

THE HERALD
EVERY SATURDAY,
CORNER QUEEN AND REGENT STREETS,
FREDERICTON, NOVEMBER 14, 1891.

THE WINTER PORT.
Our people have not lost the interest in the winter port question which they manifested a few years ago when their neighbors in St. John invited them to cooperate in the citizens of Fredericton to strengthen their hands in what, at the time, was thought to be a critical moment for the maritime provinces of the dominion. The action then taken had the effect of impressing the authorities at Ottawa with the conviction that it would not be safe to disregard the wishes of the people down by the sea and the crisis was passed. But the question looms up this term in a different form. Then the government were proposing openly to ignore the existence of St. John and Halifax. Now it is the steamship companies which withdraw from the Canadian ports for want of sufficient government assistance, and Canadian mails from Europe are to be carried to a United States port and through Uncle Sam's territory in order to reach the dominion. This must be a shock to those sensitive people who last winter cried out so lustily for the old flag and Canada for the Canadians. We are not about to denounce the government at Ottawa because those ocean steamers are withdrawn and New York made the winter port of Canada. It may be that unless the steamship companies are heavily subsidized—very much more heavily than the revenue would sanction—that they cannot be induced to make their port of arrival and departure in Canada during the winter months. Neither are we prepared to say that the companies should be induced by large subsidies to take up a route which otherwise they would not favor; but we do feel that our conservative friends are placed in a very awkward situation.

As Mr. Foster would say the basic principle of conservative policy is the giving of bounties, subsidies and aids of all kinds by means of public taxation to stimulate the growth of enterprises in Canada which would not otherwise flourish. We in the maritime provinces have bled, although perhaps not very freely, and have seen the results reaped in other parts of Canada. Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton have prospered while our cities have declined. Here there was an opportunity for the government to at once exhibit its sense of justice to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and its fidelity to the leading article of its faith. If the party's abounding love for our country had been dispensed in the present phase of the winter port question we fear we are hopelessly blind. We would have supposed the true and only Canadian party would have suffered martyrdom rather than surrender on so vital a point as this. To have descended to offer the common, common place justification, that it would not pay to give Canada independent communication throughout the whole year to the outside world, and that to stimulate ocean traffic to and from Canada, and thereby secure the transit of British mails direct between Canada and England, would mean a tax upon the people of the whole dominion. This must be galling to those friends of bounties and high tariffs. This excuse made for not subsidizing these steamers might be satisfactory to liberals as being in accord with the main principle of their policy but the application of the doctrine which specially hurts the maritime provinces, while adhering to the grand old policy which certainly does not help us, is an injustice that Nova Scotia and New Brunswick do not deserve to suffer at the hands of the party now in power.

THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION.
This is about the only dispute now pending between England and the United States, and as it is one which closely concerns British North American interests, it is well that our readers should understand it. The return to Montreal of Sir William Dawson and Sir George Roden Powell, two of the English appointees upon the joint commission to study and report upon the subject, revives public interest in the question. The Americans claim exclusive fishery rights over an area of a hundred sea miles from the coast of the Behring Sea and base their claim upon the usage of the czar Alexander issued in 1821, in which the Russian emperor asserted exclusive fishery rights for his subjects in that sea. Russia having abandoned all rights in America at the time of the surrender or sale of Alaska, the latter consider themselves as the inheritors of all the privileges and rights claimed by Russia. Great Britain opposes this claim and relies upon modern international law, which she maintains, does not recognize any such extended authority over the sea as that asserted by Russia in 1821, and moreover, it is contended the Russian claim was never treated as valid. International law has long settled the marine league as the limit of territorial jurisdiction over the sea exercisable by any of the powers. That distance was fixed, as it was the outside range of the heaviest ordnance at the time, and has not been since questioned. Exclusive fishery rights are held to be restricted within the same limits, and the British government maintains that the claim, the exclusive right in the seal fisheries of an open sea, such as the Behring sea, is in conflict with well settled principles of international law. That beyond the three mile limit the waters of the ocean are open to the fishery of all nations, and that the United States pretensions are at variance with a clause in the treaty between Russia and Great Britain in 1825, that in no part of the Pacific ocean should the subjects of either country be hindered or obstructed in the prosecution of any nation or fishery. It is scarcely possible that the United States government will succeed in closing this part of the ocean to the Canadian fishermen. If they should it will be a serious blow to an important Canadian interest, as a good deal of Canadian capital and a large number of Canadian vessels are engaged in the seal trade. As the dispute is to be referred to arbitration, there is no danger of any serious international complications arising in connection with the question.

One of the latest proposals in the way of economic reform is that litigation should be made free. We have free education and free churches; free trade is not merely a creed—it is a faith—and why, it is said, should not some politician make the country resound with the battle cry of free law? It is said that a poor man has no chance in litigation with a rich one. The state bears the expense of criminal prosecutions because when a criminal injury is done to an individual, the state suffers. Extend the principle to every form of injury and you are compelled to admit that if the individual suffers the smallest wrong, the community is injured until the injury is redressed. What will the lawyers have to say to this?

GOTHENBURG LICENSING SYSTEM.
The Gothenburg system of licensing the sale of liquors, has now been in full operation in Sweden since 1874, and its results are attracting the attention of temperance reformers in Great Britain. The British consuls and vice consuls in Sweden have been required by the English government to report upon the working of the system and the reports are almost without exception favorable. The Gothenburg system is the managing of the public house traffic, by a limited liability company who derive no profit from the business but who are solely in the interest of the community, and who, after the payment of the interest on invested capital, hand over the entire surplus to the municipal treasury. The municipal council is the local licensing authority and they grant a monopoly to the local licensing company. The immediate effect of this method of managing the business, has been to bring about a marked and steady decrease in the fifteen years of its operation—(1) in the liquor consumption per head; (2) in the number of convictions for drunkenness, and (3) in the number of cases of delirium tremens. In 1880 the revenues, after paying all expenses and six per cent to the shareholders, left a surplus of \$205,000, which passed into the local treasury. A committee of the house of lords in England, after investigating the Gothenburg plan, recommended "that legislative facilities be afforded for the local adoption of the Gothenburg system." Nothing has yet been done in this direction and we presume in this country such a proposal would be bitterly opposed, but our own temperance reformers might learn a profitable lesson from the experience of a country even as remote as Sweden.

Bluff Versus Business.
To the Editor of The Herald:
Sir,—Inasmuch as it has gone broadcast that I blundered in making the check list at the last municipal election, I would politely ask for space to say that our check list was all right. The very fact of the Stanley officials sending back to Miramichi for more check lists that would show up the names of the men who voted, and telling our carrier to forward them within ten days, sounds too ridiculous to repeat. The truth is, that the chairman of Stanley No. 1 was compelled by law to either accept or reject our returns before ten o'clock the next day after the election, and publicly declare two candidates elected. Councillor Fullerton came over here before the election and told his party of making a check list in the above mentioned way, with some more nonsense, about checking down the voters' names on the face of the list when the men were voting; but, our chairman was wiser than to discharge his duty fully, and of course was guided by the law, and let the bluff go; but, the Stanley officials took Mr. Fullerton's view of the matter.

I may also add that our chairman got the form of a check list from our county lawyer (Mr. Black) and it is worth noting that it does not show up the voters' names. So you see, gentlemen, it will be time enough to pick us up after we fall. I would kindly direct councillor Fullerton's attention to Consolidated Statutes, Chap. 99, Section 41, and he will see where we learned to make a check list; and we would, in turn, ask him to tell in public print where we can find the law to bear him out in making a motion at last January session, exempting a ratepayer of Stanley No. 1 from paying any rates or taxes for a period of ten years. As I am under the impression that that motion is not worth the paper on which it is written, in law, and, that the council had just about as much authority to grant it as they have to grant a monopoly in retailing. If the above mentioned ratepayer has a good case, it would be an easy matter for him to ask the proper tribunal to attend to his business, namely, the local legislator. I believe the minutes of the council will bear me out in my statement, that there has been no board of valuers appointed since 1884, and the law, also, very pointedly states there must be a board of valuers appointed every third year. I here appeal to the councillors of York to attend to this matter at the next session. If Mr. Fullerton persist in his bluff games it will operate to our disadvantage on the tax score, for the way the business stands now there is no board of valuers to apply to, if a ratepayer feels aggrieved.

I would be the last man in the parish to speak if I were fairly treated; but, I don't intend to see my work put down, when it is fairly performed, and bluff crowded into effect instead of law.

A Good Investment.
To the Editor of The Herald:
Sir,—Would it not be a good speculation for some one, or say a syndicate, to erect a grist and saw mill for sawing small lumber, planing, etc., somewhere close to government, such as there is not any good site in the present, being obliged to stay out of the grist mill, a large portion of Sunbury, besides what might come in from the Miramichi.

Of course the local mills would still retain their share, and as they get more grain than they can attend to, it would not injure their business to any extent, and if a mill on a large scale was once started it would make business for itself. Just stop and look at that a great convenience it would be to the people having grain to be ground, if a mill was operated in or near the city. A farmer coming to town could bring his oats, wheat or corn as well as his beef, pork and butter, with him at one load, drive direct to the mill, unload his grain, then do his marketing, put up his horses in a good, warm stable, get his dinner, and then drive home and have his grist with him, instead of as at present, being obliged to stay out side of the north end of a lonely grist mill all day in bitter winter weather, waiting for his grist, or else, obliged to go home, probably some thirty miles distant, and call again for his grist.

HARVEY STATION
Its Industries and its People.

So much has been written about this thriving farming locality there remains but little more to say. But the visitor finds many changes that show the progress of Harvey and the determination of the inhabitants to make the most of their surroundings. The station is the most important on the Vancouver-St. John portion of the C.P.R.; it is a tank and coal station and has a general telegraph and express business. The post office handles a large amount of mail, is carefully and efficiently looked after by David Glendinning and is fully up to the requirements of the times. The school, which is classed superior, is ably conducted by G. Chamberlain of Kings Co., with Miss Hetherington as teacher of the primary department. There are some seventy pupils enrolled in both schools. The church is under the spiritual guidance of the Rev. Mr. McLean, well known in Fredericton; "a man he is to all the country dear." He has a strong hold on the affections of his people and Mrs. McLean is all that a pastor's wife should be. The principal store is kept by Mrs. W. E. Smith who, besides doing a large trade at the store, does a very large export trade in farm produce. The hotels are kept by Miss S. Saunders and Daniel Holland. All who have visited either speak in the highest terms of the entertainment provided and the care and attention paid to them and their wants.

All know the village blacksmith. "Week in, week out, from morn till night you can hear his bellows blow, you can see him swing his heavy sledge with measured beat and slow like a sexton ringing the village bell when the evening sun is low." All that Longfellow portrayed in his ideal can be found in the flesh here. Those who have known Michael Donahoe longest are his best friends. It would not do to forget the very efficient blacksmith of the St. Croix Courier, John Taylor. He is one of the foundation posts of the hamlet and has a fine residence and a neat and comfortable public hall. He is no longer the owner of the York woolen mills, but more on this at a future time.

Andrew Coburn, one of the staunch men of the place, has a beautiful farm and is surrounded by the comforts and luxuries of life. Near him reside Marshal and Stephen Robison, sturdy farmers are they; men who made their luxurious farms from the stump and yet hale and hearty can now enjoy the benefits of their labor. Many stout, thrifty olive branches cluster round their tables and no one can blame them for a depletion of the census. S. B. Hunter does a fine general business. He has shipped a large quantity of farm produce this year, and in fact is the largest shipper from this point. All produce, excepting lamb, goes to St. John, there is no chance to get the Boston and Bangor markets now. Free trade is the cry heard on all sides. The shipments this year of oats amount to 8,000 bushels or more than the total produce of last year. But the prices are low and times hard and a change must come.

Just at present there is much excitement in the place over the prospect of rich coal mines being opened up. The enterprise and pluck of D. Glendinning in his endeavors in this line cannot be too highly commended. The bodily infirmities of the people are ministered to by B. N. Keith, M. D. He has made a reputation for skill in his profession that has secured him a large practice, his circles covering a distance of about thirty miles on either side. He has one of the finest residences in the county and is doing well.

Thanksgiving day was observed by a service in the church, which was not as well attended as it would have been had the roads been better. Rev. Mr. Ross of Prince William officiated and a very effective sermon was preached. Miss Maud Glendinning is organist and besides her skill as a player she is a singer of much merit. The church feels grateful to her for the very efficient help which she gives.

Near the church James Coburn keeps store and it is one of the most bustling places imaginable. This is one of the stores where there is almost too much custom, as the proprietor and his help are often times overworked. It is a common occurrence to see the yard full of teams waiting till their owners are done purchasing. James does a good trade and charges fair prices.

The little settlement grange store is doing a good trade. Much produce has been sent away this season and a full stock of goods put in in return. It is efficiently looked after by Amos Little. York woolen mills have changed hands. John Taylor has sold out his title to Moore & Robinson, late of Lawrence, Mass. They are fitting up the mill with the most approved machinery, are adding several machines that have not been used in this mill and are determined to make as good cloth as can be turned out anywhere. The mill site is one of the best in the province and there is a large wool growing and cloth consuming country round.

Alexander Little has his excelsior mill going at full blast. This is a new business in this part of the country and one for which there is a growing market. Poplar wood alone is used and it is forest all round the mill situated with the best species of trees. It has to be peeled and dried for a year before fit for the machines. Two dollars per cord is paid for the rough wood. Half a cord is used per day by the machines, a cord making somewhat more than a ton of the excelsior. Alexander is to be congratulated on the success of his enterprise. If others, like he, did what he looks around them and grasp the opportunities presented, it would not be many years before New Brunswick would be classed as a manufacturing country.

With the United States is the only solution of the present enigma of trade and the only basis on which the old time progress of the settlement can be regained. There is good land in plenty, there are good streams flowing mill sites for any manufacturer, there is quite an amount of lumber yet the young leave the home and the old are apt to follow.

NASHWAAK.
Gathering Them In—A Serious Accident Averted—Accident—Sickness.

The much longed for mild weather has arrived and the turnips are being gathered in lively. What might have been a serious accident happened to John A. Munroe and his span of colts on 7th inst. He was hauling wood down a steep hill which was bridged over by a few sections. The horses became detached from the wheels and the colts unused to holding back, got frightened, one of them jumped over the side of the hill, a distance of six feet. Only the breaking of harness etc., saved the load from coming on top of him. The horses escaped with a few scratches. Mr. Munroe is quite lame from an injury to his knee. A maling is badly needed at that spot.

On the 9th inst., Messrs. Jas. McKilligan and Andrew Dodds were engaged in loading a car with bark. While clearing some of the bark away, one of them slipped and struck Andrew a severe blow on the head, stunning him and inflicting a cut about an inch long. After a few hours he was able to be at work again. We regret to hear that Mrs. Alex. McLean is very ill. Dr. Moore of Stanley is in attendance.

Mrs. J. Angus McBean's youngest son Charlie is also quite ill. He has complained for a long time with pain in his head, being unable to attend school.

HARVEY.
Roots Gathered—Threshing—Oat Buyers in the Land—Typhoid Fever.

The hard frosts and snow storms of three weeks ago have been succeeded by a spell of very fine open weather. The root crops, which were caught in the frost, have all been gathered, seemingly unharmed, and ploughing is going on rapidly. Threshing machines have had a great run this year. The best of one that has run through 15,000 bushels with orders ahead for about ten thousand more. Oats are an extra crop both in quantity and quality—forty, fifty and sixty bushels per acre being of common occurrence. In one instance, eighty-three bushels per acre were produced by weight. There are two or three cases of typhoid fever in Tweedside. Dr. Keith has been attending them and they are recovering rapidly. John Burrell and William, his brother, who have been in the western states for some years, have returned again and bought the Taylor farm, J. W. Taylor having bought out W. Atchison, who intends moving westward next spring.

QUEENSBURY.
Diphtheria—Concert—The Harvest—Promises Broken.

Wm. Moore and wife, as well as most of the members of his family, are down with diphtheria. Peter Moore's is also down with it. A Sabbath school concert and thanksgiving service was held on Sunday evening at the F. C. Baptist church, Prince William. Quite a number attended, from here. All were loud in their praise of the decorations and success of the affair. John Redwood was one of the speakers. Miss Mary Sykes, daughter of Rev. Mr. Sykes, Keswick Ridge, had charge of the affair.

These Burden and family left last week for Lowell, Mass., where they will reside in future. Monday, all the farmers were busy getting out turnips, carrots and potatoes. It is now thought that the harvest will be completed this fall. Geo. W. Slipp was surprised a few days since to find his turnip field invaded by his neighbors, who had come to help him without invitation. He got out his team and in short order hauled 16 loads of the roots that afternoon. He had altogether 640 barrels. Geo. Hagerman and wife are here on a visit from Houlton. They left Bear Island about a year ago. There are quite a number of vacant farms in this district. Many look forward to the advent of free trade. Annexation is spoken of, but any other commercial change would be received with more relief.

There are very hard feelings regarding the action of certain politicians respecting the promised railway. The people will be grinding long and deep is heard on all sides. The people are awaiting the fact that they have been duped.

UPPER KESWICK.
A Budget of Interesting News from this Section.

We are having very fine weather lately. It appears more like the first of autumn than the end of the last. Roads are fine and the young folks are taking the good of them. The lumbermen are getting away to the woods; some of our young men are going with heavy hearts, leaving their best girl behind to do a little flirting during their absence. Quite a number are getting married in our neighborhood this fall, and plenty room for more.

W. H. Lawrence is doing a large business, with good result, and a prospect of increase. He is having a large trade inasmuch that it requires an assistant clerk. He is dealing in firewood, spruce, hemlock, and pine lumber and hemlock bark, and is shipping large quantities of bark to Boston. Recently he has been making some improvements at Carleton station on the C.P.R., the siding has been removed and extended to make it more convenient for his traffic, which is no small amount. Mr. Lawrence has leased a piece of land from Albean Burt, which adds much to the small portion of land owned by the C.P.R., and lastly, has erected a platform between the two tracks for his own convenience, which improves the place very much. Our American friends are doing quite a business in the last works. We want a few more enterprising men from the States, who are not afraid to put out a few dollars in a little business. We hope for better times in the future, so that our young men in the country will not have to leave their own birthplace to earn a little money to pay their taxes with. They are getting very sharp delinquents. I expect there will be trouble soon. The Kennebec Mutual insurance agent has been in our midst, insuring quite a number. I think it is a good company; any one that would wish to get insured in this company will do well to call at W.

SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES.
25, 50 and 75 cts. PER PAIR.
No More Fancy Prices.

I have just received 500 pairs of Spectacles and Eyeglasses, which I will sell from 25 to 75 cts. per pair and guarantee a perfect fit in every case. These are not cheap, shoddy goods, such as are sold by peddlers, but a good reliable article.

STANLEY.
Robinson's Lecture—Sudden Death—Sickness—Matrimonial—Revival.

The weather is moderating, and the frost is coming out of the ground. Farmers are in hopes of getting some more fall ploughing done, which operation was interrupted by the unusually early frost. Professor Robinson gave a lecture in the Stanley hall on Monday evening on "Dairy Farming." He handled his subject very ably, showing the farmers that their farms are being deteriorated by selling their natural products, and recommended as a remedy more stock raising; which fact is beginning to be appreciated by our more intelligent farmers. We believe that an effort will at once be made towards starting a cheese factory here. The wife of John Yates, Williamsburg, and very kindly on the old mill. She leaves a husband and five small children to mourn their loss. Mrs. Wm. Scott has been to Baribogue to consult Father Morrissey. The wife of G. R. Merrill, clerk in the Grange store, is slowly recovering from a serious and protracted illness. Frederick Dorcas and Miss Lina Ward, of Williamsburg, have agreed to share each other's joys and sorrows. We wish the young couple a long and happy life. Rev. W. R. Carpenter is holding revival meetings at Cross Creek and Williamsburg. Eight persons have recently been baptized by him.

NEW MARYLAND.
Hallowe'en—School Inspection—Visitors and Other News.

Hallowe'en passed over very quietly, being celebrated only by the small boys who accomplished nothing excepting the removal of a number of gates. While removing one in particular, the owner caught them in the act and so great was their flight that they hurried each to his respective home sadder and wiser boy. Mr. Bridges, school inspector, visited the school in district No. 2, on the 10th inst., and reports that the school has made very favorable progress since his last visit. F. R. Webb and the Smith brothers took their departure for the Maine lumber woods one day last week. John Phillips is making preparations for Uncle Sam's territory. Wm. Moore's team are on the threshing machine doing work in Doak settlement.

A number of young ladies from this and the adjoining settlement are talking of going to Marysville to try the cotton mill this winter. Miss Lottie Morgan is making very favorable reports of the same, having made a short visit to the place. Nehemiah Smith lost a very valuable beaver last week. John Wood has returned from the far west on a short visit to his old home. Wm. Turvey, who has been working the place here owned by Z. R. Everett, of Fredericton, is about to move over the Onneto lake on a farm owned by Mr. Morris.

A GREAT MAGAZINE.
The Century's Program in 1892—A New "Life of Columbus"—Articles for Farmers, etc.

That great American periodical, the Century, is going to outdo its own unrivaled record in its program for 1892, and as many of its new features begin with the November number, new readers should commence with that issue. In this number are the opening chapters of "The Naushka," a novel by Rudyard Kipling, the famous author of Plain Tales from the Hills, written in collaboration with an American writer, Wolcott Balestier. It is the story of a young man and a young woman from a booming town in Colorado, who go to India, he in search of a wonderful jeweled necklace called the Naushka (from which the story takes its name) and she as a physician to women. The novel describes their remarkable adventures at the court of an Indian maharajah. Besides this, the Century will print three other novels during the year, and a great number of short stories by the best American story-writers.

The well known humorist Edgar W. Nye (Bill Nye) is to write a series of amusing sketches which he calls his autobiographies; the first one of which, The Autobiography of a Justice of the Peace, is in November. This number also contains a valuable and suggestive article on the Food Supply of the Future, which every farmer should read, to be followed by a number of others of great practical value to farmers, treating especially of the relations of the government to the farmer, what it is doing and what it should do. This series will include contributions from officers of the department of agriculture, and other well known men will discuss The Farmer's Discontent, Co-operation, etc.

A celebrated Spanish writer is to furnish a Life of Columbus, which will be brilliantly illustrated, and the publishers of the Century have arranged with the managers of the World's fair to print articles on the buildings, etc. One of the novels to appear in 1892 is A Story of New York Life by the author of The Angelomaniacs, and the magazine will contain a great deal about the metropolis during the year—among other things a series of illustrated articles on The Jews in New York. In November is an illustrated description of The Players' Club, founded by Edwin Booth, and one of the features of the splendidly illustrated Christmas (December) number is an article on The Bowery. To get the Century send the yearly subscription price (\$4) to The Century Co., Union Square, New York, N. Y.

WATER FAMINE FEARED.
New York, Nov. 10.—This city is threatened with a water famine. A light rain fell during the night, but five inches of rain is needed to again fill the reservoirs. The drought has extended over the greater part of the country. The big mills on the Chuctanunda at Amsterdam, N. Y., are preparing to shut down. Their water supply is expected to last not more than forty-eight hours. It will throw several thousand people out of employment on the verge of winter, and great hardship to all classes will be the consequence. The people at Nashville Tenn. are crying for water. The inhabitants on the outskirts of the city are in a pitiable state. "Water, water; oh, God give us water," shouted two hundred women who huddled around a small spring in West Nashville. Nothing like it has ever been experienced in the south before.

Seasonable Goods.
Blankets, Comfortables, Flannelettes, Swansdowns, At Lowest Prices.

JOHN J. WEDDALL'S.
Nov. 13th,
New Brunswick Foundry and Machine Shop.

GEO. H. DAVIS,
Druggist and Seedsman
CORNER QUEEN AND REGENT STS.
FREDERICTON.
TO ARRIVE.
500 BBLs.

SUGAR.
1000 SACKS.
COARSE SALT.
JUST STORED.
2 CARS.
BEANS.
Prime and hand picked.

A. F. RANDOLPH & SONS,
W. E. SEERY,
Merchant Tailor,
Has Just Received a splendid new stock of
CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,
COMPRISING
Spring Overcoating, Suitings, and Trouserings,

W. E. SEERY,
Which he is prepared to MAKE UP in the
LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES
AT MODERATE PRICES.
W. E. SEERY,
WILMOTS AVE.

S. L. MORRISON,
Dealer in
FLOUR, MEAL, TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, TOBACCOS, CANNED GOODS
AND
General Groceries.

QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON, N. B.

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QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON, N. B.

JOHN HASLIN.
ON SATURDAY, 8TH OF AUGUST,
Will Hold their Usual
REMNANT SALE.
ADMISSION FREE.
DOORS OPEN AT 5.

DEVER BROS.
Only For a nice Whisk. Better ones with Plush handles 20 cts. Feather Dusters 50, 75, and \$1.00. Bedroom Sets, Parlour Suites, And a Splendid Assortment of Hanging Lamps.
LEMONT & SONS.