

jackets. Here was a bill of these articles entered at \$105—the old duty at 17½ per cent. would be \$18.36; the present duty is 17½ cts. on 320 lbs. of weight, \$24, and 20 per cent. or \$45, an increase of 150 per cent. Compare this with the duty on a of better quality, a good sample of worsted coating. Here is an invoice:

Duty value \$523, at 20 per cent.....	\$104 60
Weight 212 lbs., at 7½ cts.....	15 90
	\$120 50
Old tariff on same.....	91 50

Increase.....\$ 29 00

or 37½ per cent, or just one fourth of the increase on the reapers of the working men. [Cheers.] Another article much worn by working men is Oxford Shirting. Here is a case valued at \$196, on which the duty is 15 per cent., \$29.40, and 2 cents per yard, \$48.02, or in all, \$68.32. The old duty was \$34.30; so that Mr. Tilley has almost doubled the duty on this article; to speak more accurately, increased it by 99½ per cent. And yet this is a class of goods not made in Canada at all. [Cheers.] Who then spoke the truth in 1878, Mr. Boyd, who was after wards "readjusted" into the Senate, or the Libera's, who predicted an increase of taxation? If the position held by that gentleman depended on the votes of his fellow citizens, he would not dare to come forward and defend his course or deny that taxation had been increased. We have duties on flour and coal, on corn meal and on corn, and the duty on the meal is 41 cts. per barrel, and so ingeniously framed that it snuffed out one infant industry, that of the late Mr. Moffitt. Sir Charles Tupper, in the House of Commons in 1874, denounced an increase in the tariff from 15 to 17½ per cent. as entering wedge of protection, yet now he upholds a rate of taxation almost double that; a precious specimen of political consistency. [Cheers.] Now our lumber interests are in danger of being seriously crippled by the excess of taxation. It is estimated that the additional cost of getting out every 1,000 sup. feet of lumber, by reason of the tariff, is 60 cents, without saying anything of the additional cost on the blankets and clothing of the men, so that the tariff costs New Brunswick for lumber alone \$3,000,000 annually, and this is an industry in which we have to compete in the open markets of the world. [Cheers.]

Thus it is with Sir Leonard, and thus it is with the other Tory orators; they speak without regard to truth, to suit the different localities in which they deliver themselves. There is nothing like the truth."

Sir Leonard has made a great palaver concerning his alleged new industries since the inauguration of the N. P., but he has failed to point out a single instance in which his much vaunted policy has encouraged any enterprise in the interests of the people. When called to book he points to the enlargement of Parks' cotton factory in St. John, and endeavors to cheer up his depressed constituents with future prospects, but like Robert Montgomery's poetry his utterances are all sham. The N. P. has benefitted the Messrs Parks personally. It has enabled them to place 40 additional cents on each cotton warp, and for this the people have to suffer to that extent. The large number of hands employed in the establishment is kept constantly before the public, but there are many establishments in St. John that do not employ one half the number of hands the Messrs Parks do, but pay just double the amount in wages that the cotton men are credited with paying, and these establishments are in no way benefitted by the N. P.

The N. P. is but a delusion and a burden to the Maritime Provinces, and the people will tolerate it no longer, at least so far as its oppression on the poor is concerned, the Tory orators' opinions to the contrary notwithstanding.

Query—How and when did the Hon. J. J. Fraser become so independent that he does not need any Roman Catholic votes? He stated at Kingsclear that he did not want any Catholic votes.

Mr. Mitchell is likely to be returned by acclamation for Northumberland. He has declared himself independent of Sir Leonard Tilley and is strongly opposed to the Tilley tariff, characterizing it as ruinous to New Brunswick. The Advocate in its recent oracular utterances must have read the signs the wrong way.

THE TORIES' RUM SHOP

We regret that it is our duty to-day to call the attention of our citizens to one of the most immoral and illegal electioneering expedients adopted since the days of the Confederation campaign. We refer to the open bar in full blast in the Tory club rooms, and directly over the rooms of the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the Reform Club's head-quarters. In calling attention to we do we are not actuated by any political motives, nor have we been advised by any political party, but when we see a place immediately over rooms consecrated by zealous and sincere temperance workers to a noble cause—one of the first great causes for the good of humanity—converted into a saloon, some of the principal proprietors of which have been Temperance platform orators, and some of them having sat side by side with the writer in old York Division, we would certainly be negligent in our duty if we did not appeal to this temperance community to frown down by personal exertion and aid of the law, the illegal and detestable experiment of these few self-constituted Tory leaders. The fact that refreshment rooms had been opened in the Stone Barracks has been known for upwards of a week, but not many of our citizens were aware until within the past few days that rum was being sold there for votes. This has of course been denied by the Tories, and we believe that some of the employees of the establishment have authorized a public denial of the rumor that liquor was to be had in the Reform Club rooms. That so-called denial may be correct enough; no person, to our knowledge, stated that rum was to be had in the Reform Club rooms; they say that the rum and cigars were to be had in the Tory Club rooms over the Reform Club rooms, and this we challenge the Tories to deny; we throw out the challenge on the word of those who have been told it was there; we challenge it on the word of those who have seen it there; we challenge it on the appearance of some country men who have gone into the rooms apparently quite sober and who, upwards of an hour afterwards, left in a beastly state of intoxication with a cigar in their mouths; and we challenge it on the word of those excited Tories who said, and who prided themselves, that it was there. This being so then, is it any wonder that our citizens should complain and complain so loudly; is it any wonder that a feeling of uneasiness and alarm has been created in many quarters, for fear that the demon will again take possession of many that have since the late Reform movement been beyond the reach of its clutches. Our citizens, however, need not imagine that mere complaints will remove the cause of their uneasiness in this case. Firm and decided action must be taken to prevent at once the illegal abuse of morality and law. In a case like this, so glaring, so contrary to the law of the people, is it not a very grave state of affairs to find the Police Magistrate of this city, and his sub., among the leading spirits in this outrage of decency. Is it not calculated to encourage the opening of other sheebans in all quarters of this temperance community. What say our lawful citizens to such a decided violation of their rights? What say the noble christian women now that have labored under this encouraging motto "If God be for us who can be against us?" And what say they to such an unlawful use of their building? What say our former liquor sellers who, when the Canada Temperance Act was first declared in force, closed down their bar rooms and confined themselves to some legitimate business? The feeling of indignation that prevails must soon shape into something of a serious nature. But law and justice will rule.

Just now it will not be considered at all out of place to briefly contrast the character of Mr. Fisher's canvass with that of Mr. Fraser and his friends. Honorable in every respect Mr. Fisher pursues his course. No pecuniary or intemperate inducements are thrown out by him. He asks for election merely on his claims and on party principles, and if these are not sufficient to elect him he is prepared and willing to suffer defeat. But, in the other case it is election by fair means or by foul. The Tories, however, will find that they have greatly misjudged the temper of this county.

We have much pleasure to-day in calling the attention of our country readers to one of the largest clothing establishments in the Province, that of Messrs. T. W. Smith & Son, Queen Street, Fredericton. Filled with a desire to meet a great want in this section of the country, the Messrs. Smith some years ago established a clothing, tailoring and hat and cap establishment, and by well-directed enterprise, and fair dealing reaped the reward they so justly merit. On their shelves are found ready-made clothing of every description and to suit every class, hats and caps of the latest styles, boots and shoes in all their grades. In fact a gentleman can be fitted out in their establishment from head to foot, and the beauty of it is at a comparatively trifling cost. The clothing department is in charge of Mr. John Gunn, a thorough workman, in whose hands and to whose taste, any description of work can be entrusted. Here there are kept busily engaged two crew of workmen, a regular hive. Considering the dreadful effects of the N. P. on their business the Messrs. Smith are to be congratulated on the wonderful success of their enterprise. Any one visiting the city would do well to call and see the establishment.

Cheap Goods for the People Just Received.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER DRY GOODS!

BARGAINS IN

Dress Goods, newest colors. Very Cheap Prints, latest styles. Splendid value in Grey and White Cottons. New Hats, New Flowers, New Feathers. Hats Trimm'd to Order while you wait. Hosiery, Gloves, Lace Ties, Cheap Cloths and Tweeds.

TAPESTRY AND HEMP

CARPETS AT A BARGAIN.

Ready-Made Clothing, Coats, Pants and Vests. Beautiful Goods at unheard-of low prices. 12 cases Felt and Straw Hats—the right place for Hats of all kinds.

12,000 Pieces ROOM PAPER.

ALL PRICES.

Trunks, Valises, Satchells. Best value in town. Remember the Store, Corner Queen Street and Wilmot's Alley.

SIMON NEALIS.

Everybody coming to Fredericton should visit the new

5 & 10 CENT STORE.

Thousands of Useful and Fancy Articles required by everybody, and usually costing from 10 to 30 cents can be bought for 5 and 10 cents each at the New 5 and 10 Cent Store, Queen St., Fredericton.

Opp. Stone Barracks

MARCH 20th, 1882.

NEW GOODS

SPRING AND SUMMER

An A 1 Assortment of Spring and Summer

TWEEDS.

JOB LOT OF

Ready-Made Clothing.

LARGE STOCK OF

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Line of Boots & Shoes

COMPETITION DEFIED.

First-Class Fit Every Time or No Trade.

Thomas W. Smith & Son, Merchant Tailors, Opp. Normal School, Fredericton.



GOLDEN FLEECE.

NEW FALL GOODS.

87 Packages now Opened

Consisting in Part of

White and Grey Blankets, Camp Blanketing, Grey and White Flannels, Ladies' Mantles, Ladies' Mantle Cloths,

A Very Large Stock all Colors and Qualities—Ladies' Furs, Linen Goods, (in Table, Damasks, Napkins and Towels,) Berlin Goods (in Clouds, Jackets, &c.), Mourning Goods, French Merinoes, Jachmeres, Coburgs and Laces, Large Stock of Wineceys (Good Value), Colored Dress Goods.

3 Bushel Grain Bags and a General Assortment.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. PRICES MODERATE.

JOHN McDONALD

New Dry Goods Store,

WILMOT'S BLOCK.

JOHN McDONALD

CALL and Examine my Large and Well-Assorted Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS which will be SOLD LOW FOR CASH. The balance of my Stock of MANTLES, MANTLE CLOTHS, FURS, WOOL GOODS, &c., I will sell at Prices which cannot fail to suit the Closest Buyers.

JOHN McDONALD.

ALABASTINE,

A NATURAL MATERIAL FOR FINISHING WALLS, CEILINGS, ROUGH PLASTER, NEW SMOOTH SAND FINISH, A SOILED HARD FINISH, PAINTED WALLS, WOOD CEILINGS, WALL PAPER, ROUGH BOARDS, BRICK, CANVAS, Etc.

SUPERIOR TO KALSOMINE.

Ready For Use by Adding Hot water.

CAN BE USED BY ANY ONE.

Any Housekeeper can Apply it without the aid of Skilled Labor.

ALABASTINE IS A VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

IT constitutes a permanent finish for Walls, assimilating with the plaster, AND WILL NOT RUB OFF. It does not deteriorate by age; in this respect it is unlike all other preparations of a similar character. ALABASTINE is a disinfectant, and renders apartments healthful. Cracks in the walls can be filled by mixing the ALABASTINE thick, which cannot be done with Kalsomine.

Five pounds of ALABASTINE will cover 50 square yards, or 450 square feet, two coats.

Just received direct from New York, sixteen cases of the above, comprising THIRTEEN DIFFERENT SHADES, for Wholesale and Retail by

JAMES S. NEILL.

Garden Rakes, Hoes, &c

Just received from Oshawa, Ontario.

40 doz. Field and Garden Hoes, 6 " Spading Forks, 20 " Manure Forks, 4 " Shovel Handles, 6 " Manure Fork Handles, 6 " Garden Lines, and almost any thing that a Garden may require in my line.

JAMES S. NEILL.

AGENTS WANTED

FOR THE

City and Country.

PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT AND GOOD PAY. APPLY AT

The "Williams" SEWING MACHINE OFFICE,

QUEEN ST. FREDERICTON, N. B.