

"Something more potent than that," answered the Jester; for when would repentance or prayers make Gush do a courtesy, or fasting or vigils persuade him to lend you a mule? I throw you might as well have told his favorite black bear of his vigils or penance, and wouldst have gotten as civil an answer.

"Go to," said the Pilgrim, "thou art but a Saxon fool."

"Thou sayest well," said the Jester; "had I been born a Norman, as I think thou art, I would have had luck on a w side, and been next door to a wise man."

At this moment Gurth appeared on the opposite side of the most with the mules. The travellers crossed the ditch upon a draw-bridge of only two planks breadth, the narrowness was matched with the straightness of the postern, and with a little jockey in the exterior pallede, which gave access to the forest. No sooner had they reached the mules, than the Jew, with hasty and trembling hands, secured behind the saddle a small bag of blue buckram, which he took from under his cloak, containing, as he muttered, "only a change of raiment—only a change of raiment." Then getting upon the animal with more alacrity and haste than could have been expected from his years, he lost no time in so disposing of the skirts of his gaberaine as to conceal completely from observation the burden which he had thus deposited on crupper.

The Pilgrim mounted with more deliberation, reaching, as he departed, his hand to Gurth, who kissed it with the utmost possible veneration. The Pilgrim then stood gazing at the exterior pallede, which were lost under the boughs of the forest path, when he was disturbed from his reverie by the voice of Wamba.

"Knowest thou," said the Jester, "my good friend, Gurth, that thou art strangely courteous and most unwontedly pious on this summer morning? I would I were a black Prior or a barefooted Friar, to avail myself of thy unwonted zeal and courtesy—certainly, I would make more out of it than a kiss of the hand."

"Thou art no fool thus far, Wamba," answered Gurth, "though thou arguest from appearances, and the wisest of us can do no more. But it is time to look after my charge."

So saying he turned back to the mansion attended by the Jester.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
Tri-Weekly Star.

SPACE.	LENGTH OF TIME.	RATES.
1 Column.	One Year.	\$100
Half do.	"	50
Quarter do.	"	25
4 inches.	"	12
A Card.	"	6

Of the above spaces, half the amount set opposite for six months, one fourth the amount for three months. Special arrangements for terms shorter than three months.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.
Single insertion not more than one inch, 50 cents; subsequent insertions (each for same space) 25 cents.

Advertisements will be charged for the time of insertion if not ordered to be suspended in writing.

Advertising rates (outside the transient advertisements) payable every three months.

Special rates for solid advertisements.

Orders for the discontinuation of advertising contracts, after the time agreed upon, must be received at the office.

Subscribers who do not receive their papers promptly and regularly will please send in word to the office.

WEEKLY STAR.
The advertising rates in the WEEKLY STAR are the same as those of the TRI-WEEKLY STAR.

THE TRI-WEEKLY STAR.
IS PUBLISHED
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from the Office, corner of Queen and Regent Streets.

Terms: \$2.50 per annum, payable in advance.
Address "STAR," Fredericton.

The Star.
J. E. COLLINGS, Editor.

FREDERICTON, NOVEMBER 29, 1879.
THE LANDS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

A REPORTER of the Halifax Herald called upon Messrs. Cowan & Bigger of the Agricultural Delegation. The interviewer is worthy of reproduction and we clip the following from it:

Reporter—What parts of this country have you visited?

Mr. Cowan—We have been through Quebec and Ontario, up the lakes to Duluth, thence to Manitoba; then back through Dakota and Minnesota, through New York by rail; from there we came to St. John, and to-day we came over to Digby and up through the Annapolis Valley.

Reporter—What is your opinion of Manitoba, as compared with Minnesota and Dakota?

Mr. C.—There is no comparison to be made between Manitoba and the North-West and the two States you mention. Manitoba is capable of growing heavier crops, and likely to stand longer cropping, than either of the States mentioned.

Reporter—Why?

Mr. C.—Because the soil is so much richer and deeper in Manitoba, in Minnesota the soil is light, and is likely to stand repeated cropping, and the same condition obtains in Dakota.

Reporter—If you were to settle here, where would you go?

Mr. C.—I would sooner give \$100 a year for Manitoba land than have Minnesota land as a gift, as far as the practical results of farming each were concerned.

Reporter—What do you think of Canada as a whole?

Mr. Cowan—It certainly is a free country, and offers advantages to Englishmen far superior to the United States, and the emigration from Europe will tend this way in the spring rather than to the States.

The report of this delegation is waited for in England with much interest by the farmers. Earl Beaconsfield himself has the matter at heart, and we may be sure he will not be slow to counsel emigration to Canada in preference to the United States when he learns from the mouth of an English delegation

that our Canadian lands are equal to if not superior, for grain raising, to any within American limits.

Time was when we thought the stories of the lands of the North-West only the vapourings of the itinerant lecturer; but the pushing policy of the present Government has dispelled the haze of uncertainty which hung over this region. Within two years from now a line of railroad will have been constructed from Winnipeg to Fort Ellice, on the Assiniboine. This will open up fertile lands where almost fabulous crops may be raised. A line of railway is already completed from St. Boniface, opposite Winnipeg, to the boundary, near Emerson, here connecting with the American system of railways through Minnesota to St. Paul and Duluth. A branch railway is also half built between St. Boniface and Thander Bay, which road will connect with the main Canadian line.

Lord Elphinstone, an English nobleman, became so taken with the region, that he purchased, recently, a farm at Riding Mountain, Little Saskatchewan, containing 12,000 acres. There is a great future for the North-West, and great fame for the Government whose policy has created that future.

OUR COUSINS ON THE OTHER SIDE.

We do think that it would not lessen our estimation of our American cousins, did they, when they travel down East, have a little more regard for the amenities of life. We had occasion to travel on the cars the other day for a short distance. We met the western train at the Fredericton Junction, and had a ticket for our destination, which we thought gave us the same rights and privileges as all others.

We found, however, when we entered the car, that the seats were all occupied. There was a troupe of minstrels on board called the "Gaiety Club," that had been performing in St. John, the evening before. The ladies and gentlemen of the company occupied the whole car, it requiring apparently four seats to hold two of them. We were at first inclined to think it was a private conveyance for these parties, but on further enquiry, we ascertained, that we were on the regular train, for the accommodation of the public, and where all had equal rights.

It would not be fair, perhaps, to take those whom we found there as an index of American chivalry and etiquette. They may have been of those who live only to gratify their own animal instincts.

One thing impressed itself on our mind, and it is this: that their modesty is far in advance of our simplicity. But however depraved the age may be, we require and expect the proprietors must teach the gay that they can't be so at our expense.

We do think it ought to be the conductor's duty to see that way passengers on our railroads have rights and privileges as well as those who come from the hub of creation. Should the same scene occur again, we shall feel compelled, in consideration of our own rights, to appeal to the conductor, and should he not be competent to redress our grievances, we shall consult the manager or superintendent. Our convictions are that we must protect ourselves; indeed this is the foundation of the National Policy. Our desire is to be civil, and not only civil but generous to all we meet. We are not disposed however to allow the outside world to come to the conclusion that we are either to be despised or trodden upon, because we are forbearing and patient. Ours is the Golden Rule; we want others to do to us as we should do to others.

HAVE WE BECOME EFFETE.
We saw the other day a number of rugged looking foreigners on the train going westward and on enquiring who they were, learnt they were Danes going to establish themselves in New Denmark. Our first impulse was to say, Welcome all who come, we have thousands of spare acres for you, where if you are energetic there is a bright future for you. Provided the class of settlers that go out on our lands are of the proper kind, courageous and persevering, we care not whether they are foreign or native. We hope the Danes, therefore, will in time improve, though at present they appear behind the others.

But we offer no objection to any, because they are foreigners. We are all foreigners for that matter—we came yesterday, you came to-day, and some one else will come to-morrow. It is only a question of time. The only people who have a right to consider themselves natives are the Indians, and yet they now are strangers in their own country. While we were thus musing, we asked ourselves, Why is it that our own young men are every day going west, while others are coming to take possession of the land which they might have and enjoy. The only solution we can find is, that the rising generation of the country will not farm—they will do almost anything else. Of all the young people who have grown up in our midst, during the last thirty years, we know of scarce one that has turned his attention to this means of an honest and honorable subsistence. Are they too effeminate to bear the labor of the field? We think not. There are many young men whom we know who, did they roll up their sleeves, take their axe in hand and go straight into the woods, could, after a few years exertion, live out for themselves an independent existence.

The great trouble with our young

people is they have been nursed in the lap of ease; our boys must all be lawyers, doctors or merchants; our girls must be school maids, telegraph operators or professionals of some kind. The ordinary occupations of domestic life are beneath their intelligence and dignity.

Looking at these things in all their mood and tense, it is better perhaps that there should be an amalgamation—new blood infused into the system. The heterogeneous mass of which the nations of Europe is composed, may be, and perhaps is, the very source of their vitality and life. Were we inclined to agree with Darwin in anything, it would be in this, that the evolution of selection must result in good.

D. G. SMITH AS A "CARD" DISTRIBUTING MEDIUM.

Mr. D. G. SMITH, the Editor of Mr. Snowball's paper, pays an unconscious tribute to the Surveyor General when he says: "It was only Mr. Smith who wrote for him (the S. General), the election card which he said he could not get around in his peculiar circumstances." Poor Mr. Smith was, evidently, fool enough to allow the Surveyor General to use him as a card distributing medium, but those who look upon Mr. Smith in worst aspects, could scarce believe him fool enough to tell the public through his paper that the Surveyor General had used him in such a capacity. We are reminded of the Jew Shylock who whines about the way Antonio used him on the Rialto, when he spurned him as a cur and used him as he would a puppy. He took his Jewish revenge, but was holst with the petard he had prepared for his high-minded enemy. Let Mr. D. G. Smith take warning.

But the most disingenuous part of the paragraph from which we clip the above humiliating extract is where the writer tries to stir up an illfeeling between Hon. Robert Young and the Surveyor General. He tried a few days ago to sow discord between the latter gentleman and Mr. Costigan, but failed in that as he must miserably fail in his present attempt; and all his lowly conceived schemes must fall him; for the tact of a fool, though mixed with the malice of a demon can effect naught unless it be confusion and disaster on the head of its author.

"HE WHO IS WITHOUT SIN, &c."

MR. JOHN'S SPEECH at the Ottawa Banquet has taken the Grits against the grain. The St. John Telegraph, which is "everything by starts and nothing long," says things of Sir John which is shameful for a pious man like the Telegraph's editor. Mr. Elder knows the story that Sir John was intoxicated at the Quebec Banquet is a vile slander, yet he repeats it; and more than that, insinuates Sir John was in a similar condition at the Ottawa Banquet. Mr. Elder is extremely sensitive to remark on his own shortcomings, and the newspaper points to them is set down as "unscrupulous" by the Telegraph. If Sir John have any faults, why has not Mr. Elder mercy on Sir John? Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones.

A Dark Picture.
[Oriental.]

A writer in a French newspaper gives a dark picture of the manner in which Russia is going to work to pacify the Caucasus. He states that all attempts to organize the country having failed, it has been decided to depopulate it, and orders have been given for the inhabitants to be driven from their hamlets and villages and transported to some other climate. The mode of operation, he says, is simple: "During the darkness of night a Cossack regiment surrounds a village, and, when morning breaks, all the inhabitants, without exception, are disarmed, clothed in the gray, convict dress and marched away thousands of miles—some to the frozen shores of Archangel, others to Siberia. The idea of peopling the immense tracts of Asia with Russia with Caucasians has haunted several ill-regulated minds at St. Petersburg, but these mountaineers of the south soon become homesick and die in the melancholy 'backwards.' In the sixteenth century there were 8,000,000 inhabitants in Siberia, and now there are only 4,000,000, although there is an influx of 120,000 convicts every year. After attending to the sanguinary scenes enacted during the Turkish war, the writer says that 2,000 Caucasians have just been transported, and that what remains of the population will speedily follow."

"PLENTITUDE" is how the scholar of the *Hz. Herald* writes *plentitude* in his leader of Thursday.

Suicide of the Scorpion.
THE DEADLY POISON,
[Times.]

Doubts having been expressed at various times, even by learned naturalists as to the reality of the suicide, or self destruction of the scorpion by means of its own poison, and these doubts having been again started by Mr. R. F. Hutchinson of Peshawar, as the result of his own observations, I think, writes Mr. Allen Thompson to *Nature*, it may be useful to give an articulate account of the phenomenon as it has been related to me by an eye-witness, which removes all possible doubt as to its occurrence in certain circumstances. While residing many years ago during the summer months at the baths of Lucca, in Italy, in a somewhat damp locality, my informant, together with the rest of the family, was much annoyed by the frequent intrusion of small black scorpions into the house, and their being secreted among the bed-clothes, in shoes, and in other articles of dress. It thus became necessary to be constantly on the watch for these troublesome creatures, and to take means for their removal and destruction. Having been informed by natives of the place that the scorpion would destroy itself if exposed to sudden light, my informant and her friends soon became adept in catching the scorpions and disposing of them in the manner suggested. This consisted in confining the animal under an inverted drinking glass or tumbler, below which a card was inserted when the capture was made, and then, waiting till dark, suddenly bringing the light of a candle to the glass in which the animal was confined. No sooner was this done than the scorpion invariably showed signs of great excitement, running round and round the interior of the tumbler with reckless velocity for a number of times. This state having lasted for a minute or more, the animal suddenly became quiet, and turning its tail or the hinder parts of its body over its back, brought its recurved sting down upon the middle of the head, and piercing it forcibly, in a few seconds became quite motionless, and, in fact, quite dead. This observation was repeated very frequently; in truth, it was adopted as the best plan of getting rid of the animals, and the young people were in the habit of handling the scorpions with impunity immediately after they were so killed, and of preserving many of them as curiosities.

The Chinese Literature.
[Celestial Empire.]

The education which qualifies a Chinaman of to-day is in all its greater bearings precisely that of say a thousand years ago. There are the twenty short chapters, containing almost all that is authentically known of the life and teachings of Confucius; there are the works of Mencius in seven sections, compiled in much the same manner as the preceding, with a view to set before the world the sententious utterances of these great ethical teachers of antiquity, and further, there are two abstruse philosophical treatises, which, with the above-mentioned more lengthy works, go to make up that portion of Chinese literature known as the Four Books. When these have been learned by heart, the student proceeds to commit to memory, in like manner, as much as possible of what we vulgarly call the Five Classics, consisting of the Book of History, which deals with a period extending from something like B. C. 2900 to B. C. 700; of the Book of Changes, in which a system of philosophy is based upon the permutations of a given number of unmeaning symbols; of the "Book of Poetry," which may be said to correspond in many ways with our psalms of David; of the "Book of Rites," in which official etiquette and court ceremonial are treated with an impracticable minuteness; and lastly of "Spring and Autumn," an historical work from the pen of Confucius himself, recording the chief events of the Sage's native State for about three centuries previous to his own time. These are the works which candidates at the public examinations are supposed to have at their finger ends, though sometimes they only have them up their sleeves in the more tangible form of a diamond edition. At any rate the success or failure of a candidate is made to depend upon the ability he displays in elucidating themes taken from the volumes, and the skill with which he can throw off a copy of verses, correctly rhymed and accented, and teeming with elegant and appropriate allusions to the past.

It will readily be conceived that, in view of the nature of the test before him, the candidate does not confine himself to a mere parrot knowledge of the texts upon which he will be examined. He pores over some other tome of commentary and other exegetical aid, comparing the conclusions of the scholars who flourished at various literary epochs, and interprets the difficult passages, each more or less in accordance with the spirit of the times in which he lives. He reads volume after volume of the ponderous histories of *Sze-Ma-Ts'u*, and lingers over favorite poets and essay writers in the hope of attracting to himself something of the inspiration which secured them success and carried them on to fame. The knowledge that is really useful is invariably gained afterward. The Chinese official begins life with a stock in trade which would better fit him for a pedagogue; the intimate acquaintance with men and their motives, which so often distinguishes the statesman in his later years, is picked up in the arena of public business, and not derived from books. His mind is doubtless qualified to receive a specific receipt of practical knowledge of real life, by the course upon which he has been trained; but as an offset to this, he imbues, with his learning, an aptitude of fixed and immutable principles, and a firm belief of the superiority of the past over the present, both of which cling about him and encumber him through the whole of his official career.

IT WILL BE FOR SALE
in future on the
STEAMBOATS, on the
TRAINS, on the streets
in St. John,
and in the news stands both in
Fredericton and St. John.

The staff of correspondents is large, and represents all the important parts of the Province.

THE WEEKLY STAR
will contain
TWENTY-FIVE COLUMNS
of reading matter, including
FIRST CLASS CUTTINGS,
SELECT STORIES, PROVINCIAL AND GENERAL
CORRESPONDENCE,
LEADING POLITICAL NEWS
Gossiping and Local News

MARBLE WORKS!
DOTHIAM C. ORPWOOD,
Importer of MARBLE and manufacturer of
Monuments, Tables, Headstones, Centres
Tables, Mantels, Church Fonts, &c.
FRONTWORKS and GRANITE WORK executed in all its branches on the most reasonable terms.
All orders promptly attended to.
Near County Court House, Queen Street
Fredericton, N. B.
Nov. 18, 1879.—w. 6 mos.

NOTICE.
THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and Mr. JOHN HURLEY, under the name of J. H. ORPWOOD, has been dissolved.
Fredericton, Nov. 18, 1879.—Jas w. 1 tri-w.

JAMES D. HANLON,
Cabinet Making and Undertaking,
Furniture of all kinds made and repaired with neatness and despatch.
I have in Stock a lot of Hand Made Wood Seat Chairs, very low for CASH.
UNDERTAKING ORDERS
From town or country promptly attended to at all hours.
King Street, Fredericton N. B., between Carleton and Regent Streets.
nov 4, 1879.—5mos.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR
POST-PAID TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Office of Weekly and Tri-Weekly
Cor. Queen and Regent Streets
(upstairs), Fredericton, N. B.

THE STAR

Tri-Weekly
and Weekly.

TRI-WEEKLY STAR
contains from seven to eight columns of

ORIGINAL MATTER
and some of the

BEST CUTTINGS
from the leading newspapers.

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CONTEMPLATED CHANGE

IN BUSINESS!

Absolute and Final Sale!

The subscriber has decided to make a change in his Business and in order to accomplish that object he has commenced a Clearance Sale of

HIS WHOLE STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
and will continue the same until the whole stock of

Woollens, Silks, Velvets,
Dress Goods, Cottons, Shawls,
Jackets, Furs, Millinery, &c.,
IS DISPOSED OF. ALSO,

Ready-Made Clothing, Heavy
Usters, Reefers, Pants, Vests, &c.,
People who want Cheap Goods will do well to call and examine.

CUSTOM TAILORING!
This department is thoroughly stocked with cloths of the very best quality and will receive special care and attention.

A Perfect Fitting Garment is made here at ones.
NO GOODS CHARGED AT REDUCED PRICES.
Catalogues of Bazar Glove Fitting Patterns free on application.

P. McPEAKE,
Fredericton, November 6, 1879.

RICHARDS' RAILWAY TICKET AGENCY
ext Door above People's Bank, Fredericton.
Through Tickets
Now issued to all points West, over any of the Great Lines of Railway; also to any point on the Intercolonial N. E. R. Representing—
Intercolonial, St. John and Maine Eastern, Maine Central, Boston and Albany, Fitchburg, Hoosac Tunnel, Canada Southern, Lake Shore and Michigan Central, Great Western, and numerous other first-class Roads. Tickets to over five thousand different points West.
Always on the counter for free distribution, Railway Maps, Time Tables, &c.
JOHN RICHARDS.
Oct. 26, 1879.

ATTENTION!
ATTENTION!!
To the People of the City of Fredericton and the Public generally.
The subscriber has just received his
FALL STOCK!
And thanking his numerous customers for their patronage during the past, begs leave to request a continuance of the same during the frosty future, and to assure them that as ever, no pains will be spared to make this establishment head and shoulders above its fellows and to produce a good honest suit of clothes or pair thereof at prices to suit the times. ON HAND—
A large and choice assortment of the
CELEBRATED EDINBURGH RUBBER COATS.
Absolutely unrivalled for durability. Also, a splendid lot of
OVERCOATINGS,
BLACK DIAGONALS, ETC.,
IRISH FRIEZE,
ENGLISH and SCOTCH TWEEDS,
Lastly we would respectfully solicit the attention of our patrons to our stock of
GERMAN CLOTHES, VENETIANS,
Black and Broad Superfine West of England, and Gent's Furnishing Goods, without doubt the finest lot in the city.
JAS. B. HOWIE,
CUSTOM TAILOR,
MARBLE HALL, FREDERICTON,
Oct. 7, 1879.—3 mos.

NOTICE.
NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.
THE subscriber begs to announce, and hereby does announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has changed his place of business to King St., a few doors above P. McGinnis Carriage Shop, where as heretofore, he has been directing his attention to business solely, and by good workmanship to merit a share of the public patronage to the lasting benefit of all mankind.
JAMES WELSH,
Oct. 18.—5mos.

NOTICE.
The undersigned may still be found at his Old Stand on Queen Street. Many years of experience in the tailoring business in this city enables us to guarantee perfect satisfaction in every respect to all who may lend their support. Our stock of clothes suitable for
OVERCOATINGS and SUITINGS
is the best in Fredericton. Just received,
FALL and WINTER GOODS,
ENGLISH, SCOTCH
and **CANADIAN TWEEDS,**
THOS. STANGER,
Queen Street, opp. Officer's Quarters.

NOTICE.
TO DELINQUENTS.—All accounts standing for over six months will be placed in Attorneys hand for collection.
Oct. 21, 1879.—ly

ONE TON OF WOOL
Wanted at the Establishment of
T. G. O'CONNOR,
November 1, 1879.—tf.

NOTICE.
The undersigned has just received
FROM NACKAWICK,
A large consignment of ready-made
LUMBER,
—CONSISTING OF—
SHINGLES, CLAPBOARDS,
PINE BOARDS, PINE PLANK,
SCANTLING,
HEMLOCK BOARDS,
CEDAR POSTS,
—ALSO—
Ash Plank and Ash Boards,
The above are all well seasoned and will be exchanged For Cash at
NACKAWICK PRICES,
Respectfully,
D. LUCY,
Fredericton, Oct. 7, 1879.—6 mos.

IMPERIAL HALL.
Old and Reliable Tailoring Establishment.
Our Motto—Good Work for Living Profits.

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A large consignment of ready-made
LUMBER,
—CONSISTING OF—
SHINGLES, CLAPBOARDS,
PINE BOARDS, PINE PLANK,
SCANTLING,
HEMLOCK BOARDS,
CEDAR POSTS,
—ALSO—
Ash Plank and Ash Boards,
The above are all well seasoned and will be exchanged For Cash at
NACKAWICK PRICES,
Respectfully,
D. LUCY,
Fredericton, Oct. 7, 1879.—6 mos.

IMPERIAL HALL.
Old and Reliable Tailoring Establishment.
Our Motto—Good Work for Living Profits.

The undersigned may still be found at his Old Stand on Queen Street. Many years of experience in the tailoring business in this city enables us to guarantee perfect satisfaction in every respect to all who may lend their support. Our stock of clothes suitable for
OVERCOATINGS and SUITINGS
is the best in Fredericton. Just received,
FALL and WINTER GOODS,
ENGLISH, SCOTCH
and **CANADIAN TWEEDS,**
THOS. STANGER,
Queen Street, opp. Officer's Quarters.

NOTICE.
TO DELINQUENTS.—All accounts standing for over six months will be placed in Attorneys hand for collection.
Oct. 21, 1879.—ly