POOR DOCU

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1886.

WHAT WILL THE ISSUE BE.

What will be the issue at the next general election for the Dominion? It will not be Free Trade. The position of the Liberals in regard to the tariff is easily understood. Perhaps the majority of them are Free Traders in principle, but they know that there is no use in endeavoring to bring it about, principally for the reason that a revenue must be raised. It will not be the Riel question. Parliament can receive no commission from the people in regard to Riel. As well attempt to divide parties upon the execution of Charles I. The issue is dead, and if every member of parliament were what the Tory press calls a Rielite they could not remove it. It will not be French domination because the Haldimand electors have effectually laid that ghost. It will not be prohibition, for no one is prepared with a prohibitory scheme. It will not be the protection of labor because you cannot divide the candidates upon this question. It looks as though the elections would turn upon the general question of reform, that is upon the necessity of securing a better administration of affairs and such changes in the constitution as will bring our form of government more in harmony with the principles of democracy. In these expressions very much is included. The fault about them is that no one has invented a catching name. How much the tories owe their success in 1878 to their felicitous choice of a name for their unborn policy no one can tell. But the word national policy had a good full sound. They meant anything or nothing. They were "only readjustment" in the east; they were out and out protection in the west. Now the liberals have not yet struck upon a good name for their platform, a comprehensive name, something the people can get hold of and remember. Give them this backed up by the splendid arguments of their leader and the battle will be more than half won. Pending this the tories shout out that the liberals have no policy, when at the utmost all that can be truthfully said is that they have not hit on a name for their policy. But, however, it may be called the policy of the liberals as above indicated—to purify and popularize the administration of affairs.

THE HORSE IMPORTATION.

Elsewhere will be found a few particulars concerning the purchase of horses made by the Hon. Mr. McLellan in Great Britain. It will be observed that he has not confined his selection to one particular line, but has included in his purchase specimens of all the favorite classes. We note with satisfaction that he has probably purchased one or two pure bred Clydesdale mares. The desirability of adopting this course has been represented by a number of experienced horsemen in other countries, and it was hoped before Mr. McLellan left that he would be able to do so. There can be no question as to the popularity of this enterprise. For large draft horses and for coach horses there is practically an unlimited demand, and the farmers themselves will be to blame if they are not able in a few years to profit by it. Many suggestions have been made as to the best method of applying the agricultural grant. As every one knows only comparatively few of the farmers get any benefit from the grants to the societies, but here is an expenditure the benefit of which is open to every one who cares to avail himself of it. A very great deal of interest is taken in the importation, but there is a general feeling of confidence that the selection has been in good hands.

EARTHQUAKES AND THAT SORT OF THINGS!

An earthquake, that is the greatest earthquake of which we have any historic account, is, after all, only a mild sort of an affair by comparison. The vertical displacement of the surface for a foot in height would be supreme catastrophe as earthquakes go, seeing that tremors scarcely measurable knock down buildings. Yet such a displacement would be only equal to one forty-two millionth part of the diameter of the earth. It follows, therefore, that human skill could not construct a globe big enough to show what an earthquake is like. If the biggest possible globe were made the tremor which would pass through it if it were struck with a sledge hammer would be greater than the greatest earthquakes of which we have record. It has been suggested that earthquakes are the result of atmospheric concussions upon the earth, due, perhaps, to electrical causes. The geologists do not think so, and incline to the belief that they are due to the contracting of the crust of the earth due to the gradual cooling of the molten interior, but they have not yet proved that the interior is molten. True they will tell you that if you bore into the earth the heat will increase and if it goes on increasing everything will be melted at a certain depth; but if you bore in Siberia as deep as you can get you find the earth frozen. Borings have been made there for hundreds of feet and still the ground was frozen. Now it seems not unreasonable that if some forty or fifty miles down everything is melted, the heat would have found its way up and have melted the Siberian soil below the operation of the surface cold which cannot extend very far. Some four years ago about 10 o'clock p. m., local time, there was a sharp shock of an earthquake which was felt all over New England and the maritime provinces. Shortly before the shock there was a very bright flash of light in the eastern sky and people on the coast of Massachussetts and Nova Scotia said it seemed as though a great meteor had plunged into the Atlantic. Was there any connection between the events? Of course the question cannot be answered, but it can scarcely be ignored. About the only thing which may be set down indefinitely as not causing earthquakes is the cause to which they are assigned by Wiggins, namely, the conjunction of the planets. It is a simple matter of arithmetic to show that the approach of an Atlantic steamer to America is more likely to cause the tops to fall off the Rocky Mountains than that the position of Jupiter in the heavens is likely to disturb the solid crust or even the atmosphere of our globe. And this much may be added, that no one knows the cause of earthquakes; no one can foretell them; no one can mark their bounds, and they do say no one can get used to them. A California writer says that you don't mind the first earthquake, the second makes you nervous, and the third frightens you. Speaking of California, recalls the fact that the earthquakes have been less frequent on the Pacific coast since the transcontinental railways were built. Some one has suggested that the unbroken iron tracks equalize the distribution of electricity, but that is only a guess.

THE BULGARIAN SITUATION.

The Austrian prime minister has expressed the views of his government on the Bulgarian question and they are quite in harmony with those held by the British government, namely, that Russian interference cannot be tolerated. In making this announcement the Austrian statesman was careful to say that the alliance with Germany was undisturbed. This at once disposes of the proposition that the much-talked-of triple alliance implied permission to Russia to extend her territory at the expense of Turkey. Recent despatches say that the Russian representative in Bulgaria has greatly moderated his tone, and has declared that his government has no desire to interfere in the domestic affairs of the principality. This tends to relieve the strained condition of things, and may preserve the peace for a time, but sooner or later Austro-Hungary must try conclusions with Russia. A rumor has been in circulation that Bismarck wishes to form an alliance between England, Austria and Germany to assist any joint action by Russia and France, but it is quite possible that this is merely the invention of some correspondent hard up for something new and interesting.

A SPEEDY CURE.—As a speedy cure for Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa Colic, Cramps, Sick Stomach, Canker of the Stomach and Bowels, and all forms of Summer Complaints, there is no remedy more reliable than Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Dealers who sell it, and those who buy it are on mutual grounds in confidence of its merits.

CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH and Bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure. Sold by John M. Wiley.

THE LONDON EXHIBITION.

As Seen by Mr. James Lemont of Fredericton—His Visit to the New Brunswick Section.

Concluded.

The other trophy of which I have spoken is one of the largest and most interesting in the building. It is sometimes called the Hubbard trophy from the name of the Winnipeg gentleman who arranged it and who owns and himself shot many of the animals. The interior entered by four doorways, forms a good sized room an I contains fur, rugs and other articles of the kind. The exterior is made up of four large glass cases in which are shown the splendid exhibit of dressed furs made by Messrs. G. R. Renfrew & Co., of Quebec, some beautiful specimens of the very rare silver fox are here to be seen and also a carriage rap made of fifty-five dark sable skins. A beautiful sable muff has been bought from the collection by the Queen. The smaller cases contain specimens of many of our birds and at the sides and top of the trophy are arranged all our important wild animals. Among these are included a large New Brunswick moose; a fine walrus the property of the marine department, Ottawa, and there are also specimens of the seal, Polar bear, cariboo, fox, antelope, Rocky Mountain goat, and all our fur bearing animals. Occupying a prominent position in the centre of the trophy is a polished shaft of red granite from St. George. It has been much admired by some Aberdeen granite workers and it is certainly hard to imagine anything finer in the shape of red granite. Our mineral show is quite extensive and includes two gilded obelisks representing the amount of gold that has been taken from the gold fields of British Columbia and Nova Scotia since the mines were first opened up. Agriculture has rightly been called the true basis of a nation's wealth and it is in this department of industry that New Brunswick is especially represented. There are a number of bags containing samples of oats, wheat, buckwheat, peas, etc., raised in the province all of which are conspicuously labelled New Brunswick and are much admired by the agriculturists who visit the exhibition. Andrew Miles, of Portland, shows a large assortment of syrups some of which are also shown on the trophy. In one corner opposite the trophy, T. B. Rankin & Sons have a good variety of their biscuits. One of the most striking exhibits, however, in the whole exhibition is the immense display of biscuit made by Christie, Brown & Co., of Montreal. This firm shows four hundred boxes of different kinds. With canned goods a large trade is done with the English market by many Canadian firms, and a good display is here made of canned salmon from British Columbia, of fish, corned beef, lobster, and all kinds of fruit. Among the different exhibits I noticed the name of D. W. Hoegg & Co., Fredericton, on a number of cans. There are two large exhibits of Indian work in addition to the canoes which are shown in another part of the Exhibition. At both these places Indian curiosities and useful articles made or supposed to be made by Indians are on sale, and are always surrounded by a crowd of lookers on and purchasers; snow shoes, moccasins, toy canoes, toboggans, lacrosse sticks, birch bark work and bead work, as well as basket work of all kinds, are looked upon by the English public with much curiosity. Mr. Thompson of the Indian Bazaar, St. John, who has charge of one of these exhibits, tells me that he does a very good business, and that his only fear is that he will not be well enough supplied to meet the demands in certain kinds. Maple sugar "made by the Indians of Canada," is sold at a number of stands and finds ready sale, but the specimens which I saw seemed to be unworthy samples of the fine sugar we have at home. The English people who, in general, seem to have the idea that Canada is peopled by a semi-barbaric race, are much surprised to find the excellent display in the line of manufactured goods, and are particularly struck with the educational exhibit of the different provinces. In this respect our own province is well represented. The New Brunswick school display occupies a prominent place and contains books with specimens of the work of scholars in the different schools throughout the province, as well as of views of the Normal School and others of our principal school buildings. In one of the annexes there is a Canadian reading room in which are kept fyles of all the Canadian newspapers, French and English. In this room there are also specimens of wood engraving by C. H. Flewelling, of St. John, and samples of the printing done at the St. John Globe office. This latter is such fine work the English printers can hardly believe it is not lithographed on stone. Upon the walls there are pictures of many New Brunswick towns. The main entrance hall of the Exhibition is also hung with pictures of the principal colonial cities, St. John being behind the door. One of our Canadian newspapers has shown special enterprise in this Exhibition, and deserves warm commendation. I refer to the Toronto Globe, which has a permanent office on the Strand and which now publishes an Exhibition supplement weekly containing Canadian notes, news about the exhibition, and other matters of especial interest to Canadians. These are distributed free. The Globe has also a register for Canadians, kept in a prominent place near the first trophy. The Toronto Mail and Montreal Star have small offices near by where fyles of their papers are kept and registers similar to that kept by the Globe. Besides these the government has two registers, so that Canadian visitors to the Exhibition can have no trouble in finding a place to put down their names. In the art department Canada is not, of course, able to make the show of some of the Indian Provinces, but a number of paintings by Canadian artists are exhibited in the Albert Hall adjoining the Exhibition grounds, and in the main building there are specimens of drawing, water coloring, painting, moulding, and art metal work, done by the Toronto Art School and some of our highest institutions. A splendid display of photographs is made by W. & D. Notman; among the most striking of the larger photographs is one representing the Montreal Snow Shoe Clubs on a tramp. Another picture represents the Victoria Skating Rink, at Montreal, the Marquis of Lorne amongst the skaters, and there are large photographs of many of our eminent public men. Occupying a prominent place in the central aisle is a very large picture representing views on the various points of the Canada Pacific Railway and also views of the interior of their drawing room, dining room, and sleeping cars. Just opposite is a picture in a similar style dealing with the Grand Trunk Railway, and another one representing exterior and interior views of the Windsor hotel at Montreal; these pictures are all in Notman's best style, and will show the English public that in her railway and hotel accommodations Canada is not surpassed by any country in the world. The New Brunswick government has shown much enterprise in this Exhibition and deserves great credit for the effort it has made to bring New Brunswick to the fore in the Canadian department. The handbook on the province prepared by Mr. C. H. Lugrin is being carefully circulated by Mr. Cornwall, and cannot fail to have very good results. A large map of the Dominion hangs on one of the walls of the Canadian section, and the English visitors to the Exhibition very often stop as they go by and are amazed at its vast extent. They must be amazed also as they go through the Canadian department and notice the high position to which Canada has attained in all the arts and sciences. The display made by Canada may be said to be fairly representative of all our industries, and the man who thinks of leaving this overcrowded island for some fresh field of labor must be struck by the desirableness of Canada as a field for emigration. The exhibit, as a whole, is one of which no Canadian visitor need feel ashamed and it could be kept on permanent exhibition in London would, doubtless, be the means of attracting a large population to our shores.

BUSINESS IS BOOMING.

Encouraging Reports from Commercial Centres in the States.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The World publishes a lengthy article on the prospects of trade, in the course of which it says: "The long period of depression in business seems now to be giving way to one of prosperity. Merchants and general tradesmen agree that the prospects of the fall trade are very bright. There is no boom, but a healthy growth. Everyone sees indications of better times. It is the universal opinion in commercial and financial centres that not only is the present condition of business better than it has been for a number of years past, but that the future is of greater promise than for a long time. The big jobbing and commission houses are lighted up at night, and the platforms are piled up with bales and boxes. Far into the night men pack goods for shipment. Confidence has been restored to investors, and new enterprises are being promoted in Wall street. Banking institutions are encouraged and holders of railroad securities delighted by the increasing earnings of the lines from freight, which clearly show that goods are being transported everywhere in large quantities. Iron has advanced in price in face of the largest production ever known. In Philadelphia the revival of business seems to be genuine and solid. The great manufacturing districts of Kensington, Richmond and Southwark cannot turn out goods fast enough to fill their orders. In the iron trade business has increased 50 per cent since this time last year. The demand for coal is enormous. Capitalists and manufacturers are still very cautious about making large contracts on account of the uncertainty still existing as to the stability of engagements with operatives and the existence of strikes in some quarters, but on the whole the relations between the employers and employes are harmonious. The marked improvement in business in Boston and throughout New England is very encouraging. There has been a great deal of activity in the wool trade. The season's business among boot and shoe concerns held on remarkably well."

SHILOH'S COUGH and Consumption Cure is sold by John M. Wiley on a guarantee. It cures Consumption.

IN GOOD REPUTE.—James McMurdock, writing from Kinsale, says: B. B. B. as a remedy for diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys, has an excellent reputation in this locality. I have used it, and speak from experience, as well as observation. It is the only medicine I want, and I advise others afflicted to try it."

Sufferers from the effects of quinine, used as a remedy for chills and fever, should try Ayer's Ague cure. This preparation is a powerful tonic, wholly vegetable, and without a particle of any noxious drug. Warranted a sure cure.

CITY HALL.
FREDERICTON.
MICAWBER CLUB, ...LESSEES.
THE
McDowell Comedy Co.
THURSDAY, OCT. 7.
Grand Scenic Production and Successful Revival of
THE
GENEVA CROSS,
With all the Vocal Music, New Costumes and Appointments, and New Special Scenery by William Gill.
FRIDAY, OCT. 8.
The Great Military Comedy, companion piece to The Private Secretary, and by the same author—Von Moser.
The Passing Regiment!
Prices, 75, 50 and 35 cts.
Seats secured three days in advance at Fenety's Book Store.

STOCK SALE.
THE ANNUAL SALE of PURE BRED STOCK will be held on the
PROVINCIAL STOCK FARM
—ON—
Wednesday, Oct. 27th.
at 10 a. m. CHAS. H. LUGRIN,
Secretary Board of Agriculture.
Fredericton, 24th Sept., 1886. sep25 3itw 1iw

Stoves and Furniture.
1 LARGE HALL STOVE, self-feeder, very satisfactory, less than cost; 1 Franklin Parlor Stove, good as new, $5.00; 1 small Bedroom Stove, $3.50; a quantity of Stove Pipe; 1 Black Walnut Extension Dining Table, $8.00; 1 Black Walnut Office Desk, $16.00; 1 Hanging Lamp, $1.50. At private sale.
☞ Apply at this office.
Fredericton, Sept. 25th, 1886.

SPECTACLES ON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES

D HARRIS, English Optician.
Office: 53 Germain St., 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 10 p. m. N v3

A Common Cold
Is often the beginning of serious affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs. Therefore, the importance of early and effective treatment cannot be overestimated. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral may always be relied upon for the speedy cure of a Cold or Cough.
Last January I was attacked with a severe Cold, which, by neglect and frequent exposures, became worse, finally settling on my lungs. A terrible cough soon followed, accompanied by pains in the chest, from which I suffered intensely. After trying various remedies, without obtaining relief, I commenced taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was
Speedily Cured.
I am satisfied that this remedy saved my life.—Jno. Webster, Pawtucket, R. I.
I contracted a severe cold, which suddenly developed into Pneumonia, presenting dangerous and obstinate symptoms. My physician at once ordered the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. His instructions were followed, and the result was a rapid and permanent cure.—H. E. Simpson Rogers Prairie, Texas.
Two years ago I suffered from a severe Cold which settled on my Lungs. I consulted various physicians, and took the medicines they prescribed, but received only temporary relief. A friend induced me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking two bottles of this medicine I was cured. Since then I have given the Pectoral to my children, and consider it
The Best Remedy
for Colds, Coughs, and all Throat and Lung diseases, ever used in my family.—Robert Vanderpool, Meadville, Pa.
Some time ago I took a slight Cold, which, being neglected, grew worse, and settled on my lungs. I had a hacking cough, and was very weak. Those who knew me best considered my life to be in great danger. I continued to suffer until I commenced using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Less than one bottle of this valuable medicine cured me, and I feel that I owe the preservation of my life to its curative powers.—Mrs. Ann Lockwood, Akron, New York.
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is considered, here, the one great remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs, and is more in demand than any other medicine of its class.—J. F. Roberts, Magnolia, Ark.
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

NEW FRUITS.
OPENED TO-DAY AT
G. T. WHELPLEY'S
Quinces,
Preserving Pears,
Malaga Grapes,
Delaware Grapes,
Oranges,
Gravenstein
Apples
And several other varieties of nice
TABLE and COOKING
APPLES.
G. T. WHELPLEY.
UNDER BARKER HOUSE, - - - FREDERICTON.
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THOS. W. SMITH
Has Just Opened a Very Superior Line of
Gents Cardig'n Jackets
LINDERS
—AND—
DRAWERS
Very Cheap
For CASH. CALL and EXAMINE
HE ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE
Two Shares Preferential
SIX PER CENT. STOCK
Of the Fredericton Gas Light Company.
Thos. W. Smith,
192, Edgecombe's Building,
QUEEN STREET, - FREDERICTON
aug 18

HARDWARE!
Just Received from Southington, Conn.:
55 Packages
GENERAL AMERICAN HARDWARE.
2 Cases Chisels and Slicks;
1 Case Agricultural and Machinists Wrenches
12 " Bush Hooks; 2 Cases Scale Beams;
2 Cases Tea Scales; 1 Cask Light Strap and T Hinges; 1 Cask Heavy Strap and T Hinges
2 Cases Loose Pin Butt Hinges;
1 Case Nail and Farriers Hammers;
1 " Fox, Otter and Mink Traps;
4 Cases Carriage Bolts; 1 Case Sled Shoe Bolts;
1 Case Tire and Store Bolts;
2 Cases Japanned Iron Shelf Brackets;
1 Case Door Bells and Levers;
4 Cases Barn Door Hinges;
12 Kegs American Hot Pressed Nuts;
5 Boxes Washers; 11 Boxes and Cases Containing Blacksmiths Pinchers;
Shingle Hatchets; Lath Hatchets;
Door Latches; Cupboard Latches; Chest Handles; Carpenters Braces; with a general variety of Shelf Hardware, too numerous to mention.
For Sale at the Lowest Price at
NEILL'S HARDWARE STORE, Opposite County Court House. J. NEILL.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Old and MOST RELIABLE Companies
Representing in Capital and Assets
Upwards of
ONE HUNDRED AND TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,
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LOW RATES. FAIR SETTLEMENT and PROMPT PAYMENT OF LOSSES.
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OFFICE OPP. POST OFFICE.
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Now in stock.
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Ganot's Physics.
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Rossetti's "
Southey's "
Longfellow's "
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George Eliot, Adam Bede.
Macaulay's, Hallamis Constit. History.
" John Hampden, Lord Burleigh.
Ruskin, Sesame and Lilies.
Green's Short History of the Eng. People.
Brooke's English Lit. Primer.
Carlyle, Past and Present.
Chaucer, Prologue and Knight's tale.
Taine's History of English Literature.
Sidney's Apology for Poetry.
Lamb's Works and Essays.
Emerson Vol. II.
Longfellow's Trans. of Dante, &c.
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Morris & Skeat's Early Eng. Specimens.
Galbraith & Houghton's Hydrostatics.
" " " Mechanics.
" " " Optics.
Wentworth's Trigonometry.
Brinkley's Astronomy.
Todhunter's Algebra, advanced.
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Jevon's Logic.
Pinto's Republic.
Aristotle's Nicomachean Ethics.
Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding.
Mill's Pol. Economy.
Fawcett's Manual of Pol. Economy.
Lardner's Animal Physics.
Eliot & Storer's Chemistry.
Ganot's Physics.
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Grammar Francaise.
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W. T. H. FENETY, Opp. Officers' Barracks Queen Street.

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NEW GOODS!
1 Case
CORSETS
IN ALL THE NEW MAKES.
1 Case
BUSTLES,
THE LATEST STYLES.
1 Case
Hoop Skirts
WHITE and GREY.
DEVER BROS.
Fredericton, Sept. 4, 1886.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
Teas!
AT ALL PRICES. FOR SALE
—AT—
YERXA & YERXA'S,
TWO DOORS ABOVE
Peoples Bank.
Fredericton, Aug. 25

JUST RECEIVED.
Bath Sponges,
ASSORTED SIZES,
Carriage Sponges,
Assorted Sizes.
Finest Turkey Sponges,
Assorted Sizes.
Slate Sponges,
All Sizes.
OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE.
Davis, Staples & Co.
DRUGGISTS
Corner Queen and York Streets Fredericton
Fredericton, June 9th, 1886.

JULY 14th, 1886.
LIME! LIME!
JUST RECEIVED
100 CASKS EXTRA NO. 1
Green Head Lime
ALSO EXPECTED DAILY ONE CARLOAD OF
SHORTS
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MIDDLINGS.
W. E. Miller & Co.
Feed, Seed and Lime Merchants,
OPPOSITE
PEOPLE'S BANK, QUEEN ST.
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2 BARRELS Coach Painters Russian Lampblack; 1 case Waggon Painters special kinds, ready for use.
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Axes. Axes.
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10 doz. Black Prince;
10 doz. Montreal Axe Co.;
10 " Broad's; 10 doz. Fowler's.
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