QUEENS COUNTY GAZETTE.

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Groceries, Provisions and Meats.

J. E. COWAN,

BOOTS AND SHOES

Full line of best quality of
Flour Oats, Feed and Seeds at Lowest Cash Prices

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods. Bring it along.

95 TO 109 MAIN ST., ST. JOHN.

Newball and Masons English Extract of

LEMONINE AND CIDERENE,

For making Lemonade and Devonshire Cider. Two Tablespoons full make two gallons. Directions on each bottle.

PRICE 30 CENTS EACH.

Entirely free fom Alcohol.

E. G. SCOVIL,

62 UNION STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Agent for Pelee Island Wine, Teas, &c

D. BOYANER,

OPTICIAN,

Eyes Tested and Suitable Spectacles Adjusted.

Glasses can be always duplicated or exchanged by mail, as the vision of every purchaser is registered.

545 MAIN STREET, NORTH END,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

HOTELS.

Hotel Dingee,

MAIN STREET, GAGETOWN, N. B.

The above Hotel is located in close proximity to all public buildings and principal places of business. It is within five minutes walk from the steam boat landing and post office. Spacious Sample Rooms on the premises. Permanent and transcient guests accommodated at reasonable rates. Livery and Boarding Stable in connection. Passengers conveyed to all points in charge of competent drivers.

TERMS MODERATE.

WM. B. DINGEE, - Proprietor.

CAFE ROYAL,

Bank of Montreal Building.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.
DINNER A SPECIALTY.
TERMS MODERATE.

56 Prince William Street,
St. John, N. B.
WM. CLARK, Prop.

Victoria Hotel,

81 to 87 King Street,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Electric Passenger Elevator and all Modern Improvements

W. D. McCormack, - Proprietor

Queen Hotel,

FREDERICTON, - N. B.

J. A. EDWARDS, Prop.

First Class Livery

IN CONNECTION.

RE-FITTED. - RE-FURNISHED.

Queen Hotel,

111 and 113 Princess Street,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

WM. AGATE, - - - PROPRIETOR.
Centrally Situated.
Electric Cars Pass the Door.
Rates $1.50 and $2.00 Per Day.
Special Rates by the Week.

John R. Dunn,

Barrister, Notary, Etc.

GAGETOWN, N. B.

LOOK FOR

H. Freedman's

NEW CLOTHING STORE,

537 MAIN ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.
Phillips Bros. Building.

THIRTY YEARS' PAIN

Ended by the Use of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

No Other Medicine and no Doctor Could Cure Mr. James Fraser of Kidney Disease and Palpitation of the Heart.

PICTOU, N. S., Nov. 21.—No resident of this town is better known than Mr. James Fraser, one of our oldest and most highly esteemed citizens.

Mr. Fraser for thirty years of his life, was a victim to Kidney Disease and Palpitation of the Heart, which prevented him from giving his full time to his business. He estimates that the time he has lost through illness would have been worth thousands of dollars to him, if he could have devoted it to his business. This money was lost to him through illness. And besides this amount he lost hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills, and in medicines.

His disease grew steadily worse, and he concluded that there was no hope for him. Fortunately however, he decided to try Dodd's Kidney Pills, as a final effort.

"As soon as I began to use Dodd's Kidney Pills, I began to mend," Mr. Fraser writes. "Day by day, I improved, until to-day I am cured and feel better, stronger and healthier than I have been for twenty years."

The experience of the past eight years gives absolute and indisputable proof that Dodd's Kidney Pills are a positive and unfailing cure for all Kidney Diseases, including Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Gravel, Stone in the Bladder, all Urinary Complaints, Diseases of Women, Paralysis, and Heart Failure.

No other medicine ever compounded can cure these diseases. Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only known cure.

In cases of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Female Complaints, and Paralysis, etc, the only course open to the sufferer is to use Dodd's Kidney Pills or die. Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure them. No other medicine can.

Oxford Woolen Mills.

The Oxford Woolen Mills, established in 1867, first made half a dozen shades of grey cloth; and some people think even now their samples embrace only these few styles; but if they were to glance through the warerooms, as your correspondent did, they would see hundreds of patterns, embracing the very latest colorings and designs, vieing with the famous Scotch and Irish goods —in fact today the Oxford people are sending their goods into the English market with great success.

There is probably no industry in the Maritime Provinces whose produce reach a larger field than those of the famous Oxford Woolen Mills. Within the past few months the output has been increased about thirty per cent. by the addition of new machinery and up-to-date methods.

The Oxford people are not willing to use poor wool, cheap dyes, or shoddy of any kind. Since the mills started over thirty years ago, never a ounce of shoddy or other adulterated stock has entered into the goods produced by them. The dyes are the most expensive and high class that the market affords. The lattest American, Scotch and German productions in the line of dyes and chemicals being used exclusively, resulting in fast colors, handsome shades and consequent satisfaction to the consumer.

The tailors throughout the provinces and Canada generally are waking up to the fact that they can buy from the Oxford Mills, tweeds that suit their trade and give even better satisfaction at a somewhat less cost than they can buy the imported goods.

The management reports a most satisfactory season's business. They are now working on Fall samples for 1899 and at present executing orders for next spring. Their customers throughout the Dominion may look for something to far surpass all previous efforts in the designs now being produced. Their specialty in summer goods is chiefly plain and fancy homespuns in light weight and colors; and as the leading woolen trade journals indicate that homespuns for next year are to be in very great favor, it will be well for Canadians to look about themselves and appreciate home manufactures to the extent of being strictly up-to-date, by having their tailor secure the Oxford homespuns in the new styles for 1899. It is about time that Canada was waking up to the fact that she has, within her own borders, woolen mill and woolen men capable of coping equally with and perhaps surpassing the very best that the foreigners are able to produce in the line of handsome and durable tweeds.

The Oxford Mills are having an electric light plant installed now for their own special use and other new machinery and improvements are in contemplation.—Truro, N. S., Times-Guardian, Nov. 1st.

Cook's Penetrating Plasters.

Chamberlain Again.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Joseph Chamberlain, who was the guest of the Conservative Club in this city this evening, spoke on colonial matters. He predicted an "immense future" for Rhodesia and Great Britain's other acquisitions in Africa, and warmly defended the government's Chinese policy. Regarding the contention that Great Britian ought to have an agreement with Russia he said: "Experience has taught us that we require a better guarantee than a paper guarantee to secure the policy of an open door. The best security, in my opinion, is the desire of other nations, like Japan, Germany and the United States, to preserve an open door. Japan is becoming an important power with whom our relations throughout have been those of cordial friendship; while with Germany and the United States, our relations, I rejoice to say, are now closer and more cordial than they have been for some time. Germany and the United States are the two great commercial nations whose interests are identical with our own. In what I have said I have not meant a permanent formal treaty of alliance, nor need I say this now but that a speech of mine some months ago gave rise to misinterpretations. Those persons are very premature very much mistaken, who think that Great Britain is in need of an alliance for her own security, or in order that other powers may pull chestnuts out of the fire. I rejoice" he said in conclusion, "at the change which has occurred in the relations between Great Britain and the United States. To us they stand in a relation different from that occupied by any other people. I know a hundred reasons why we should be friends, none why we should be otherwise, and I believe that it has been the true feeling of this country toward the United States for many years. All misunderstandings have been happily removed, and the union of the two English speaking nations would fear no other alliance."

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Mr. Chamberlain's speech last evening does not meet with the unqualified approval bestowed by the press upon the Manchester address. The disappointment felt concerns chiefly his manner in dealing with the Chinese question. All the papers, however, recognize the importance of the speech and notice Mr. Chamberlain's repudiation of his earlier idea of an Anglo-German alliance.

ST. JOHN'S, Nov. 16.—The speech [illegible] Joseph Chamberlain at Manchester [illegible] Tuesday in the course of which he c[illegible] demned the French pol[illegible] Newfoun[illegible] and along the treaty [illegible] satisfaction here. It [illegible] n-suring a speedy settle[illegible] tion. He recently des[illegible] yal commission here to inquire in the whole matter of French treaty rights. The commissioners found the French claims far more exacting than the treaties permitted, and, before leaving, a fortnight ago, to return to England, they expressed their intention of supporting the case of Newfoundland upon every count.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The speech of Joseph Chrmberlain at Manchester has had a disquieting effect upon French official circles, where it had been expected that the evacuation of Fashoda would satisfy Great Britain. Mr. Chamberlain's statements are regarded here as indicating Great Britain's desire to settle all questions pending while she is in a state of preparedness to exert pressure in support of her view.

Defied the Sheriff.

In the month of July last, Sheriff Holden of Sunbury, seized about a million and a half feet of logs, which had been cut on the Oromocto river last winter by W. A. Anderson of St. John and hung up in the spring. It appears Anderson, in his lumbering operations was supplied by Andre Cushing & Co., who held a claim against the season's cut for the sum of $14,000, the amount which they had advanced. Now the men who had been in Mr. Anderson's employ had not been renumerated for their work, and when satisfied that there was no possibility of the drive being out last season, naturally availed themselves of the privileges of the lien law. There were 43 of them in all and their claims aggregated the sum of $2400. They engaged the services of C. E. Duffy and A. R. Slipp, barristers of Fredericton, who in August last, obtained for their clients an order from Judge Wilson, calling upon Cushing & Co., to pay the amount of the liens, and in the meantime had the logs attached by the Sheriff. Cushing & Co. appealed against this order to the supreme court, and last week, the order was set aside, the judge taking the view that the logs had been illegally seized, because they had not reached their destination.

The late rains brought the water up in the Oromocto and tributaries, and caused most of the logs, which had been hung up since spring, to float out into the main river. They were at once taken in charge by men in the employ of Cushing & Co., and brought to the mouth of the river to be rafted. On Saturday, the counsel for the lien holders, learning that the logs had come out, and had in their opinion reached their destination, had a new writ issued at the suit of John McLean, a lien holder, and placed in the hands of Sheriff Holden to serve. The sheriff carried out his part of the program the same day, by attaching the logs and forbidding their removal.

Messrs. Cushing & Co. were at once apprised of this new phrase of the case, and despatched A. W. Baird, barrister of St. John, to the scene. Mr. Baird gave orders to the men to disregard the orders of the sheriff and to go on with their work. The force of men was increased by the addition of Emery Sewell's crew, and no less than six tugs were engaged at one time in picking up stray logs and towing them to the mouth of the river. Mr. Cushing arrived on the scene yesterday morning, and is said to have told those engaged in rafting the logs, that he would stand between them and any trouble which might arise.

The work went merrily on until the middle of the afternoon when everything was completed and the tug Champion being in readiness took the raft in tow and started with it for St. John.

The affair has created considerable excitement in and about Oromocto and is the chief topic for conversation. It is not yet known what action is contemplated by the counsel for the lien holders, but they are certain to make trouble for somebody. Sheriff Holden was in Fredericton Friday seeking legal advice, and though he declined to make any statement, it is hinted that he intends instituting proceeding against Cushing & Co., on his own behalf. One thing is certain, Cushing & Co. now have possession of the logs, and possession is said to be a good sized portion of the law. The friends of the Messrs. Cushing & Co. claim that in view of the lateness of the season, they were justified in pursuing the course they did. They claim that prompt action was necessary to prevent the lumber from becoming frozen in, and lost to everybody. On the other hand the lien holders and their friends say, that the logs could have been removed at once had the owner furnished bonds to the amount of the claims.

A new phrase in the lien case against the Cushing logs has arisen. Before the logs were towed to St. John by the tug Champion, the captain of that vessel was served with a writ of attachment by Sheriff Holden, of Sunbury county. When the raft arrived in St. John, Tap[illegible] Bros., the owners of the tug, declined [illegible] deliver the logs to the Cushings. This [illegible] Tapley & Sons communicated [illegible]s representing the lien [illegible] is understood that the [illegible] n directed to return the [illegible] tody of Sheriff Holden.

[illegible] at bleaching the hair leads to h[illegible] the brain, but there are ma[illegible] k that it is the reverse, and [illegible] tening of the brain leads to blea[illegible] t the hair.

IT'S EASY TO DYE.

Home Dyeing With Diamond Dyes Is Pleasant and Profitable

Beautiful and Brilliant Colors that Will Not Fade—Diamond Dyes Have Special Colors for Cotton and Mixed Goods—How Wise Women Economize in Hard Times—A Ten Cent Package of Diamond Dyes Often Saves Ten Dollars.

In these times of enforced economy it should be a pleasure to any woman to learn how she can save the cost of a new gown for herself or suit for the little one, or how she can make her husband's faded clothing look like new. Diamond Dyes which are prepared especially for home use, will do all this. They are so simple and easy to use that even a child can get bright and lovely colors by following the directions on each package.

There is no need of soiling the hands with Diamond Dyes; just lift and stir the goods with two sticks while in the dye bath, and one will not get any stains or spots.

In coloring dresses, jackets, coats, and all large articles, to get a full and satisfactory color it is absolutely necessary to have a special dye for Cotton and all Mixed Goods, and a different one for all Wool Goods. This is done in Diamond Dyes, and before buying dyes one should know whether the article to be colored is all wool or mixed or union goods, and get the proper dye. Do not buy dyes that claim to color everything with the same package, for their use will result in failure. The Diamond Dyes alone can do your work successfully; they are the only guaranteed dyes.

WANTED—SEVERAL TRUSTWORTHY PERSONS in this state to manage our business in their own and nearby counties. It is mainly office work conducted at home. Salary straight $900 a year and expenses—definite, bonafide, no more, no less salary. Monthly $75. References. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope, Herbert E. Hess, Prest., Dept. M., Chicago.

North End Boot and Shoe Store.

Boots and Shoes

AT COST.

I will sell stock of Shoes at COST during the balance of season, it will be to your advantage to call and see Goods and Prices.

W J FORBES,

COR. MAIN AND KENNEDY STS., NORTH END, ST. JOHN, N. B.

As I wish to sell all stock on hand by January 1st, you can count on GREAT BARGAINS.

W. J. F.

AMERICAN DYE WORKS CO.

Redyers of a dies' Dresses and Gent's Wear.

Works 27 and 29 Elm St. Offce 10 King Square.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

IT HAS MADE A GOOD NAME FOR ITSELF.

UNION BLEND TEA

Has come to stay, and is being used by more people every day. It is put up in pound and half pound lead packets, never sold in bulk.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

Geo. S. deForest & Sons,

Proprietors, St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN MARKET REPORTS.

WHOLESALE.

CORRECTED TO NOV. 9TH.

Beef (Butcher's) per carcass	$0 06	to	$0 08
Beef (Country) per quarter	0 2½	"	0 05
Lamb per carcass per lb.	0 06	"	0 6½
Pork, fresh, per carcass	0 05	"	0 5½
Veal, per lb.	0 05	"	0 05
Sholders, smoked, per lb.	0 08	"	0 09
Hams, " "	0 11	"	0 14
Apples per bbl.	1 00	"	2 25
Butter (in tubs) per lb.	0 11	"	0 15
Butter (in lumps) "	0 12	"	0 16
Butter (creamers) "	0 18	"	0 19
Butter (rolls)	0 16	"	0 18
Fowl, per pair	0 30	"	0 60
Chickens, per pair	0 25	"	0 60
Turkey per lb	0 12	"	0 13
Ducks, per pair	0 40	"	0 60
Geese	0 50	"	0 70
Eggs, per doz	0 13	"	0 15
Cabbage per doz	0 30	"	0 50
Mutton, per lb, carcass	0 03	"	00 5
Potatoes per bbl.	0 65	"	1 00
Squash per lb.	0 0½	"	0 0¾
Radish per doz.	0 15	"	0 20
Turnips per bbl.	0 40	"	0 50
Calf skin, per lb.	0 09	"	0 10
Lamb skins,	0 45	"	0 50
Hides, per lb.	0 07	"	0 7½
Beans per bus. yellow eye.	1 40	"	1 50
Beans per bus. white	105	"	1 15
Carrots per bbl.	0 75	"	0 90
Cheese per lb.	0 8¾	"	0 9¼
Maple sugar per lb,	0 07	"	0 09
Beets per bbl.	0 75	"	0 90
Tomatoes 30 lb box	0 40	"	0 50
Celery per doz.	0 00	"	0 00
" syrup per gal.	0 80	"	1 00
Blue Berries per pail	0 00	"	0 00
Black Duck per pair	0 50	"	0 00
Squash per cwt.	0 80	"	0 90
Corn per doz.	0 00	"	0 00
Currants box	0 00	"	0 00
Peas, green, per bush	0 00	"	0 00

ST. JOHN MARKET FEES.

Beef per quarter, four cents.

Hogs of two hundred pounds or under, five cents, each additional hundred pounds, one cent.

Sheep, lamb, goat or veil, per carcass, each four cents.

Butter in tub, jar, pail or firkin, of ten pounds and under, two cents; every additional ten pounds or division thereof, one cent.

Butter in roles and lard in cakes, for every ten pounds or under two cents.

Tallow for every ten pounds or under, one cent.

Cheese for every ten pounds or under, one cent.

Potatoes per one hundred pounds, two cents.

Turnip per one hundred pounds, one cent.

Oysters in tub or other vessels per gallon, two cents.

Oysters in shell per bushel, two cents.

Turkey each, one cent.

Geese each, one cent.

Pigeons per dozen, one cent.

Partridges, fowl or ducks per pair, one cent.

Flour or meal per one hundred pounds, two cents

Oats per one hundred pounds, two cents.

Peas and beans per one hundred pounds, five cents.

Hams, shoulder, bacon per piece, one cent.

Eggs for every five dozen or under, one cent.

Beets, carrots, parsnips per one hundred pounds, three cents.

Apples per one hundred pounds, fi[illegible] cents.

Plums per one hundred pounds, [illegible] cents.

Cherries per box one-quarter cent.

Cucumbers per dozen, one cent.

Fish smoked per hundred poun[illegible] cent.

[illegible] smoked (i[illegible]), one h[illegible] per dozen.

Sugar maple for ten pounds or under, one cent, each additional ten pounds, one cent.

Socks and mittens per dozen pairs, three cents.

Yarn woolen per pound, one cent.

Corn green per dozen, one half cent

Peas and beans per one hundred pounds, five cents.

Onions per one hundred pounds, three cents.

Cabbage per dozen, four cents.

Berries for five quart pail, one cent.

Berries over five quart and not exceeding ten quart pail, two cents.

Berries, in packages over ten quarts, for any additional ten quarts, two cents.

Moose, caribou and bear per quarter, four cents.

Deer, per quarter, two cents.

Hides, ox or cow, each four cents.

Skins sheep, each two cents.

Skins calf, tanned or untanned, each two cents.

Wool per pound, one cent.

Feathers per pound, one cent.

Salmon, each two cents.

All other articles not enumerated, two cents on each dollar of value.

AXES !

We are prepared to supply the trade or the chopper, with best quality of Axes at from 12 to 15% lower prices than we ever sold before.—Campbell's Polished or Black Hand Hammered, and the Welland Vale Manufacturing Company's Diamond Edge and Victor Axes have given satisfaction to our customers during the past two or three seasons, and considering the great reduction in price, for the same quality, we can plainly see the advantage to you, if a buyer, especially if you are particular as to the value you get for your money.

N. B.—Twelve to Fifteen cents on every dollar paid for Axes.

Always pleased to quote price[illegible]
Yours sincerely,

P. Nase & Son,

Indiantown, - St. John, N. B.

Wm. Hillman,

GOLD AND SILVER PLATE

All kinds of Old Silver Ware rep[illegible] and repaired and made to look as go[illegible] new at reasonable prices. Order[illegible] mail promptly attended to. All kin[illegible] Carriage Irons plated with Gold [illegible] Silver.

NO. 11 GERMAIN STREET.

ST. JOHN, - N.