

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1891.

R'S
ROOMS.
ED:
f Carpets,
Etc.

over one hundred
00 patterns to

KINNER.

MAINE GARD,

STREET, ST. JOHN,

ter Victoria Hotel.

ond Dealer,

nd OPTICIAN.

pectacles, Etc., Etc.

repaired on the premises.

to with despatch.

year, they have been able to
old customers, and every sea-
son of new ones to the list.
Sharkey & Son believe in telling
at kind of goods they have
also give them some idea of
the sometimes come money.
On page nine of today's pa-
half a page to give this in-
is all in plain language,
illustrations show what words
however, to thoroughly un-
at these bargains mean,
visit their store on Mar-
and examine the stock.
one does not want to
a good thing to know
can get for a certain amount
you are in need of clothing,
at Messrs. Sharkey want all
rants and friends to do. Proo-
rantee all its readers as good
they ever got in St. John,
no fear of being forced to buy
want to.

twoquently said," observed
ington, dolefully, "that I didn't
call on Miss Pepperton any
time I will keep my word."
she been saying now?" "I
wemahk that I had something
and asked me if I wasn't
id tall off."

of a colliery village tells an
one his parishioners, ludicrous
etic. He called on a rough
adole with him at the death of
"Ah," said the poor sorrow-
w, with tears in his eyes, "I'd
le beggar stood off if it hadn't
the law of the land."

Hood's
rsaparilla

trated extract of Sarsaparilla,
ck, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries,
t, Dandelion, and other valuable
remedies, every ingredient being
re, and the best of its kind it is
to buy.

ed by thoroughly competent phar-
n the most careful manner, by
r Combination, Proportion and
giving to it curative power

Peculiar
o Itself

, when in the power of medicine,
Salt Rheum, Blood Poisoning,
s and all other Humors, Malaria,
t, Biliousness, Sick Headache,
Rheumatism, and all difficulties
Liver and Kidneys.
es That Tired Feeling, Creates an
and gives mental, nerve, bodily,
ative strength. The value of

Hood's
rsaparilla

to by thousands of voluntary wit-
l over the country whom it has
diseases more or less severe. It
y all druggists, \$1; six for \$5.
only by C. I. HOOD & CO.,
aries, Lowell, Mass.
on decide to take Hood's Sarsapa-
ot be induced to buy any other.

OO Doses
ne Dollar

TOILET GEM

uboderma

CHAPPED HANDS,
ORES, SORE LIPS ETC.

ev. Druggists 72-23 etc.

CLE FOR SALE.

D-HAND "Boy's Junior Safety

ed Bicycle," in good repair, with
d carrier, complete—for \$25.00. To
use the owner has outgrown the
apply to T. A. CORWAG, Board of Trade
in, N. B.

MANAGING A CANOE.

HANDLING THE CRANKY CRAFT IN
AND OUT OF WATER.

Good Advice from an Expert—The Birch
Bark Canoe and How to Treat It on a
Long Journey—The Art of Paddling—
Working With Two Paddles.

A canoe is a dangerous thing for a green-
horn to meddle with, but a very safe thing
in the hands of an Indian or an expert.
The first rule of safety is to keep your own
weight and the weight of your load close
to the bottom of the canoe. If this cau-
tion is followed few accidents need happen;
for the lower the weight-centre of the cargo
is kept below the water line the more will
the buoyancy and lightness of the craft tell
in favor of seaworthiness; she will ride the
waves like a duck. The birch bark canoe
is the model of all open paddling canoes,
and one who has become thoroughly at
home in that ship of the woods may safely
trust himself in any other.

The ordinary birch bark canoe, such as
is made by the Indians of Maine, that home
of canoeing, is about twenty feet long, and
will carry two paddlers with a couple of
hundred pounds of baggage. It can be
bought for \$15 or \$20, fresh from the
stocks; a few years ago \$10 or \$12 would
buy a small one, but as the bark gets
old and long journeys have to be made
it, the cost increases. Let us sup-
pose we have one of the beautiful pieces of
handicraft, finished only yesterday, and
delivered this morning in your riverside
dooryard. How shall we get the most
pleasure out of it and keep the frail thing
tast and neat for four or five years, the ex-
tent of a canoe's life?

First, while the shining yellow cedar
ribs and lining are fresh and clean, give
the inside, the bars and the gunwales, a
good coat of raw paint oil. This may be
renewed at mid-summer, and each spring
thereafter.

The outside may with advantage be
given a coat of oil, varnish and drier, mixed
in equal proportion; this will preserve the
small eyes of the bark, and effectually
keep the bark from getting water soaked
on a long journey, as old canoes are apt to
do. The rosin for mending seams and
leaks should be melted with about one
eighth its bulk of clean lard or paint oil.
The exact proportion can best be learned
by rule of thumb, as it must vary with
the season; in hot weather more rosin will
be needed to keep the mixture from melting
in the sun after it is applied, while in cold

weather more grease will be needed to
keep it from cracking and chipping off
through brittleness. In all cases it must
be put on as hot as possible, with a sliver
of wood, and care must be taken to have
the cracks or eyes perfectly dry when it is
applied. Now if our canoe is ready and
tight from stem to stern (as you can easily
see by putting a couple of buckets of water



POLING THE CANOE.

in her, and watching for any drops to leak
through) let us have a first lesson in pad-
dling.

To get our vessel to the river, stand
by the canoe as she rests on her keel on
the ground, grasp the middle bar close to
the gunwale with your right hand, and at
its center with your left hand; raise the
canoe to your knee and give it a flip as if
you were throwing a rail across your
shoulder; let the middle bar fall into its
place on the thick muscle between the
neck and the bony point of the right shoul-
der, at the same time letting go with the
left hand and shifting it to catch the gun-
wale a couple of feet in front of you on the
left hand side extending the arm far enough
forward to give you command in balancing
the load; the right hand may now be
shifted from its hold on the bar, and the
gunwale grasped with it (the fingers on
the inside of the canoe) about a foot in
front of you. You will now find the canoe
resting lightly on your shoulder, the
middle bar extending across the hollow
of your right shoulder and out onto
the muscle of the right arm. If you
are strong, a little practice will enable you
to carry the canoe, using the right hand
alone; you may stop and pick up your
paddle with the left, and march off.

Then when we come to the water; you
must set her afloat lightly from some land-
ing place, taking care not to let her touch
the bottom anywhere while loading. Place
the load as low as possible, and mass it
amidships as far as is convenient. Let
your bowman get in and sit down on a
cushion on the bottom of the canoe, with
another cushion at his back. Upon no ac-
count allow him to kneel up against the
bar or to sit on his heels; this rule is im-
perative; the Indians never violate it un-
less perhaps in racing. More accidents
occur through the bowman kneeling up
than any other way. It looks clumsy and
top-heavy and is always dangerous.

In stepping into a canoe never stick your
paddle in before you and lean on it; lay it
across the gunwales in front of your place;
put a hand on each side of the canoe and
step in properly. You are now in the
stern where the canoe is just wide enough
to allow you to kneel sitting on your heels,
with your toes together, close back against
the end bar. A thin cushion under your
knees if you wish; a thicker one under your
instep will give most comfort. The gun-
wales of the canoe ought now to come close
to your waist just above the hips, and
should fit so snugly (without perhaps actu-
ally touching you) that you can by a twist



WORKING WITH TWO PADDLES.

of your body control the rolling of the
canoe in a sea. When you become
thoroughly at home in the birch you will
find this a great help in climbing the shift-
ing hills.

Now, for the paddle. It is made of rock
maple. The older it is, the better, for it
will be dry and light and springy. A new
paddle is apt to be good for a couple of
hours only; then the blade twists, and the
spring will all be gone out of it. But an
old stager, brown with age and oil, is a
treasure to be guarded. The paddle cannot

be oiled too often. As to size it should be
the length of the paddler, though some pre-
fer a short handle. It should balance in
the hand when held just where the blade
joins the haft.

When you are seated in the canoe, with
the paddle lying across the gunwales in
front of you, I will suppose you are to be-
gin work on the left or port side, your
bowman, of course, paddling on the star-



LIFTING TO THE SHOULDER.

board. Take the paddle in your left hand
at the thickest part, just above the blade,
the fingers and thumb uppermost; the
right hand may be placed in the same po-
sition on the upper end, or flat handle, or it
may be shifted a little so that some of the
fingers go over the end of the paddle; lift
the left a little, swing the right into the
air a little back from the face until it is
somewhere in front of your right eye; let
the blade go sharply into the water, taking
hold as it cuts down; pull hard back with
the left, letting this lower hand just clear
the water; push ahead with the right;
keep your back hollowed, and the stroke
is half done. Then comes the curl at the
end, which enables you to steer. Evident-
ly when paddling alone, if a single
bladed paddle is used, every stroke on this
left side will drive your craft to the right,
but the effect is counteracted constantly by
the twist of the paddle. By turning your
wrists, turn the outer edge of the blade for-
ward until the back or rear side of the pad-
dle is so completely turned as to catch the
water and act as a rudder. This you will
do more easily by pressing down and to the
right with the right hand, and (at first
least) allowing the haft of the paddle just
above the left hand to come against the
gunwale, giving the right hand a leverage
in steering. This turn of the paddle is the
only difficult thing to learn; once mastered
the rest is easy; it should be begun when
the stroke is half through, and should be
done so instinctively that absolutely no halt
is made in the stroke from beginning to

end. The paddle should be swung out of
the water at a small angle; the right hand
well down, the point of the blade skimming
the water, and the left hand carrying the
haft swiftly forward again. The thumb of
the lower hand need not be placed around
the handle unless it is rough weather; then
it is necessary or you may have your pad-
dle knocked out of your hands.

The bowman makes the same stroke as
the sternman, except that there is no
twist in it, as he has nothing to do with
keeping the course of the canoe. What-
ever you do, don't lean over the side to-
wards the paddle. The only motion of the
body must be fore and aft, throwing its
weight into the end of each stroke.

You can tell a white man from an Indian
a long distance off by the difference in the
paddling. A white man paddles more with
his arms and less with his body than an
Indian.

Here is a test of good paddling. When
you think you are thoroughly proficient,
watch your blade as it goes into the water;
if it makes a single tiny eddy as it comes
aft in the stroke, you have not reached per-
fection. In a year or two you will see it
cut the water without a ripple, and fairly
sing and swish as you drive it down.

The best canoeing clothes are a woolen
shirt, woolen socks, red leather or canvas



THE CARRY.

shoes and trousers of homespun or cordu-
roy.

In smooth water you may kneel up, rest-
ing against the bar or you may even sit
upon it with your feet out ahead of you,
but in rough weather the place for you is
low on your heels as I have described; for

you thus have far greater control over your
craft.

On landing at night at the end of a day's
journey, after unloading the canoe, lift her
out and turn her over to rest on one gun-
wale and her two bows, or better still turn
her over a couple of old logs resting evenly
on both gunwales. In the day time when
in camp if it's hot and the rosin is in dan-
ger of melting, the canoe may be left in the
shade resting on her bottom among the
small bushes or on the grass. She will
come to no harm so long as no weight is in-
side her.

As to trimming a canoe, the load should
be so placed as to make her a little heavier
aft than forward, or she will not steer, but
will yee-yaw about in a most aggravating
way. In running down a rough stream,
however, where a pole has to be used, it
will be found necessary to have her loaded
slightly by the head, or else the current will
catch the stern and slow it round unmercifully.

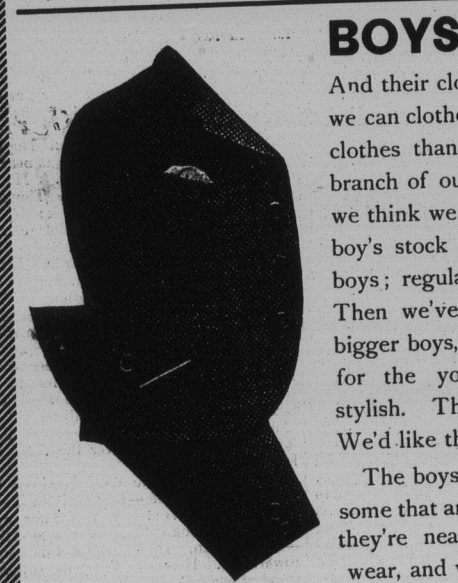
In poling a canoe up rocky streams,
through rapids, a "setting pole" of spruce
is used. This should be about ten feet
long, and about an inch and a half diam-
eter at the thickest part. Poling is very
hard to learn, but when once the art is re-
quired it is a delightful exercise. You
may pole, as you may paddle, on either
side. If it is to be the left side again,
where we began our lesson, stand erect in
your place in the stern, facing almost
square out over the left gunwale. Take
the pole in your left hand about four feet
from the top, thumb to the front and
clashed about it, allowing the lever end of
the pole to trail overboard towards the
stern; raise the left arm and swing the
lower end of the pole forward and out over
the water to bring it in a curve up to a
point a few inches from the side, a couple
of feet ahead of where you stand, at the same
time grasping the pole with the right hand
about a foot below the left; the right hand
now does the business of driving the pole
down to a firm setting on the bottom, the
left hand sliding up for a new hold near
the top of the pole; next the right hand
is shifted above the left and the weight of
the body thrown on the bending white
spruce, while the canoe trembles and springs
ahead up the steep foaming track. To
steer her is difficult; if you wish to go
to the right the end of the pole must be set
well under the bottom of the canoe and
you must draw yourself and the stern of the
canoe towards the pole as you give the
last push; to alter the course to the left,
the pole will be set sloping down from the
canoe, some little distance from the side,
and you will push the stern away from the
point where the pole is set, thus driving
your bow in the desired direction.

BLISS CARMAN.

1891.

The public are cordially invited to call
and examine our Stock, whether intending
to purchase or not. We will consider it
a pleasure to show our goods, and we will
not urge customers to buy—in fact we don't
have to urge people who see our goods, to
buy them. To show is to sell. You know
what it is to save on a purchase: it's money
as good as earned. Another thing in
buying is, you like to buy from a well-
selected, large stock—plenty to choose
from.

Ask yourself: Have you bought? Some
say yes, some no. The "no" people are
the ones we want now, and the "yes"
people we want when they're ready to
buy again.



BOYS WILL BE BOYS.

And their clothes are bound to wear out. Well
we can clothe them again, with better and stronger
clothes than ever before. We have given this
branch of our business attention for 15 years, and
we think we know something about it. We've a
boy's stock complete—Two piece Suits for small
boys; regular little shavers, from 4 to 11 years.
Then we've the Knickers, 3 pieces, for a little
bigger boys, from 11 to 15 years. Lastly, the Suits
for the young men,—long pants—nobby and
stylish. These are specially good and cheap.
We'd like the young men to see them.

The boys that rough it ought to see our suits,
some that are made specially for rough usage; but
they're neat as well as strong. They're made to
wear, and wear they will.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHES.



CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

For those who have their clothing made to order, we are ever mindful of their wants.
No larger or better assorted stock of clothes can be found in St. John. Everybody is
interested in this branch. Even the women wish to see their husbands handsomely suited,
and very often pick out the goods. We never have any trouble in suiting our customers in
Tweeds, light, dark or medium. We've light weight Summer Tweeds, in variety of patterns.



SINGLE BREASTED SACK SUIT.

This is a line we brag on. Each suit is
made and trimmed in an elegant manner,
some of them with silk facings—they are
intended for men who never wore Ready-
made Clothes before.

In STYLE and APPEARANCE, they will favor-
ably compare with the best Custom Clothing
made in St. John.

We have decided to cut the Prices, and
will offer them at figures you can't resist.
\$10.00 will buy one of these suits, regular
price, \$15.00. At this figure they'll move.
Can you match this elsewhere? But don't
decide before you compare goods.

A cheaper Tweed Suit at \$4.00. Bargains
all the way between these prices.

1891.

Nobody, without seeing, can tell the
quality of goods, and that's why we want
you to make a personal examination of our
goods now. You're bound to buy, you
must buy.

Don't think because some goods are not
mentioned here, that we don't keep them.
We do. We keep: white vests, outing
shirts, barbers' coats, bar coats, seersuckers,
and all other articles in our line—just what's
wanted.

Besides all this, we've a line of Gent's
Furnishings that can't be out done. There's
no use to mention what's in this line, all men
and boys know it well enough now, but we'd
like to entice them into the shop to see our
line. When you buy, come and see us.



PETER SHARKEY & SON,

MARKET SQUARE, SAINT JOHN.