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POOR DOCUMENT

FOR DYSPEPSIA,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is an effective remedy, as numerous testimonials conclusively prove. "For two years I was a constant sufferer from dyspepsia and liver complaint. I doctored a long time and the medicines prescribed, in nearly every case, only aggravated the disease. An apothecary advised me to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I did so, and was cured at a cost of $5. Since that time it has been my family medicine, and sickness has become a stranger to our household. I believe it to be the best medicine on earth." —P. F. McNulty, Hackman, 29 Summer st., Lowell, Mass.

FOR DEBILITY,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is a certain cure, when the complaint originates in impoverished blood. "I was a great sufferer from a low condition of the blood and general debility, becoming finally, so reduced that I was unfit for work. Nothing that I did for the complaint helped me so much as Ayer's Sarsaparilla, a few bottles of which restored me to health and strength. I take every opportunity to recommend this medicine in similar cases."—C. Evick, 14 E. Main st., Chillicothe, Ohio.

FOR ERUPTIONS

And all disorders originating in impurity of the blood, such as boils, carbuncles, pimples, blotches, salt-rheum, scald-head, scrofulous sores, and the like, take only

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

PREPARED BY

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

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

THE EVENING GAZETTE

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ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY AUG. 15, 1891.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

THE QUEBEC STEAL.

Mr. Tarte's chickens seem to have come home to roost, with a vengeance. When he started his crusade against Mr. Thomas McGreevy, Sir Hector Langevin and the Dominion government generally, he could hardly have anticipated that he would be so speedily "hoist with his own petard," and shown to be a participator in one of the greatest acts of plunder of modern times. Elsewhere in this issue of the GAZETTE we publish a short history of the Quebec steal. It is only necessary to add to that statement that Tarte, Mercier and Laurier are allies and that they have apparently combined to carry out a particular programme, the first part of which was to secure the defeat of the Dominion government. There can be no doubt that the $100,000 of public money obtained by Pacaud by a process akin to highway robbery was used mainly as an election fund to secure the defeat of the Dominion government at the last general election. That great purist, Mr. Laurier, doubtless handled most of it, and its expenditure will account for the success which the Liberals attained in the province of Quebec. In view of such revelations as this the people of Canada will know what value to place upon the virtue of those who have been pursuing the McGreevy inquiry, and shouting so lustily when any wrong doing was discovered.

It is thought in Montreal and Quebec that the revelations before the Senate committee and the flight of the boodlers and conspirators will result in the defeat of the Quebec government. We must confess that we do not feel so sanguine on that point. Quebec is a very corrupt province and to be a successful thief and boodler seems to be a positive qualification for office in Quebec. No other province in the Dominion would tolerate such a man as Mercier who has all the characteristics of a brigand except perhaps the courage.

THE PRIVELEGES COMMITTEE.

The evidence in the Tarte-McGreevy charges has all been given before the committee on privileges and elections, the arguments of counsel will be heard next week and the report of the committee will speedily follow. Any one who expected that the government would make any attempt to shield those who were charged with wrong doing must be greatly disappointed, for no evidence of a legal character has been kept back. No one can read the report of the evidence without feeling that in Sir John Thompson the government have a minister of justice who is above any small political tricks, for throughout the investigation he has displayed an impartiality almost judicial in its character, and has insisted on the truth being disclosed. By pursuing that course he has relieved the government of the odium of being a party to the suppression of any testimony which might have been thought damaging to any of its members. We do not undertake, as the opposition papers are doing, to anticipate the verdict of the committee or to instruct them as to the finding they should give. We are convinced that their verdict will be an impartial one and that they will permit no political prejudices to obscure their views of right and wrong.

THE RESULT WILL BE WHOLESOME.

The result of the investigations which have been going on before several parliamentary committees during the present session cannot fail to have a wholesome effect. It will awaken the conscience of the people of Canada to an extent that could hardly be accomplished in any other way, and it will teach the great lesson that in politics, as in other matters, honesty is the best policy. If there has been corruption in high places it is well that it should be disclosed and the proper punishment meted out to those who share in it. If there is laxity in the management of the public departments there is no time like the present for curing the evil and bringing the civil service into a healthy condition. But in this as in other matters the people of Canada should be fair to themselves and to each other. Let no man raise a virtuous shout against the corruption of other men unless his own hands are clean. Any reform which comes as the result of the investigations of this session must come from the people themselves. Any corruption that exists in high places is the result of a wholesale system of bribery at elections for which both parties are equally responsible and which is destroying the moral conscience of the country. Let this great evil of purchasing votes at elections be put an end to and we will have better men in parliament, and boodling of all kinds will cease. When an election costs a man a small fortune he is under a great temptation to recoup himself in some other way, and it is not surprising that there should be some transactions which cannot be defended; the only surprise is that their number should be so few. Let men who shake their heads at some of the evidence which has been given before the committee on priveleges use their influence to make our elections pure, and they will have reached the root of the evil of which they complain.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

There have been a great many insinuations made against Postmaster General Haggart since the recent inquiries commenced, some of them deeply affecting his personal character, but they are likely to be less frequent hereafter. Mr. Haggart made Mr. Mulock eat the leek in handsome style in the public accounts committee yesterday and no doubt he enjoyed it as much as the editor of the Telegraph does his crow.

The Globe appears to be as reluctant to tell the truth as the silly and mendacious Telegraph. Yesterday it said:—

At the present moment Mr. C. N. Armstrong, a relative of Sir Hector Langevin, appears to be the person most required to give evidence, but the other day when he was sought he could not be found.

The man who wrote the above knew that the man who is mentioned in it was on the witness stand before the senate committee all day on Wednesday and was never absent. He gave additional testimony yesterday which will be found in our Ottawa despatch but which the Globe will not dare to publish in full.

Sir Richard Cartwright is not a man after the GAZETTE's own heart, yet he is a good deal better than most of the alleged newspapers which support him. By way of contrast we publish, side by side, what was said yesterday in regard to Hon. Mr. Costigan by the silly Telegraph and by Sir Richard Cartwright.

WHAT THE SILLY TELEGRAPH SAID.	WHAT SIR RICHARD SAID.
Sir Richard's motion to the "testimonial" ministers that they must quit their portfolios. Costigan must follow Langevin into retirement. The Telegraph has repeatedly mentioned that the tariff on liquors was so framed as to put millions into the pockets of the distillers. And now it appears by Hon. Mr. Costigan's admission in the House of Commons last night that the largest contributors to the testimonial were a firm of distillers. Just as the contractors remembered Sir Hector, in whose department the contracts were let, the distillers remembered the minister who is primarily responsible for the changes in the excise duties! It is a singular coincidence.	Sir Richard Cartwright rose in the House and asked the privilege of referring to Hon. Mr. Costigan's remarks of yesterday. Sir Richard stated that in his own reflections on ministers who had accepted testimonials, he had no reference in such cases as that of the minister of inland revenue. On the contrary, he regarded Costigan's testimonial as not in the class of objectionable gifts, but as a perfectly justifiable proceeding. This being so, he did not accept Mr. Costigan's offer of the privilege of examining the list. He thought it his duty to set himself right and make his position clear on this point.

In Parliament.

OTTAWA, Aug. 14.—In the commons this afternoon, Hon. Mr. Dewdney moved the second reading of the bill, amending the Northwest territories act.

Mr. O'Brien urged that the territorial legislature should have complete control of educational matters, but as it was late in the session he did not propose to move in the matter. But he urged the government to agree to amend the bill further next session. Otherwise he would move in the matter himself.

Mr. Amyot said that to give the Northwest assembly control of education would be equivalent to destroying the separate school system in the territories. He protested against such proposal as one fraught with danger to confederation.

Mr. Sproule argued that the Northwest should have the same powers as any eastern province.

Mr. Davies of Alberta, said the people of the Northwest did not want the existing school system disturbed.

Mr. Davies (P. E. I.) thought parliament should leave the people of the Northwest, when giving them provincial rights, free to deal with education as they thought fit.

Hon. Mr. Mills thought the bill should contain a provision for the formation of an executive responsible to the Northwest legislature. It was absurd to give the people of the Northwest a representative assembly and withhold from them the control of expenditure for territorial purposes. Under the bill before the house the lieut. governor would be free to spend money at will without being responsible to the people over whom he ruled.

Sir John Thompson thought full responsible government should not be granted to the Northwest until the territories were subdivided into provinces. The dominion cabinet was an executive for the Northwest territories.

The evening sitting of the commons was devoted to the consideration of the Northwest bill in committee. A number of clauses were allowed to stand for further consideration.

Mr. Beausoleil complained that the bill gave to the local assembly the right to abolish the use of French as an official language in the territories.

Sir John Thompson said that if the Northwest legislature undertook to invade the rights of any class of population the federal executive would still have power to veto any such objectionable ordinance.

Just beford the house adjourned a pleasing incident occurred. Sir Richard Cartwright rose and asked the privilege of referring to Hon. Mr. Costigan's remarks of yesterday. Sir Richard stated that in his own reflections on ministers who have accepted testimonials he had no reference to such cases as that of the minister of inland revenue. On the contrary, he regarded the Costigan testimonial as not in the class of objectionable gifts, but was a perfectly justifiable proceeding. This being so, he did not accept Mr. Costigan's offer of the privilege of examing the list. He thought it his duty to set himself right and make his position clear on this point.

Hon. Mr. Costigan expressed his satisfaction with this handsome declaration and the house adjourned.

In Maine.

(Bangor Commercial.)

A Belfast young man who went trouting last week said that he had caught a fine fish ten inches long, which he held in his hands most admiringly, when all at once there was a rush of wings and something took the trout from his hands. The fisherman looked up in time to see a crow flying away with the fish in its claws. He chased the crow for several miles through the woods but without success, for that bird finally perched high up in a tall tree and looked down with scorn upon the angry humanity below. The man offered seven million dollars for a gun—all of which is his story.

The Rev. Mr. Allen, Congregationalist, and the Rev. Mr. Wyman, Unitarian went out a fishing a few days ago from West Gouldsboro, where they are preaching during the summer, says the Ellsworth American. They came to anchor on one of grounds in the vicinity of Ironbound Island. Good luck attended them and in unity they devoted themselves to the trinity of cod, hake and pollock which they caught in great numbers. By noon they got hungry, like ordinary mortals, and dined on chicken and other good viands. During their repast they threw overboard a chicken bone. Two or three hours afterward they caught a large codfish which weighed twenty-five pounds and within that fish they found that identical chicken bone which they threw overboard! It is now understood that these clerical gentlemen favor a new version to read something like this: "Cast your chicken bones on the waters and after a little time they shall be returned to you by a mammoth cod-fish which you may have for the catching."

QUEBEC BOODLING.

HOW MR. PACAUD GOT $100,000.

Startling Disclosures Before the Senate Committee Yesterday.

OTTAWA, Aug. 15.—The senate committee met today. The first event was the reading of a telegram from Mr. Garneau, commissioner of works, Quebec, who said that the Quebec government was responsible to the legislature, and declined to answer to the federal parliament for their proceedings.

Francois Langelier, counsel for Mr. Mercier, read a medical certificate forbidding Mr. Garneau's attendance, and he (Langelier) also said he had advised the Quebec ministers not to answer questions relating to their official acts.

The first witness was Mr. Dumoulin, who is Quebec agent of the Banque du People. His testimony was somewhat the same character as that given by the cashier of the National Bank, yesterday. The latter showed that a $20,000 note was cashed for Mr. Pacaud on the strength of the Quebec government's letter of credit, then lying at another bank. The second $20,000 note was discounted by the Banque du People. Mr. Dumoulin swore that his bank advanced $20,000 to Philip Vallier on a note of his own and Pacaud's. The amount was placed to the credit of Mr. Pacaud, not Mr. Vallier, and was drawn out from time to time by Mr. Pacaud. The advance was guaranteed by a letter from the Union Bank, which stated that it held a letter of credit out of which, when due on July 10th, 1891, the $20,000 note could be retired.

Mr. Dumoulin evidently desired to protect his customers, but when directed told a straightforward story.

When he advanced the money he wrote a letter to the head office at Montreal, which was produced. The letter explained that the unusually large advance was guaranteed by a letter of credit. It stated that the proceeds would go to Mr. Pacaud. Mr. Dumoulin explained further that he at first declined to make the advance, seeing that funds were rather short, but Chas. Langelier, provincial secretary, had persuaded him otherwise and had promised the bank a deposit of $50,000 out of the $10,000,000 loan which Mercier was then trying to negotiate in Europe. This letter further stated that Mr. Pacaud would only draw out $15,000, the remaining $5,000 being already due the bank by Mr. Pacaud. The advance had been made and drawn out by checks. A few days ago Mr. Pacaud had asked for and obtained those cancelled checks, so the witness could not produce them.

Shortly before this letter was produced Mr. Langelier, M. P., who first appeared as counsel for Mr. Mercier, presented himself also as counsel for the Banque du People.

Mr. Dumoulin when first asked for papers produced a quantity, but Mr. Barwick, the prosecuting counsel, saw the end of another paper sticking out of Mr. Dumoulin's left pocket. He asked what it was and after some disputing Mr. Dumoulin produced it.

The parcel turned out to be two or three papers which the witness said Mr. Langelier had instructed him to withhold. The above letter from Mr. Dumoulin to his head office was one. The other paper which Mr. Langelier asked witness to keep back contained extracts from the bank's note diaries. Four notes were mentioned, these obligations composing part of $75,000 loan out of Mr. Pacaud's advance. The first note was for $400, the maker being Mr. Currier, M. P. P. for Gaspe and the endorser, Mr. Pacaud. The second was for $150, the maker being James Carroll of the Quebec Telegraph, and the endorser Ernest Pacaud. The third was for $150, the maker being Mr. Deschere, M. P. P., and the endorser Mr. Pacaud. The fourth was still more interesting. The maker was J. Israel Tarte, M. P., and the endorsers Ernest Pacaud and Francois Langelier, M. P. for Quebec centre. The amount of this note was $1,000. These notes were paid about the same time and undoubtedly out of the $20,000 advance. As Mr. Dumoulin did not bring his books it was not possible to learn when the notes were drawn. It was explained that the Tarte note with Pacaud's endorsement was first presented, and not being acceptable, was strengthened with Langelier's autograph. Mr. Dumoulin was instructed to get more information from his bank.

Thos. Elliott Webb, cashier of the Union Bank, was called. For his own protection he declined to give away the secrets of his patrons unless ordered by the committee to make a complete statement. Then he told the following story:

Last May Mr. Pacaud came to the bank and asked the manager to discount a letter of credit from the Quebec government for $175,000. The witness rather favored the idea, but afterwards it was thought better to divide the responsibility with the National bank, the Union bank taking $100,000. A meeting of the bank directors was called and another interview held with Mr. Pacaud. From what was learned by this time the bank decided not to make advances on the letter of credit. The reason for refusal was that Mr. Dumoulin had reason to believe that the money was to be diverted to improper and unauthorized uses. It turned out that Mr. Pacaud was to have $50,000 for himself, that certain obligations of his were to be retired with part of the balance, and that a further sum which witness thought might be something under $25,000 in notes of other people was to be paid from the proceeds of the grant.

Mr. Dumoulin was asked who the other persons were, and said that he remembered premier Mercier, provincial secretary Langelier, and Mr. Pelletier, M. P. P., as among the debtors to be relieved by this means.

Having learned these facts the bank concluded that it was not legitimate banking business they were asked to do, and they declined. In these interviews Mr. Pacaud brought in five checks of $20,000 each, by which he proposed to take over the money. These were drawn by C. N. Armstrong, and endorsed by him so that they were payable to Mr. Pacaud or whoever the bearer might be. The witness refused to pay them, and on being asked to take one or more still declined. Afterward the letter of credit was left with the Union bank, and at Mr. Pacaud's request the manager gave two letters of guarantee for $20,000 each, stating that a letter of credit was with the bank, due July 10th, and that when the letter was honored the two twenty thousands would be paid. On the strength of these two guarantees the advances above spoken of by the National bank and Bank du People were made. At the time for the government to pay the $100,000, Mr. Pacaud brought in the other three $20,000 checks, all of which were paid by placing $60,000 to Mr. Pacaud's credit. Between that time, July 10th, and this week, Mr. Pacaud had drawn against this money 18 checks, the last of which was cashed a few days ago. The letter of credit was returned to the government. It was signed by Mr. Garneau, acting as premier, and undertook to pay $100,000 out of the subsidy of the Bay Chaleur railway. It was accompained by an order in council authorizing its issue.

This afternoon C. N. Armstrong was brought to the bar of the senate. He promised to answer all questions asked by the committee at this evening's session, so the senate told him he might go.

At the evening session, cashier Webb further testified that when the date for payment of the letter of credit to the Quebec government was fixed, the treasurer gave as a reason for the time specified that the federal subsidy would come due about that time. Mr. Pacaud's grab, therefore, seems ultimately to have come from the federal treasury.

C. N. Armstrong was then recalled and answered all questions. He remembered that Mr. Mercier left New York for Europe the day before the witness met Messrs. Pacaud, Robidoux and Langelier at New York. He met Mr. Pacaud at Quebec shortly after the government negotiations with J. J. McDonald's company broke off. The witness asked Mr. Pacaud whether it would not be possible for another company to come in, and on what terms he would effect an arrangement with the Quebec government. Mr. Pacaud said he would require a hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Pacaud said that it would soon be determined whether the McDonald company would make the right terms. If they failed the Armstrong company would have a chance. The witness did not know how Mr. Pacaud arranged with the government.

"What I had to do," he said, "was to get the hundred thousand dollars for Mr. Pacaud." The order-in-council was passed and appeared April 23. There was some delay about getting the money, but this was due as it appears to the difficulty about discounting the letter of credit. Mr. Pacaud said to witness that the delay was too bad as he had large sums to meet. Mr. Pacaud placed a list before witness containing the names and sums opposite. The amount was $58,000. "I have all this to pay," Pacaud said to the witness. There were ten or a dozen names on the list, of which the witness remembered that of Mr. Tarte, M. P.; was one. He only got a brief glance at the paper.

Mr. Armstrong was shown the five checks with his endorsement, which were cashed as above stated, for Mr. Pacaud's office, where the L'Electeur newspaper was published, Mr. Pacaud accompanying him. There he endorsed them and handed them to Mr. Pacaud. He never saw them again until he saw them here.

Having disposed of the $100,000, the counsel took up the other $75,000. Most of this, it will be remembered, was paid on three checks amounting in all to $72,000. The witness said every dollar of this $75,000 has been paid to me, and not one dollar will go to the old shareholders or to any one else except on account of claims against me.

Whatever money went to Messrs Robitaille, Riopel and others was money loaned by witness to Mr. Thom of the new company. Some of it had been repaid and about $25,000 was still due.

Why did you pay Mr. Pacaud $100,000? was asked.

Answer—On the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread. I was obliged to treat with Mr. Pacaud.

Witness had nothing to do with the government, but dealt with Mr. Pacaud altogether. He went to Mr. Pacaud because he had been the intermediary between McDonald's company and the government. The matter was in a bad shape. The witness had a good deal of money in the railway. The legislature had passed a bill enabling the government to take over the road.

Question—"Had you business with Mr. Pacaud before?"

"Yes. I paid him two and a half per cent. commission on subsidies previously earned on the Bay Chaleur."

In two years, witness said, Mr. Pacaud, out of these and other subsidies, got about $15,000.

The West India Line.

The following flattering notice of our West India Line appears in the St. Christopher Advertiser of July 28th:

In striking contrast with the schemes recently mooted for improved communication between our islands and the outer world—projects so redundant in promise but so dilatory in performance—and also with the utopian measures of our optimist Governor, involving as they do a heavy and immediate expenditure for very remote and problematic returns—the working of the Canadian Steamship Line stands out in bold and pleasing relief. On its inception, under the auspices of the Dominion Government which desired to form a closer alliance with the West Indian Islands, and to break the monopoly of trade enjoyed by the United States, the Line was first represented by the steamer Portia, of 732 tons, which vessel sailed on her maiden voyage on the 8th January, 1890. So well was the project received at the various ports of call, that, after the second trip of this vessel on the 28th February, it was deemed advisable to secure a larger and more convenient vessel, and the steamship Loanda was placed on the route in May of that year. The trade still continued to grow, it was soon found necessary to put the Line under the direction of some experienced and skilful firm whose practical knowledge would enable them to meet the growing requirements and to promote the development of the business, and accordingly the management of the Line was entrusted to Messrs. Pickford & Black, of Halifax, N. S., who had successfully inaugurated and worked the recently subsidized Line between Halifax and Jamaica. Fully justifying the reputation for promptitude and energy, this firm at once went vigorously to work, and in order to more fully master the needs and capabilities of the route Mr. Black personally visited each port, making such arrangements as would conduce to the success of the Line, and learning by experience its requirements. Quietly and unostentatiously, without any parade of words or flourish of trumpets, but still with a methodical and businesslike purpose, the service continued, and so grew in public favor that, at last, in order to secure an accelerated and punctual service, it was decided to double the sailings and to employ only really first-class vessels; and for this purpose the steamers Taymouth Castle and Duart Castle were chartered. These vessels, built for the world-famed Cape Line of Sir Donald Currie, are of course replete with every convenience, and to such of us as have had the pleasure of inspecting them, they fully bear out the reputation of the "Castle Line." Of 1,179 tons register, certified to carry 40 first-class passengers, and steaming under normal conditions 12 nautical miles an hour, they offer every accommodation for the comfort of passengers, and large, roomy and well ventilated holds ensure a safe transit for live and dead stock and goods perishable and unperishable. The Line, as we have stated, was inaugurated under the auspices of the Canadian Government which have shown anxiety to foster trade and to encourage closer relations with the West Indies by heavily subsidizing those steamers, and the least we can do is to show our appreciation of their efforts. Having done everything to merit the confidence and support of the islands, those interested can only await the result; and, as no "concern" can long be continued without hearty support, we hope that support which we have indicated may be liberally extended. The other islands on the route outside of this Colony have, we understand, responded most satisfactorily, and prospects for next season are gratifying. Of course our small island cannot compete with its larger neighbors—such as Barbadoes, Trinidad, and Demerara—but "every little helps," as the proverb tells us, and it is to be hoped that St. Kitts will not be behindhand in taking advantage of the benefits so liberally offered by our fellow subjects in the Dominion.

A Thoughtful Creditor.

Hobson—Wilkes, you remember that 50 I loaned you two years ago.

Wilkes—You are not going to press a friend for payment, are you?

Hobson—Certainly not. Take your time. I only wish to borrow it for a while.

Purify The importance of keeping the blood in a pure condition is universally known, and yet there are very few people who have perfectly pure blood. The taint of scrofula, salt rheum, or other foul humor is heredited and transmitted for generations, causing untold suffering, and we also accumulate poison and germs of disease from the air we breathe, the food we eat, or the water we drink. There is nothing more conclusively proven than the positive power of Hood's Sarsaparilla over all diseases of the blood. This medicine, when fairly tried, does expel every trace of scrofula or salt rheum, removes the taint which causes catarrh, neutralizes the acidity and cures rheumatism, drives out the germs of malaria, blood poisoning, etc. It also vitalizes and enriches the blood, thus overcoming that tired feeling, and building up the whole system. Thousands testify to the superiority of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier. Full information and statements of cures sent free.

Your Blood

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.

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MURRAY & LANMAN'S

REFRESHING — IMPERISHABLE

PURE SWEET LASTING — RICH RARE PUNGENT

FLORIDA WATER

STILL HOLDS THE FIRST PLACE IN POPULAR FAVOR. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

FRAGRANT

UP WITH THE TIMES.

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

—AT—

UNGAR'S.

MOUNT ALLISON.

UNIVERSITY OF MOUNT ALLISON COLLEGE, OPENS SEPTEMBER 24th.

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

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

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

MOUNT ALLISON ACADEMY, OPENS SEPTEMBER 3rd.

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C. W. HARRISON, M. A. ..... PRINCIPAL.

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Ladies' Waterproof **TWEED CLOAKS.**

Gent's Waterproof **TWEED COATS.**

Ladies' Cape Waterproof Cloaks only **$1.75**

Rubber Tubing, Air Rings, Syringes, Atomizers, Foot Balls, Men's Hip Rubber Sporting Boots.

BEST QUALITY. CHEAP.

FRANK S. ALLWOOD, 179 UNION STREET. Rubber Goods and Light Hardware.

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WILKINS & SANDS, 266 UNION ST.,

Sea Bathing and Health Resort. —AT— **DUCK COVE.**

Connection by Bus from Carleton Ferry Float at all times (Sundays excepted. Also by Shore Line Railway.

RUBBER GOODS OF ALL KINDS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ESTEY & CO., 68 Prince William Street.

FOR BEST VALUE IN Briar or Meerschaum Pipes, —COME TO— **S. H. HART'S, 69 King St.** *American Tobaccos a Specialty.*

X OUR CHICAGO X **BELOGNAS** ARE VERY CHOICE.

Sixty Pails CHOICE LARD VERY LOW.

Fresh Meats and Vegetables

X JOHN HOPKINS. X

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The GAZETTE prints short condensed advertisements for 10 Cents an insertion. If you want anything advertise.

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::ALL KINDS AND SIZES::

—AT—

FRED BLACKADAR'S - - Crockery Store, 166 UNION STREET.

HOWE'S FURNITURE WAREROOMS, MARKET BUILDING, GERMAIN STREET.

We are now showing for Spring Sales a Splendid Line of *BEDROOM SUITES in Walnut, Oak, Ash and Hardwoods; HALL STANDS, SIDEBOARDS and WARDROBES; EXTENSION TABLES and LIBRARY TABLES in Walnut, Oak and Stained Woods; DINING CHAIRS, CANESEAT CHAIRS and ROCKING CHAIRS; OFFICE DESKS and CHAIRS, and a large stock of Low Priced BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, TABLES, Etc., Etc.*

J. & J. D. HOWE.

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING.

AN OFFER THAT COMES BUT ONCE IN A LIFE TIME.

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

Get Married in the Window

of my warerooms. Four days notice required.

PARLOR SUITES will be sold very low this month.

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

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