

FACTS, FACTS, FACTS, INDISPUTABLE.

Everybody knows who have tried, and those who have not, should call at once and be convinced that we sell "better goods" for "less money" than any house in this vicinity.

We have enlarged our premises by taking in the store lately occupied by Mr. AKERLY, York Street, making connection with both buildings by an entrance or passage, so that one can enter by Queen Street and pass through to York Street. By so doing giving us the largest and most commodious

CLOTHING —AND— BOOT AND SHOE establishment in the city.

There never was a time when it was more to your interest to buy

CLOTHING, Custom and Ready-Made, HATS, CAPS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Trunks, Portmanteaux, Valises,
Men's Boots and Shoes,
at our store than now. We have an immense stock of elegant and serviceable

Fall and Winter Goods,
purchased from all the leading American, British, and Canadian manufacturers.

We call special attention to our
**OVERCOATINGS,
ULSTERS, OVERCOATS,
REEFERS.**

Give the boys a chance on

BOY'S ULSTERS —AND— OVERCOATS,

which we offer at prices which are simply unapproachably low. Don't take our word for it, but come and see

T. W. Smith & Son

York and Queen Streets,
Fredericton, Sept. 30, 1882

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., November 22, 1882.

Discontinuance of Cuts.

It has been remarked that Winnipeg or Manitoba are rather impatient of the authority of the Dominion, that they have little sympathy with the people of the other Provinces, and that their connection with them is but lightly. The air of independence sweeps over the vast prairie and interstices with a sense of their own importance to the dwellers in the fast rising towns and cities, and the inhabitants of the quickly growing settlements. If that is true it would not be very difficult to the spirit of rebellion among them. At the present time dwellers in Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, West Lynn Nelson, or (or were ten or twelve days ago) in a frame of mind that might be called rebellious. But it cannot be said with truth, that they have been, out of mere impatience of Dominion authority and pride of independence, excited to protest against the acts of the Dominion Government, to agitate for an appeal to the Imperial Government to protect them in what they consider their constitutional rights, and even threaten to petition to be admitted into the American Union. The question which has brought about the political crisis in the Northwest is one of great importance. Is it competent, and if so, is it judicious for the Dominion Government to disallow railway acts passed by its local legislatures. Sir John McDonald has disallowed the acts of the Manitoba Legislature, and the Manitoba Railway Company passed in 1881, and the General Railway Act of last session. They have been disallowed because they contravene the settled policy of the Dominion, in as much as they are contrary to the clause in the charter of the Canada Pacific Railway restricting for a term of twenty years the construction of lines of railway, south of the C. P. Railway. It is allowed that the first act passed directly and the other two indirectly, contravene that clause. Was the object of the Dominion Government in view of so great importance as to justify them in inserting that "monopoly" clause in the charter? Those who think that it was inserted solely in the interest of the Syndicate, of course maintain that they were not. But those who are not hostile to the Government and Syndicate will agree with them. The object that the government and their supporters had in view, was important; they wished to maintain that it was for the interest of the Dominion as a whole, that the railway should be constructed along the route as specifically possible, from a point in Ontario to British Columbia; for, to stop short of the construction of Prairie section, and leave it without connection with the east and west would have given the whole traffic of the northwest to American rail lines with the United States, and the Dominion would have lost the money to be made by the P. R. line to its entire length, and to prevent the construction of a line which would have interfered with that object. Can the competence of the Dominion Parliament to insert that restricting clause be disputed? It is true that it appears to infringe upon one of the rights given by the constitution to the local legislatures. For was it not competent to the legislature of Manitoba to pass acts for the construction of lines strictly within the confines of the Province? So it bound them to respect the restriction placed upon it by the general government? Is this a case where restrictive right must give to the general? We should say that it undoubtedly was, if it could be shown that the restricting monopoly clause in the contract was absolutely necessary to insure the building of the P. R. line to its entire length.

The Manitoba House has been dissolved and Premier Macdonald will make an appeal to the people, who will not support him if he sides with the Dominion Government.

Jay Gould and Western Union.

The man who best represents the power which wields America monopolistic capital, the modern Mida who creates millions of stock by manipulation, whose name, broadly pronounced, is a synonym for the precious metal—Jay Gould—the millionaire among men of fortune, who has by his grasp all the telegraphic lines, and many of the railways, of this continent, and by such control to lay his heavy hand on the business of the United States, and, as to be felt in the Dominion. He has lately met with two checks. He attempted his old game with the Mutual Union Telegraph Company, of endeavoring to grasp in his hands the greater part of its stock, and to force, by the power he would thus wield, consolidation with the Western Union. But, the manager of the Mutual Union was too astute for him. Mr. Moore set himself to work, and manoeuvred among the stockholders, that, he succeeded in getting the major part of the stock in the hands of three trustees, who have the sole power of voting for a term of five years, that, checking, at least for that time, the great Gould. Then, again, the superior court of New York has refused to uphold him. It will be remembered that in January, 1881, he succeeded in consolidating the American Union and the Atlantic and Pacific Companies with the Western Union; that by that scheme he doubled the stock of the Western Union, increasing it from \$40,000,000 to \$80,000,000; that he used \$15,000,000 of the watered stock to buy up the Western Union, and \$65,000,000 to wipe out the other companies; and that he distributed the remainder of this new stock, \$15,000,000, among the existing shareholders of the Western Union, or in other words, he, by the aid of his money, effected a present of forty million. The judges decided that there was no legal impediment to the consolidation of the three companies, that the property of the other two companies, and to pay for it by an issue of new stock for the purpose, but to effect this there was no need, and no legal sanction for dilution of its stock, while the distribution of the issue in excess among its own shareholders was in absolute violation of the law. Though rebuffed, Jay Gould is not routed, he will carry his case to the Court of appeals. But the *N. Y. Herald* says that the decision caused a marked decline in Western Union stock, and will prove damaging in its financial effect to the company.

The Toronto Mail, which draws from the

fourteen sources of information, emphatically denies the statement put forth by the opposition press that the Parliament would meet about the middle of January. "It will open at or about the usual date in February," there is no urgency for an earlier session, though many of the members might find it convenient. The prospects show a short time ago, that the session would be rather dull, but the crisis in Manitoba, will give the opposition an opportunity to review and denounce the railway policy of the government, which they will not be slow to avail themselves of. The government will not be shaken by the thunders of debate, which will roll innocently away.

Remember \$1 will secure the MARTINE

FARMER for one year, and also a copy of Dr. Kendall's celebrated book on the "Horse and his Diseases."

Wholesale and Retail.

F. B. EDGECOMBE,

Queen St., Fredericton,

Branch Store: St. Mary's Ferry

Fredericton, Sept. 13, 1882

The Cause of the Present Excessive

Discontinuation.

The Montreal Herald, in an article on "Banking and Commerce" outlines the argument current in commercial circles that in some branches trade has been extending too rapidly, and the enormous expansion of credit, loans and discounts, is brought in as proof. The movement of the import trade, though regarded by many as much overdone, it argues, is not at all unfavorable. It argues from the amount of imports to Montreal, where in 1881, 532 per cent of the gross revenue from customs was paid in, and shows that, in 1873-4, they handled in Montreal more in value by over \$4,000,000 than in 1881-2, or \$44,754,103 in the first named year, against \$40,400,707 in the last. Yet in 1873-4 the total loans, by the banks' returns, were \$118,010,633, while in 1881-2 they were \$177,771,000, or a difference of nearly \$60,000,000. There is nothing, however, noticeable on the surface of things to prove that any marked inflation is due to these merchants and business is entirely confined to the importation of manufactured goods, or partially manufactured goods. The figures prove no such case, and as so large a quantity of the heavy articles included in our list are for public works, the excess of general imports even less than at first appears, because for the ordinary business of the country the demands upon them have not been so great.

Importing them, has not caused the excessive

lines of discounts, (over \$60,000,000), which have been provided for by increased bank deposits and circulation.

There is but one cause to be assigned, and that is in the extension of our manufactures, which have reached a point far in excess of the local demand.

The question which has brought about the political crisis in the Northwest is one of great importance. Is it competent, and if so, is it judicious for the Dominion Government to disallow railway acts passed by its local legislatures.

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It is allowed that the first act passed directly and the other two indirectly, contravene that clause. Was the object of the Dominion Government in view of so great importance as to justify them in inserting that "monopoly" clause in the charter?

Those who think that it was inserted solely in the interest of the Syndicate, of course maintain that they were not. But those who are not hostile to the Government and Syndicate will agree with them.

The object that the government and their supporters had in view, was important; they wished to maintain that it was for the interest of the Dominion as a whole, that the railway should be constructed along the route as specifically possible, from a point in Ontario to British Columbia; for, to stop short of the construction of Prairie section, and leave it without connection with the east and west would have given the whole traffic of the northwest to American rail lines with the United States, and the Dominion would have lost the money to be made by the P. R. line to its entire length, and to prevent the construction of a line which would have interfered with that object.

Can the competence of the Dominion Parliament to insert that restricting clause be disputed? It is true that it appears to infringe upon one of the rights given by the constitution to the local legislatures. For was it not competent to the legislature of Manitoba to pass acts for the construction of lines strictly within the confines of the Province? So it bound them to respect the restriction placed upon it by the general government? Is this a case where restrictive right must give to the general? We should say that it undoubtedly was, if it could be shown that the restricting monopoly clause in the contract was absolutely necessary to insure the building of the P. R. line to its entire length.

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Wholesale and Retail.

F. B. EDGECOMBE,

Queen St., Fredericton,

Branch Store: St. Mary's Ferry

Fredericton, Sept. 13, 1882

Picturque Canada.

We have received parts 11-12 of this really fine work, and they fully carry out the promise of its opening numbers. They illustrate that part of Canada, which is now attracting the world's attention, the Northwest. Through these places families in name only to those who have never travelled, become realities. Turning over their pages is like voyaging by swift, yet easy and delightful stages. They are launched on the swift current of the Niagara stream, catch glimpses of picturesque camping grounds, round them Cape in bluish water, and see them Cape rising, grand and vast, like a lion couchant with clouds circling around his head and McKays mountain and Pis Island; they cross the waters of Lake Superior, glittering in the golden light cast on them by the rising sun; they show the camp on lovely islands, and are launched on the virgin Prairies, the billowing sea of meadow lands. They catch their first glimpse of the fast rising city of Winnipeg from St. Boniface Ferry landing (like a view of Fredericton from Gibson) and the scene opens on the magnificent broad Main Street, in broad sun light and hidden by the bewildering swirl of a blizzard. After a glance at the illustration "old Fort Garry" becomes a definite conception. They are introduced into the interior of a settler's cabin, and are taken to view a Prairie Homestead, and the harvest at night. The most notable whole page illustrations are "Sunrise on Lake Superior," "Thunder Cape," "Kakabeka Falls," "Lake of the woods," "Winnipeg" and there are numerous fine vignettes. Art Publishing Company, Toronto.

Lovers of English poetry are proud of

Tennyson's fame, and they must mourn over his late aberrations. "Have the freshness and force of his mind waned, has the bloom of his genius departed?" they may ask. They groaned over that upthill performance, "The Charge of the Heavy Brigade," and indignantly they were patriotically thrilled by his national song, "Halls of the world." The drama "Queen Mary," "Harold," "The Falcon," showed progressive decadence until he has reached a depth beyond which he cannot well go by his pastoral drama, "The Promise of May," lately produced in the Globe theatre, London. It is hard to see the author of *An Memoriam* industriously engaged in writing himself down, "the immortal poet," acting the part of an unsuccessful playwright. The drama has been by the critics pronounced a dismal failure. An incident happened at its representation which may excite a short lived interest in it. The Marquis of Queensbury was so deeply affected to hear the principles of modern free thought enunciated by one of the characters, that he rose in his seat, and protested and created an uproar. "What makes him conduct the more extraordinary, is that the principles he denounced as a public censor he holds as a private individual. Londoners will be curious to hear the sentiments that harrowed the heroic soul of the Marquis, and may for a short time flock to the Globe.

It is no uncommon thing for us to circulate in the city from seven hundred to a thousand copies of the *Capital* each evening of the week. The *Weekly Capital* now goes to hundreds of homes in the Counties of York, Sunbury and Carleton, and its circulation is steadily increasing.

Our contemporary must count largely on the gullibility of the public, if it supposes for a moment that such exaggerations are believed. In the face of such pretended propriety, why then does it indulge in a column of childish whims for more advertisement than it can possibly need? So great, does the proprietor himself almost nearly one half its columns to advertise his own business, while more than one "dead head" advertisement occupies other portions of its space. Let the *Capital* speak for itself alone, when it signs over the "graveyard" appearance of its advertising columns of the *Capital* to the public for the splendid patronage we enjoy, a patronage that takes our space to the utmost, and compels us to refuse advertisements continually. The public knows where to advertise to get the worth of their money. For the *Capital* we decline entirely the *Capital's* meowing article.

The conduct of the Jury at the Lees' trial has excited the marvel, and unfavorable comment of journals outside the Province. They have said that if the jury system was on its trial a few cases like that would go to condemn it utterly. It certainly gives a point, "a modern instance," to those who are arguing that the system is a failure.

The *North American Review* for December commends attention not least by the estimate of its contributors that by the value and timeliness of its table of contents. First, we have "The New Year's Resolutions of American Women," regarded from three distinct points of view: Dr. Dio Lewis considers the question whether the modification of prevailing ideas of feminine attire, especially by the practice of tight lacing; Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, whether the influence of social environment; and Dr. James Reid Chadwick sets forth the effects of education, climate and food, and finally discusses the question whether the modification produced in the European human type by transfer to America lessens the fertility of the race.

Prof. Fisher, of Yale College, in defining the cause of "The Decline of Clerical Authority" holds, by means of a discussion of the status of the church and minister only as a part or function of the church, and that the decline of the church is the result of the decline of the church.

Whether to draw off attention from internal dangers, and stave off revolution, or to attempt to bring on war. The reports of secret preparations and movements of troops are persistent, and statements come from Pesth, and St. Petersburg, which strengthen them. On the 16th inst., the committee on the Foreign Office Budget, presented a report, and expressed convictions that an Austro-Russian war was, sooner or later, inevitable. A speech made by Herr Plevier, a prominent member of Reichstag, and evidently well informed regarding the relations between the two countries which was a long exhortation to the government to avoid anything calculated to bring on war, created a great sensation. And, on the same day, the Russian government issued a notification warning the newspapers against making any reference to the construction of military railways, and the movement of troops towards Russo-Austrian frontier. Yet it is hardly credible that Russia, not recovered from the financial exhaustion of the war with Turkey will engage in a conflict with two military Colossi, like Austria and Germany, for war with the first named empire, means, also, at some time, war with the latter. If the reports are true, it will show that there was method in the seeming madness of the deceased Schoboloff, who preached a Slavonic crusade against the hated German peoples, for the antagonism of the races will be the propelling course of the war, whatever pretext, as disagreement over the question of control of the mouth of the Danube, or complaint of Austrian military in Bosnia and elsewhere in the Balkan Peninsula, may be put forward.

SKINNY MEN.

"Well! Health Renewer" restores health and vigor over Dyspepsia, Impotency, Sexual Debility. \$1

ITS CERTAINTY—To cure Dyspepsia and Biliousness is not speculation, but is proved with letters from persons of high respectability constantly coming in. Zorrea is an absolute cure.

CURRENT COIN.

The MARITIME FARMER only \$1.00 a year.

At Winnipeg the river was frozen over on the 11th and they were good sailing.

Remember \$1 will secure the MARTINE FARMER for one year, and also a copy of Dr. Kendall's celebrated book on the "Horse and his Diseases."

Wholesale and Retail.

F. B. EDGECOMBE,

Queen St., Fredericton,

Branch Store: St. Mary's Ferry

Fredericton, Sept. 13, 1882

THE USE OF FALSE HAIR by ladies is

the most disagreeable pretence, for not only is it impossible to trace its origin, but also the natural hair is constantly changing while the dead hair retains its color. By the use of Cassell's Hair Restorer, on the contrary, the color of the hair is restored natural and always beautiful glossy and a venerable crown of glory, every lady should use it, and to gentlemen as well hair is growing this, it is a necessity. Sold at 50 cents per bottle.

Sir Stafford Northcote, the leader of "Her Majesty's Opposition" in the House of Commons, is to be successful in that important position. Under no circumstances is he ever willing to "hit below the belt" or to take an unfair advantage of a political opponent. His cordiality towards the Opposition is a source of comfort to him, of worrying the Government, nor can we see that the best interests of the Conservative party are promoted by the practice of "biting Gladstone," indulged in by the hot-heads of the party. His well-known delicacy in conducting party warfare has gained for him the sobriquet of "The Grand Old Woman."

One of the finest things done in the battle of Tel-el-Kebir was the plucky conduct of a battery of artillery. An enemy's battery of six guns had been playing upon the advance when three squadrons of cavalry were ordered to charge and take it. The cavalry could not get through the trenches, when one of the field batteries came up, and, by hook or crook, got across. They got in rear of the enemy, unharmed, came into action, and fired six rounds of one shot at forty yards distance, and the enemy's battery was silenced. The cavalry could not get through the trenches, when one of the field batteries came up, and, by hook or crook, got across. They got in rear of the enemy, unharmed, came into action, and fired six rounds of one shot at forty yards distance, and the enemy's battery was silenced.

The rumour is revived that Mr. Gladstone intends to resign at any time, probably at the close of the present parliamentary session. Lord Dufferin is looked upon as a likely successor. It is admitted that he is one of the most popular men in the United Kingdom to-day, and his diplomacy at Constantinople is declared to have largely contributed to the recent success in Egypt. His Lordship would probably be able to unite the Whig and Radical sections of the party, which are at present at variance, and the Liberal party would undoubtedly gain strength under his leadership. Lord Dufferin stands, intellectually, head and shoulders above any member of the present Administration, Mr. Gladstone excepted.

The common expression, "I feel so drugged," "My food don't digest," "I do not feel fit for anything," which we so often hear during the Spring and early Summer months, is a sure sign of indigestion, and the majority of people require at that season especially a reliable medicine, that will strengthen the system, stimulate the circulation of the blood, and "tone up" the debilitated constitution. Harrison's Quinine Wine and Tonic, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, taken according to directions, produce buoyancy of spirits, vigor of mind, and give lasting strength to the whole system. Beware of imitations. See that you get "Harrison's," the original and genuine. For sale at all druggists and general dealers in Canada.

All officers who have been certified to have received wounds in action in Egypt, which have occasioned the loss of an eye or a limb, or the use of a limb, or have received bodily injury equivalent or nearly equivalent to the loss of a limb, are, it is stated, to receive a gratuity in money of one year's full pay of the appointment held by them at the time they were wounded. At the expiration of twelve months the officers will appear before a board of medical officers, when reports will be made as to whether the pensions should be renewed or made permanent. From the expiration of one year the pensions to officers will be calculated according to the following rates: Major-General, £400; Major, £300; Colonel, £300; Major-General, £400; Major, £300; Colonel, £300; Major-General, £400; Major, £300; Colonel, £300.

Private Innes, a reserve man belonging to the Royal Irish Brigade attached to the Gordon Highlanders, bayoneted seven men, during the charge of Tel-el-Kebir, and was afterwards attacked by three Egyptian officers. A bullet was sent through his right arm, and passed out of his neck, but he succeeded in bayoneting two. Before he killed the third another bullet struck him almost in the same place, opening the first wound and following a similar direction. While lying on the ground he was fired at again by an Arab, but was rescued by two men of the British Service corps, with only a slight additional injury to one of his fingers. He suffered from lockjaw for three days, and how he recovered is marvellous. It is thought that he will receive a distinguished conduct medal.—*London Telegraph*.

The after dinner speaking at the Mansion House on the occasion of the banquet given to the Trinity House officials last week was really very comic. The Lord Mayor, with much commendable gallantry, had placed Lady Charles Bessborough on his right hand, and next to her was her husband, who was unquestionably one of the heroes of the late war. Lord Charles got no chance to open his mouth. Lord Northbrook, looking like Pitt Rivers, stammered through his dull repetitions; Sir John Lubbock looked bored and yawning until courtesy was exhausted, and he was put down by clamour; and Admiral Colclough stood up and then sat down again, and whispered thanks for the toast of the evening.

He had never told his love, his acquaintance had been a very short one, and when suddenly he had placed her arms around his neck and kissed him, he was so much surprised that he was naturally startled.

"Sir," she said, "this is insufferable. I am a poor girl, and you are a nobleman. I beg you, pardon me." "No, I can never forgive you, never. You have forfeited my friendship. You must leave me at once and forever." Vainly he pleaded; she was obstinate. So glaring an offence could not be forgiven. He was so much surprised that he was naturally startled.

"I was recently told by an English lady a romantic and melancholy story relating to the death of the Prince Imperial. She said that her husband had been passionately in love with a young English girl of surpassing beauty, the daughter of a London merchant. The girl was returned, but the girl was as virtuous as she was fair, and the Emperor greatly feared that her son would to what he threatened, namely, bestow his love on this low-born maiden. When his mother remonstrated with him, he turned upon her with some harsh words respecting the merits of his own wife, and the Emperor in rank between himself and his father. And so the Emperor planned for him that fatal night when he was shot. Among the articles taken from the poor boy's dead body were a few letters, and a picture of a man in a military uniform, which he had loved. The extent of wine making in California attains visitors from the East. At the vineyards of San Gabriel, the largest of the State, 600,000 gallons of wine and 100,000 of brandy will be made from this year's crop of grapes. The unskilled labor employed in the vineyards is Chinese, but the experts are mostly from the wine districts of France and Germany, though Americans learn the processes readily. The grapes are stemmed and squeezed by machinery. The juice runs into vats, where it ferments sufficiently, and is pumped into great butts, which are sealed. It stands until it is clarified by whites of egg, isinglass, or gelatine, after which it is filtered through charcoal, and drawn into casks for shipment. As to the profits of grape culture, it is calculated that the vines will bear in the third year after the cuttings are set out, give a profit in the fourth, and in the fifth yield enough to pay all expenses, including the cost of the land. There are seven wine-producing districts in California, and the total vintage this year is 12,000,000 gallons. Some of this will be distilled for brandy, and some drunk at home, but the bulk will be sent eastward, to be sold under foreign labels.

John J. Weddall. DEVER BROS.

NEW GOODS! 3 CASES

FANCY CAMBRICS.

1 Case of Dark Hosiery.

1 CASE

UNDERWEAR

Ladies and Childrens Sizes.

20 DOZEN HOOP SKIRTS.

25 Dozen

Rubber Aprons,

WANTED:

ALL WOOL HOMESpun

Dever Brothers.

Fredericton, August 23, 1882

JUST RECEIVED:

BURDOCK

BLOOD BITTERS.

WYETH'S

BEEF, WINE, AND IRON!

FELLOW'S

Syrup Hypophosphites

PUTNER'S

SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES

Davis, Staples & Co.

Fredericton, Nov. 1

Op. Normal School.

Fredericton, September 8, 1882

CALL AND EXAMINE

OUR

Fall Stock

OR

WHITE DRESS SHIRTS,

UNDERWEAR,

COLLARS and CUFFS,

BRACES,

Silk Handkerchiefs,

TIES, ETC.

75 CASES

C. H. Thomas & Co.

Gent's Furnishers,

And Custom Shirt Makers.

Fredericton, Oct. 4, 1882

GLADSTONE, Sunbury Co.

September 17, 1882

And more still to arrive.

PERSONS IN WANT OF

BOOTS and SHOES

will find the largest and best assortment in the city to select from at

LOTTIMER'S

SHOE STORE.

Orders by Mail or otherwise promptly attended to.

A. LOTTIMER,