

To preach association sermon—Rev. J A. Ford, alternate, Rev. Geo. Howard.

Circular letter—Rev. Chas. Williams.

Committee on quarterly meetings—Revs. W. J. Stewart and S. Welton.—Adjourned.

AT THE EVENING SESSION

the following committees were appointed:

On temperance, Rev. E. J. Grant, Geo. Howard and George Mitchell; on Sunday schools, Rev. W. C. Goucher, Rev. C. H. Martell and Bro. Wiggins; on denominational literature, J. H. Saunders, J. E. Masters and W. Springer; on systematic benevolence, C. W. Williams, Rev. W. J. Stewart, J. S. May; on travel and arrangement, Rev. A. E. Ingram and Rev. C. A. Laubman.

The subject of education was then spoken on by Revs. Mr. Sawyer Dr. Hopper and G. A. Hartley.

Messrs. Gilbert Titus and J. S. May were then appointed to represent the association on the board of directors of the Baptist Educatonal Society.

It was resolved to continue the same grouping of churches which had been in force during the past year and C. W. Williams was appointed chairman of St. Martins group; Rev. Mr. Mellick chairman of St. John group; W. C. Goucher, chairman of St. Stephen group; Rev. J. A. Ford, Dhairman of St. George group.

The treasurer reported $13.12 cents on hand and was ordered to pay same over to convention fund.

The thanks of the meeting were tendered to the members of St. John churches who had entertained delegates and also to the railroads and steamboats for reduced fares.

The meeting then adjourned to meet on the third Saturday in September, 1892.

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.

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, 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 assured to stop 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.

UP

WITH THE TIMES.

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

—AT—

UNGAR'S.

T. FINLAY.

HARNESS. HARNESS.

Having purchased at much below the cost of production the entire manufactured stock of Messrs. Kinnear & Co., Harness Manufacturers, and having in addition a very large stock of our own make, to reduce the same I will sell at a great reduction from regular prices. All in want of Harness

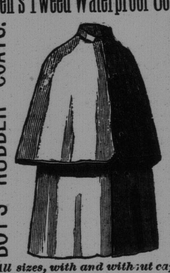
PLEASE CALL AND SAVE MONEY.

T. FINLAY,

227 UNION ST.

Men's Tweed Waterproof Coats

BOY'S RUBBER COATS.



MEN'S RUBBER COATS.

All sizes, with and without capes.

LADIES' CAPE WATERPROOF CLOAKS,

CLOTH SURFACE.

$2.00 EACH.

RUBBER COMBS.

Just opened a splendid assortment.

Pocket Combs from	- -	5 to 30 Cents
Fine " "	- -	5 to 20 "
Dressing " "	- -	5 to 65 "
Misses Long "	- -	5 to 30 "

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Rubber Goods and Light Hardware of all kinds.

FRANK S. ALLWOOD,

179 Union Street.

N. B.—Gun Powder, Shot, Caps, Wadding, Cartridges, Revolvers, Etc., Etc.

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. LESHER, 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

EXCURSIONS.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

International Exhibition,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

SEPT. 23rd to OCT. 3rd,

FOR the above, Excursion Return Tickets will be issued from all stations in New Brunswick to St. John, between the 22nd of September and the 2nd of October, both inclusive, and from Stations Moncton to Coldbrook inclusive on the 3rd of October at

Single First-Class Fare

All good for Return up to and including the

5th of October.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., Sept. 17th, 1891.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION,

—MONTREAL—

CHEAP EXCURSION RATES,

Sept. 17th to 21st inclusive, and on 22nd and 24th Sept. 1891.

EXCURSION RETURN TICKETS will be issued at St. John, and from intermediate stations to Moncton, both inclusive, to Montreal, between the 17th and 21st Sept. at the

—*VERY LOW RATE OF*—

$13.50.

And on the 22nd and 24th of SEPTEMBER at

$10.00.

All good for Return up to September 27th, 1891.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 14th Sept., 1891.

International Steamship Co.

AUTUMN EXCURSIONS

—TO—

Boston and Portland.

$5.00. ROUND TRIP. $5.00.

COMMENCING SEPTEMBER 16TH, tickets will be issued to OCTOBER 9TH inclusive, good to return 12 days from date of issue.

Tickets on sale only at the office of the company Reeds Point Wharf.

—ALSO—

Eastport and Return the following day at $1.00.

C. E. LAECHLER, Agent.

During the week of the

Montreal Provincial Exhibition

—THE—

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

—WILL SELL—

EXCURSION TICKETS

TO MONTREAL

Good going Sept. 17th to 21st, at

$13.50.

And on Sept. 22nd and 24th only

at $10.00 each.

All good for return passage from Montreal on or before Sept. 26th, 1891.

For further information enquire of Canadian Pacific Ry. Ticket Agents.

D. McNICHOL, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Montreal.

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

Canada's INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

—AND—

INDUSTRIAL FAIR,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

SEPTEMBER the 23rd

—TO—

OCTOBER 3rd, 1891.

Competition open to the World. Space and power free.

The largest array of Special Attractions ever collected together in the Maritime Provinces. Balloon Ascensions with Parachute drops. Splendid Firework displays. Electrical and Mechanical Novelties in large variety. Mammoth Concert with about 250 voices. Promenade concerts daily (two military and four additional bands already engaged.) One of the best Minstrel troupes on the continent. Magical, Conjuring and Punch & Judy Shows and Allilah's Live Rooster Orchestra (daily). Trained Dogs, Birds &c., and "Linus," a stallion with mane 14 feet long, and tail 12 feet long. Numerous variety entertainments of novel character.

Splendid programme of Horse Races (by the Moosepath Driving Park Association) purse over $3,000.00.

Other attractions too numerous to mention.

For full information, address

IRA CORNWALL, SECRETARY, Exhibition Association.

Pork. Sausages, Lamb AND Beef

JOHN HOPKINS,

186 UNION STREET.

TELEPHONE 133.

MRS. J. CONNOLLEY,

85 Union Street, Oddfellows Building.

NEW AUTUMN MILLINERY

in all the latest designs, both Trimmed and Untrimmed.

Orders for Millinery in all its branches will be attended to with care and despatch. tel

OYSTERS. OYSTERS.

RECEIVED TO-DAY.

10 BARRELS

P. E. I. Oysters, Superior Quality.

—SHELLED TO ORDER.—

Also, 5 Barrels Fresh Clams.

J. A. LIPSETT,

Formerly Mitchell & Lipsett, 15 King Square.

EXHIBITION.

IN STOCK, A FULL LINE OF

Cheap Crockeryware.

SUITABLE FOR HOTELS, BOARDING HOUSES, ETC.

FRED BLACKADAR, - - 166 Union St.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FINE LINE OF

Remargue Proof Etchings and Engravings suitable for presents.

GET OUR SPECIAL PRICES FOR

Masonic, Oddfellows and K. of P. Charts. Picture Framing a specialty

GORBELL ART STORE, - - No. 207 Union Street, OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.

See the Canopy Hammock.

A New and Useful Lawn Adornment. Easily Set Up and Portable.

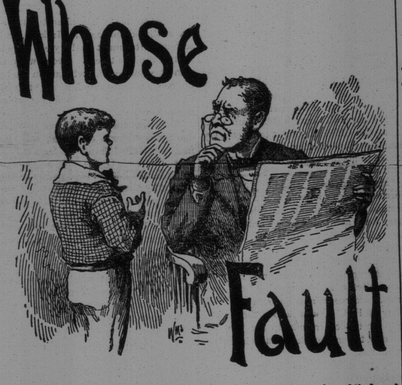
HOLMAN & DUFFELL, - - 48 King street.

THE EVENING GAZETTE

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA

REVISED and AMENDED.



IT IS YOUR FAULT that the boy doesn't understand the meaning of the word he has encountered, or knows nothing of the man he has been reading about. You seem annoyed because he has interrupted you while you were reading the paper. Does not part of the annoyance arise from the fact that you don't know yourself? The whole trouble for both you and the boy would be obviated if you only had a good Encyclopædia in the house.

You can't afford it? Read our announcement and you will see that you can, be you ever so poor.

A WORD TO FATHERS.

It may be that some fathers who read our proposition will be so engrossed in business that they will not give the matter that consideration it deserves. Don't think that because you have managed to get along without a good Cyclopædia so far that your wives and children will have no use for one. That would be a great mistake for you to make. While you may not have the desire nor time for reading, yet they may have, and nothing would afford them more pleasure than to have a good Cyclopædia, such as the Encyclopædia Britannica, Revised and Amended, at hand for consultation on all imaginable subjects. It you can't appreciate a good thing, find out if they would like it. If so, order it without delay and thus add to your own happiness.

A WORD TO MOTHERS.

Mothers should see to it that their husbands' attention is called to the great proposition of the THE EVENING GAZETTE, and impress upon them the importance of a good Cyclopædia in the home and have them order at once. This proposition will not last always, and if you do not remind them of it every morning they may neglect it until it is too late, and your children will be forced to do without, while your neighbors will have one, and it will always be a source of regret that you did not make your husband get a set for your children. "A word to the wise" is sufficient.

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