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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1887.

THE INDEPENDENT STAR.

The Montreal Star, in a recent editorial, which has been copied by the tory press, and has been made do duty for a week past, is very solicitous about Mr. Wilfred Laurier, and advises him to map out at once a bold and vigorous policy. It laments too, the heavy burden which the leadership of the liberal party throws upon him. The Star's solicitude concerning Mr. Laurier need not disturb its repose. The Liberal leader is quite competent to look after himself, and to determine his own course, without any advice from the self-styled independent journal. Why does not the Star, which doubtless feels itself the Canadian dictator, formulate a bold and vigorous policy, or at least assist in do so? The so-called independent Star blurts out "the great question of the day is the question of Canada's future commercial and political relations." What has the Star done to solve the question, or in what way has it aided in bettering our commercial and political relations? When its voice was powerful for good at the late elections, it maintained a masterly silence on the political questions of the day, watching carefully to which side the scale of popular opinion would be made to turn. The elections over, it was loud in its praise of the management of affairs by the government, and continued so with occasional interruptions when government favors for the time declined. Our Montreal contemporary wishes, we have no doubt, to be independent, very independent, but in order to carry out what it represents as its desire, it must forget the two cardinal points in its mental programme, a "hankering" after dominion boodle, and a desire to be always on the popular side. Till it has shown that such motives do not actuate its course the Star may continue in vain to preach independence and dictate to those who know how to set a proper value on its advice.

BYE-ELECTIONS IN BRITAIN.

The result of another bye-election in Britain has been announced, and although it is not disappointing to the liberals, is not what they could have wished. The election was held in one of the divisions of Huntington. At the general election a tory was returned by acclamation, while at the bye-election the struggle was a hard one, resulting in a victory for the government by a majority of only three hundred votes. The result shows the change which has taken place in public feeling in that tory stronghold during the past year, and is another among the many evidences of the waning power of the Salisbury government. The election in Huntington is the twentieth bye-election which has been held since the general election a year ago. Of the twenty, the tories were successful in eleven, merely, however, holding seats won at the general election. Of the twenty, the liberals won nine seats, four of which were gains, making a difference of eight votes on a division in parliament.

While the tories held their own seats in eleven electoral districts, the majorities were in every instance greatly reduced, while in the elections won by the liberals, very substantial gains were made.

Altogether the bye-elections have been most advantageous to the Gladstonians, and indicate unequivocally the trend of public opinion in Britain. Everything tends to strengthen our belief that a short time will see Gladstone restored to power, and Ireland a happy and a prosperous land.

NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.

Much dissatisfaction has of late been expressed at the deterioration of the Northwest mounted police. Not long since, Canadians looked with pride upon their force, but recent reports have shaken the confidence they once reposed in it. Desertions from the force are known to be frequent, resulting, it is said, from dissatisfaction with the management. The custom of promotion appears to be ignored, and imported Englishmen who could find nothing to do at home, or at all events who would do nothing there, are pitchforked into positions above those who have long been in the service, and who, from faithful discharge of duty, are entitled to promotion. The exertions of influential friends appear to be sufficient to place in positions on the force men in many cases wholly unfitted by experience for the work. Little wonder that the force should deteriorate. Canadians with a taste for that kind of life, and who would readily enter the service could they see any chance for promotion, refuse to become connected with a force where they will be subjected to the domination of imported Englishmen who look upon them merely as dependents. Canada has men perfectly qualified by experience for the work, and there is no reason why they should not be appointed to do it.

VANISHED INTO THIN AIR.

Sir John Macdonald has apparently failed in his attempt to start a new paper in Toronto. His monopoly friends do not relish the idea of paying out hard cash, without seeing a prospect of something tangible in return. Sir John, it is said, started the ball rolling by subscribing for some stock himself, but in this, his occasional friends declined to follow him. In view of the want of success and practical sympathy which those whom Sir John instructed to work up the affair have met with, they have given it up as a bad job, and have come to the conclusion that unless the railway magnates take hold of the matter it is likely to fall quickly to the ground.

Premier Norquay is reported to have succeeded in raising a loan of a million of dollars in the United States for the purposes of the Red River Valley railway. This will not be very cheering news for Sir John or the C. P. R. magnates who had almost begun to think that their antagonism to the road would be a most powerful influence, if not an insuperable obstacle, against Manitoba raising the needed funds. In the face of all their opposition, work on the road has been pushed along rapidly and without a hitch, if we except Van Horne's "little trick," and the money has been supplied to the contractors whenever they were in a position to demand it. The whole history of the little road is a striking example of what determined effort can accomplish even though the mighty be against us.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Cable.

Ship Falls of Bruar, of Glasgow, from Hamburg to Calcutta, has foundered off Yarmouth. Twenty-four of the crew were drowned.

John Stairenghi, of Melbourne, Australia, has been arrested at San Francisco, charged with committing forgeries to the extent of $75,000.

At the trades union congress at Swansea, a resolution condemning the government for suppressing public meetings in Ireland, passed by 54 to 7.

Many noted Americans went to Hawarden Sunday to pay their respects to Gladstone, and attended church where he read the lessons of the day.

At a Nationalist meeting Sunday, at Middleton, Ireland, ten miles fram Armagh, several policemen detailed to keep order were attacked and badly injured.

The Pope has received home contributions amounting to $50,000, and foreign amounting to $90,000, to be devoted to paying the expenses of his jubilee celebration.

Dr Potain was summoned in consultation to M. Katkoff, the great journalist, who resided at Snamenskoje, near Moscow, remaining with him two days. His fee was 20,000 francs (£800.)

American.

The Wisconsin Leather Co., one of the oldest houses in Milwaukee, was declared insolvent yesterday, with debts between $300,000 and $400,000.

E S Wheeler & Co., heavy importers of bar iron, steel, tin, etc., (with branch houses in New York, Liverpool, Baltimore, Chicago) have failed; liabilities about $2,000,000.

There was great excitement in Greenville, Ohio, yesterday when the doors of the county treasury room vault were opened and $48,000 found to be missing. The treasurer, John S. Simon, is also missing. Later in the day Simon returned and claimed that the money was taken by robbers. His property has been attached.

Canadian.

Wesley Urquhart, aged 17, of Udora, Ont., was killed by a bull yesterday.

Thos. Tait was burned to death by a bush fire on his farm near Centreville, Ont, yesterday.

Chas. Clindihurst, of Stanton, Va., has been arrested at Brantford, Ont., on a charge of forgery.

The Berthier beet root sugar refinery will be opened next summer with a capital of $300,000.

Abraham Madden, of Belleville, Ont., has taken action for libel against the Daily Intelligencer.

Henry Taylor, president of the London Bank, which suspended payment, spent Sunday in jail.

The schooner Candid was seized at River Bourgeois, N. S., yesterday for violation of the customs laws.

Alex. Dougherty, of Stratford, Ont., a convict in Kingston penitentiary, suicided on Sunday, by hanging.

Mr. Carmichael, time-keeper on the C P R new station works at Montreal, has been missing since Monday last.

B. & S. H. Thompson & Co.'s hardware store at Montreal was burned Saturday; loss $90,000, covered by insurance.

Rain has checked the bush fires which have been raging in Longborough township, Frontenac Co., for some time.

Moseley's tannery at St. Henri, Montreal, was totally destroyed by fire Saturday morning. Loss $70,000; insurance, $60,000.

Premier Norquay, of Manitoba, has succeeded in raising a loan of a million dollars for railway purposes on bonds of the province.

W E Elliot, of Montreal, who assigned recently, has been arrested on a capias for $4,337 under the usual allegations, secretion and fraud.

The Montreal city council, by vote of 33 to 5, has appointed a committee to hold an investigation into the charges of boodling against certain aldermen.

Fire broke out on the steamer Spartan when on Lake St. Francis, Saturday, but was extinguished without much damage. Quite a panic was caused among the passengers.

It is reported that gold bearing quartz in paying quantity has been discovered on the Upper Ottawa district, in the vicinity of North Bay, 49 miles west of Mattawa.

By the explosion of a quantity of dualin in Wilbur Mines, Kingston, Saturday night, considerable damage was done, and a workman named Dunn seriously injured.

There is a cat in St. Roch, Quebec, with two heads, three eyes, and two mouths. When it cries two distinct sounds are heard. It takes food with both mouths.

A committee has been appointed by the Quebec government to investigate and report upon the state of the judicial procedure of the province and the best means of simplifying and reforming the same.

The committee appointed by the Archbishop of Montreal to investigate the charges against Father Labelle's colonization lottery report that the lottery has not been successful. They believe it has been honestly conducted.

Provincial.

The Presbytery of St. John is in session in that city to-day.

Bishop Sweeney, of St. John, has announced his intention of erecting a hospital.

Rumor says a young widow of Carleton has eloped with a married man, who recently went west.

Custom officer Connors, of Chatham, seised fourteen cases of brandy in H. Brobecker's residence last Friday.

ANOTHER GREAT FIRE.

Fearful Loss of Life at Theatre Royal.

Over 100 Lives Lost—60 Corpses Taken From the Gallery.

Pitiful Scenes at the Burned Theatre this Morning.

Fathers and Mothers Perish Together,

And Many Children are Left Without Support.

LONDON, Sept. 5—The theatre at Exeter took fire this evening, during a performance of Romany Rye. The occupants of the pit' after an awful struggle, escaped. Many were greatly injured. There was only one exit from the gallery, and the rush was terrible. Scores were trodden under foot, and suffocated. The fire escape was brought to the windows and many inside rescued. Sixty corpses were removed. The injured survivors were sent to the hospital.

There have been 130 bodies recovered almost unrecognizable. In many cases every shred of clothing was burned off. The bodies look black and raw; the search continues. Thirty injured persons were taken to hospitals. The structure was the Theatre Royal. It was built after the latest design, elaborately fitted and considered one of the prettiest in the Kingdom. There was a full house tonight. Everything was all right until the end of the third act at 10.30, when the drop scene fell. In a moment the whole stage was a mass of fire and a wild panic ensued. The flames spread rapidly and filled the theatre with dense smoke. The scene was awful; men implored the audience to be cool but it was impossible to check the frantic rush. The theatre hose was brought into use but in a few minutes the water had little effect on the flames.

Actors and actresses in the dressing rooms were taken from the windows with the aid of ladders. They lost everything except the clothing they wore. The occupants of the stage, pit and dress circle escaped after a dreadful crushing. Many were badly bruised. People in the upper circle and gallery rushed to the windows screaming frantically. Those who jumped from the windows were injured; the others were rescued with ladders. The fire brigade arrived five minutes after the breaking out of the flames. The efforts of the firemen were without effect. Several thrilling rescues took place. A majority of the victims were men and boys.

Special to Gleaner.

LONDON, Sep. 6.—The Standard says that the sad similarity between the Exeter theatre fire and previous disasters suggests culpable disregard of the teaching of experience.

The News says it is safe to say that one effect of this awful disaster will be a general law governing the construction and management of public places throughout the kingdom, and that after this catastrophe, and that of the Opera Comique in Paris we ought surely to require no more warning.

LONDON, Sept. 6—The victims by the burning of the Theatre Royal at Exeter, last night, were mostly working people. As soon as the flames were extinguished a large force of men began searching for bodies. The stairway leading to the gallery was literally packed with bodies, while at the stairs there were scores of others piled one on top of the other. The unfortunate victims had rushed to the door when an alarm was given, but they found the stairway blocked, and all means of escape cut off. In a short time the flames had reached them and they suffered a horrible death.

There were pitiful scenes in the vicinity of the burned theatre this morning as friends and relatives of supposed victims awaited recovery of the bodies. In many cases fathers and mothers both perished, and numerous children are left without means of support. Several of the bodies were burned so that only a small cinder remained. The number of persons severely injured is sixty. It is feared that the death list will reach one hundred and forty.

Pretty Wedding Dresses.

London Truth.

At Mathilde's we saw a very pretty wedding dress, made of rich, thick, white satin, with a very handsome pearl panel let in at the side, tasseled over with graduated drops of pearls. The bodice was V-shaped in front, with cuffs and collar of the pearl embroidery. The train was court length, and was bunched up at the top in a very pretty way.

Another pretty wedding dress that we saw in our peregrinations was a delicious thing. The front was all draped with white crepe de chine, embroidered in silk very thickly at the edge, but more lightly as it rose to the knees. The overdress was short, and was made of white moire, fitting exquisitely at the back, but with straight fronts lined with palest pink moire. Two innovations in one gown, you see and both most successful. There was a look of smartness about the short directoire overdress that is quite missing from the trained ones.

COMMERCIAL UNION.

Hon. William McDougall's Opinions

As Expressed to a Detroit News Reporter.

Sir John A. Macdonald's Tergiversations.

The correspondent of the Detroit News who recently visited Ottawa sends the following report to his paper as to the views of Hon. Wm. McDougall on the question of unrestricted reciprocity.

"As a Canadian," said he, I have no hesitation in avowing myself an advocate of commercial reciprocity with the United States. As a political writer and proprietor of a live newspaper, I gave all the aid in my power to the reciprocity treaty of 1854 and as a member of parliament and ex-minister, I supported the government of 1871 (to which on other questions I was opposed) in confirming the Washington treaty which opened the fisheries to the people of both countries. As a member of the Canadian government from 1862 to 1869 I had it in my power to render important aid to the Washington government in its death struggle with the slaveholders, which Mr Seward and President Lincoln personally acknowledged. You will therefore see that I am not likely to be frightened by the bugbear of annexation. We were commercially annexed for 12 years in respect to everything we then had to sell or exchange and the annexation feeling died out in a few months."

"Do you think that Sir John A Macdonald really believes commercial union means annexation?"

"I do not. He is too well versed in the political history of this continent and is too familiar with the political forces that dominate the new world to believe that burdensome taxation and trade restriction and the creation of a pinchback aristocracy of railway boodlers and protected manufacturers will prevent annexation, or that reciprocity of trade with the United States and the prosperity it will be sure to confer on the farmers and fishermen will make them unhappy and rebellious."

"Has not the tory party used that cry before in Canada?"

"Yes, many times; but unfortunately for them the only instance in our history since the union of the provinces in 1841 of a bona fide movement and public declaration in favor of political annexation with the United States, was the tory annexation manifesto in 1849. Don't give much heed to those who, for want of rational argument against commercial reciprocity, resort to the bugbear cry 'annexation.'"

"I have heard the suggestion, that Sir John and his party would advocate reciprocity if they thought the United States would agree to it?"

"I have not the slightest doubt that if the retention of office and its emoluments could be made secure by a new reciprocity treaty, Sir John and his followers to a man, would cry out. 'All aboard for Washington!' 'Why, how can any one acquainted with our political history doubt it? Let me cite a few cases, as the lawyers say: First. The scheme of uniting upper and lower Canada in 1841. The Tory leaders in upper Canada opposed it might and main. But Lord Sydenham intimated that they must support the imperial policy or resign their offices. They flopped round in 24 hours and became zealous supporters of the union.

"Second. The secularization of the clergy reserves. One-seventh of the public lands had been set apart for the support of a protestant clergy. The liberal party of that day (1850) made it a plank in their political platform that these reserves should be appropriated to public non-sectarian purposes. Sir John and his party resisted tooth and nail, but at last public opinion became too strong for successful resistance, and he flopped again; and as the price of office agreed to commit sacrilege by taking the lands from the church and giving them to the people!

"Third. Confederation of all the provinces in 1867. This was a measure advocated by the liberal party and stoutly opposed by Sir John and his allies. But in 1864 he found himself out of office, wanted to get back, succeeded, but in a few weeks was outvoted, was willing to take half a loaf if a whole one was beyond his reach, and he agreed to a coalition of parties, accepted confederation, and found it a good thing.

"Fourth. Protection. In 1878 his opponents, the Liberals, were in power. Sir John had for many years opposed the principle of protection—was, in fact, an avowed free trader. But it was apparent that free trade implied that there were at least two parties to the bargain. High protection on one side, and a low revenue tariff on the other side of the international boundary, did not work well. Sir John, reluctantly, I know and admit, joined in the demand for higher duties on American imports, merely as a means of promoting reciprocity. See his speeches. A section of the Liberal party, believing in his sincerity and favoring that policy, supported his candidates. The Liberals were badly beaten. Now, finding himself pretty safe from the assaults of the Liberals for three or four years, he flops again, repudiates reciprocity, avows himself a protectionist dyed in the wool and puts up his organs and tools to shout annexation wherever reciprocity of trade is suggested.

"I don't think it will take much discussion or more than a year or two to demonstrate the overwhelming forces that can be combined in Canada in favor of commercial reciprocity with the United States. In the meantime the whole question hinges on the action of congress at its next session. We are five millions, you are sixty millions. The greater force must needs prevail in such a case. If Mr Butterworth's is approved of by both houses, as I hope and believe it will be, at least four-fifths of the electorate in all the provinces will demand a treaty of reciprocity for a long term of years.

Unlike most advocates of commercial union, but quite like an astute politician, Mr. Macdougall has fully weighed the many arguments that can be made against it. At the outset, he says, the question of Canada's having sufficient revenue to run the government must be met. Commercial union would take away the most productive revenue, that of customs. Any negotiation, therefore, must have in mind such a division of the combined tariffs of the country which should insure Canada at least $2,000,000 annually. The government, including interest and debt, had cost as high as $40,000,000 annually, but this could be trimmed down by stopping railroad subsidies and boodling, which are both quite prominent factors in the Canadian account. The division of the joint tariffs might be made on the basis of population, although Mr. Macdougall thinks that an allowance should be made Canada for the States' large non-consuming lower classes, such as the negro population of the south. These are only mechanism and details, however, the discussion of which will only embarass the general discussion, although they must be met by the politicians.

SURRENDER OF QUERETARO.

Sensational Disclosures Affecting Emperor Maximilian.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 5—A great sensation was created a few days ago by an article in The Monitor Republicano making an astounding revelation of the conduct of the Emperor Maximilian on the surrender of the City of Queretaro. The writer obtained his information from a report presented by Gen. Escobedo to the government in regard to the manner in which Queretaro was taken. Gen. Escobedo describes the situation of the two armies during the final days of the siege, and says the situation of the besieged was desperate. They were running short of provisions and amunition, and were

FAST BECOMING DEMORALIZED.

At this juncture Gen. Escobedo was notified that one of Maximilian's officers desired an interview with him. Escobedo granted the interview and Col. Miguel Lopez was introduced. Lopez said he was commissioned by Maximilian to offer to deliver the garrison to Escobedo on condition that the latter should allow Maximilian and his officers to depart unmolested; that Maximilian had already signed his abdication and that he would go straight to Vera Cruz or Tuxpan, where a ship would be in readiness to take him on board, and that he would engage himself on his word of honor never again to meddle in the affairs of Mexico. Gen. Escobedo replied that he

COULD MAKE NO SUCH TERMS,

as the orders of the Government were that the besieged should surrender at discretion. Lopez finally declared he was authorized to make such terms with Escobedo as he could, and in the name of his chief he informed Escobedo that the republican army might occupy the convent of La Cruz at 3 o'clock on the following morning without encountering resistance, and that Maximilian in person would there surrender himself unconditionally. Velez seized Lopez without resistance, but Maximilian did not comply with his promise to surrender his person. Queretaro was then occupied after some ineffectual resistance, and the Imperialist leaders

WERE MADE PRISONERS.

Maximilian afterward told Escobedo he had an immense favor to ask of him. and Escobedo promised to grant it if possible. Maximilian then asked Escobedo to promise that he would never reveal the manner in which the Convent of La Cruz had been occupied. Escobedo said he could make no such engagement. Maximilian, however, persisted. He said he foresaw his own end, and that his only care was to prevent any stain lighting on the escutcheon of the illustrious house of Hapsburg, of which he was a scion. Escobedo, compassionating the unhappy position of his fallen foe, made a promise on condition that he should consider himself released therefrom if at any time circumstances should arise which might make it imperative on him to speak.

Newport Girls who Drive.

Boston Herald.

Bellevue avenue in the morning is quite another place from Bellevue avenue in the afternoon. In the early hours of the day it abounds with pretty girls; they are pretty in their fresh morning costumes, flitting here and there, buying the little odds and ends of which women are in perpetual need. What do these "buds" want? I asked the other day. "They drive up and down in their ornate carts, looking like peripatetic butterflies; they pause for an instant here, they flutter out there, they light in shop door and reappear in a second, get in their vehicles, the tiger jumps on behind and off they go, heaven knows where." "It is a part of the day's parade," was the reply to my questions. A few hours later these same divine youngsters will be driving again through the avenue like circus riders, attired in even more bewildering toilets than those of the morning. The Newport girl wears a brilliant carmine gown of some soft silken fabric and a little cap of the same material on her head, and she sits bolt upright like a ramrod, with the reins held within six inches of her sweet little chin, and away she goes, with a tiny, white-breeched tiger holding on for dear life behind the high T-cart. There must be something in Newport air that lends courage to the most timid social flower.

A Big Mistake.

The moulting season, or the season when hens shed their feathers, will soon be at an end. The process is one that in certain respects debilitates and prevents hens from laying. The reason of this is that the growing of new feathers requires all the nitrogen and phosphates contained in the food and there is none left to form the egg. A curious fact about the hen, and one that illustrates the foregoing statement, is this, if a hen's leg be broken during the laying season, she will lay her eggs without shells until the break is mended. The reason for this must be that all the lime contained in the food is required to unite the broken bone, there is therefore none for the formation of egg shells. The formation of new feathers does not require any carbonaceous or fat producing food, consequently well fed hens get very fat during the moulting. Many farmers and poultry raisers not understanding all about these things kill off their old hens because they think they have stopped laying and are fat. This is a great mistake, because if the proper material be furnished them with their food to supply the increased demand for nitrogen and phosphates before mentioned the old hens will be through shedding feathers much sooner and will begin laying on the approach of cold weather and they will continue to lay vigorously all winter, while the young pullets, reserved to take the place of the old hens may not begin to lay until much later in the season. Very many people have learned from experience Sheridan's Condition Powder mixed once daily with their food will supply the extra material needed to strengthen and invigorate their hens, enabling them to grow new plumage quickly and commence laying early. Those who commence now to use Sheridan Powder, will find that their young pullets will commence to lay at from from four to six months old, and will lay continuously through the winter. The Farmer's Poultry Raising Guide, published by I. S. Johnson & Co., at 22 Custom House St., Boston, at 25 cents, contains a vast amount of information on this subject. Johnson & Co., will send post paid, two 25 cent packs of powder and one Guide for 60 cents, or a 2 1-4 lb can of the powder postage or express prepaid for $1.20 and a guide free.

Persons who have been troubled all their lives with nervous Headache, Neuralgia and Sciatica have found relief from Tapley's Remedy. It acts directly upon the nervous System. For sale by all druggists.

SCROFULA

Humors, Erysipelas, Canker, and Catarrh, Can be cured by purifying the blood with

I do not believe that Ayer's Sarsaparilla has an equal as a remedy for Scrofulous Humors. It is pleasant to take, gives strength and vigor to the body, and produces a more permanent, lasting, result than any medicine I ever used.—E. Haines, No. Lindale, O.

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully, it will thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease.—W. F. Fowler, M. D., Greenville, Tenn.

For forty years I have suffered with Erysipelas. I have tried all sorts of remedies for my complaint, but found no relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking ten bottles of this medicine I am completely cured.—Mary C. Amesbury, Rockport, Me.

I have suffered, for years, from Catarrh, which was so severe that it destroyed my appetite and weakened my system. After trying other remedies, and getting no relief, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, in a few months, was cured.—Susan L. Cook, 999 Albany st., Boston Highlands, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is superior to any blood purifier that I have ever tried. I have taken it for Scrofula, Canker, and Salt-Rheum, and received much benefit from it. It is good, also, for a weak stomach.—Millie Jane Peirce, South Bradford, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

$1.25 PER BOX

100 Boxes Plums,

Moore's Arctic AND GREEN GAGE. AT $1.25 Per Box.

FOR SALE BY

W. R. LOGAN,

QUEEN STREET, - FREDERICTON.

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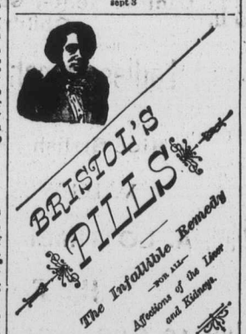

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West of England Hair Lines, Worsted Goods, Cork Screws and Scotch Suitings, in all the Latest Patterns.

All of which will be made up in the most fashionable style, and at moderate rates.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

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Perry Davis' Pain-Killer

FOR CHOLERA CRAMPS AND PAINTERS COLIC DIARRHOEA · DYSENTERY CHOLERA MORBUS AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS

Hardware.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, balance of our Spring order
9 Cases General Hardware,
1 Case Coffin Furniture.

y 30. R. CHESTNUT & SONS

Have you a Pain anywhere about you? USE PERRY DAVIS' "PAIN KILLER" and Get Instant Relief. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. 25 Cts. Per Bottle.

The Atlas FIRE Assurance Co'y of London, England.

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1808.

Capital, - - $6,000,000.00.

Risks against loss or damage or by fire taken on all kinds of insurable property in both town and country at the lowest rates and losses adjusted in the most prompt and liberal manner. Unsurpassed security given to policy holders by this Old and Reliable English Company.

C. E. DUFFY,

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COUGHS, COLDS, Croup and Consumption CURED BY ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM 25c. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Old and MOST RELIABLE Companies Representing in Capital and Assets Upwards of ONE HUNDRED AND TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, ($110,000,000.00.)

LOW RATES. FAIR SETTLEMENT and PROMPT PAYMENT OF LOSSES.

Black & Hazen, Agents.

OFFICE OPP. POST OFFICE.

Money to Loan,

ON REAL ESTATE and PERSONAL SECURITY in sums to suit at LOWEST RATES.

BLACK & HAZEN, Barristers

DEVER BROS.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

50 Pieces All-Wool JERSEY CLOTHS.

These Goods are a little late in arriving, and will be sold at 19 Cents to clear. They are worth 28 Cents.

DEVER BROS.

Fredericton, Aug. 23rd, 1887.

NO. 158 QUEEN STREET.

FOR THE FARMERS —OF— YORK COUNTY!!!

JUST RECEIVED:

2 Cases PARI GREEN,

100 sacks Salt,

Five Casks Barbados Molasses,

AND ALL THE CHOICE GRADES OF FLOUR!

Also: 25 Hf.-Chests ENGLISH Breakfast Tea,

40 Boxes in 3, 5 and 10 lb Boxes!

We Recommend these Teas in Quality and Price.

Any purchaser of any of these Teas not satisfied with the quality we will cheerfully refund the money.

YERXA & YERXA.

Spectacles on Scientific Principles

D. HARRIS, ENGLISH OPTICIAN.

OFFICE: 53 Germain Street, St. JOHN, N.B. - - - - near Market

Mr. Harris is enabled to suit perfectly even most difficult cases, and his stock being made up on purely Scientific Principles, he can with confidence submit them to his patrons.

Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Saturdays till 10 p. m. dec 6—1y w

NEW GOODS!

JUST TO HAND AT THE "IMPERIAL HALL,"

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK OF HATS, Latest Styles, TWEEDS, FANCY SUITINGS, TROWSERINGS, DIAGONALS, Etc., in latest patterns.

All goods made up in first-class style, at shortest notice and at lowest prices.

A Good Fit Guaranteed. Inspection Invited.

Thomas Stanger, "IMPERIAL HALL," 280 Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B

March 15

Our Ship

has just arrived in St. John having on board

16 DINNER SETTS of different sizes,

25 TEA SETTS in Colored Ware at different prices,

10 CHINA TEA SETTS.

30 Toilet Setts from the cheapest to the most expensive

ALSO CHINA CUPS, SAUCERS, EGG CUPS, BUTTER PADS, BUTTER DISHES SLOP BOWLS.

We will open the goods Sept. 5th.

LEMONT & SONS

sept 3

WANTED.

AN ENERGETIC, PUSHING MAN TO CANVASS an article that sells at sight amongst the better classes. Catholic preferred. Weekly salary to an experienced person. For full particulars address Box 155, St. John, N. B. aug30

Wanted.

AT THE QUEEN HOTEL—Pantry and Kitchen Girls. Also: A First-Class Waiter. Good Wages. j7t3 J. A. EDWARDS.

Boy Wanted.

A BOY ABOUT 16 YEARS OF age to learn the Druggist business. Apply at once to WINSLOW TILLEY, St. Mary's. sept3