POOR DOCUMENT

Garibaldi

General Garibaldi was born at Nice, on the 22nd of July, 1807, and so was in his 75th year at the time of his death. His parents were respectable, but not rich. His father owned a trading vessel, and had been all his life engaged in maritime pursuits. It was therefore quite natural that young Garibaldi should have early developed a taste for a seafaring life. In one of his voyages in 1830, in the first ship which he commanded, *Nostra Signora della Grazia* he fell in with a young Ligurian, one of the passengers, whose account of the plans and aspirations of the Italian patriots fanned to a flame his innate love of Italy. From that time forward its deliverance became the settled purpose of his life. Two or three years later he became acquainted with Mazzina, and the leaders of the Italian liberal movement. Taking part in a futile insurrectionary outbreak at Genoa, he was compelled to save himself by fleeing in the disguise of a peasant to Marseilles. After a stay of several months in Marsellies Garibaldi resumed his sea faring life, and after several other voyages sailed for Rio Janeiro. While engaged in some mercantile business in Rio Janeiro his liberal sympathies were aroused by the arrival of Tambicari, who had been sent as prisoner from Rio Grande. Having thus learned for the first time of the struggle in which the little republic of Uruguay was eugaged against Rosas, the Dictator of Buenos Ayres, Garibaldi proffered his services to the former, and by dint of his wonderful military talents soon raised himself to the supreme command of both naval and military operations. In an engagement at sea in the course of this war Garibaldi received his first wound, a severe one from a bullet, in the neck. This led to his capture and imprisonment at Gualeguay, where, in consequence of an attempt to escape, he was beaten and otherwise cruelly maltreated. After being set at liberty he again fought for Rio Grande, and at the head of an Italian legion of 800 men was in the battle of Salto Sant Antonio.

When in 1848 the war broke out between Austria and the Liberals of Italy, Garibaldi hastened home to cast his sword into the balance. For four or five weeks the patriot troops under his leadership defied the power of France, and kept its immense armies at bay. When his little army was at length crushed by overwhelming numbers. Garibaldi marched out of Rome as the French troops poured into it. He afterwards revisited America, and had for a time the command of a South American trading vessel. He was also for a time a manufacturer of soap and candles on Staten Island. After the peace of Villafranca, so helpful and yet so bitterly disappointing to the Italian Liberals in 1859, the sword of the patriot volunteer did not long remain in its scabbard. A series of insurrections having broken out in Palermo against the odious rule of the Neapolitan Bourbon, Ferdinand II., Garabaldi hastened to the aid of the insurgents. Setting sail from Genoa with 1,070 volunteers he landed at Marsala in Sicily in May, 1860, in sight and partially under fire of the Neapoltan fleet. Within a fortnight his little force had routed an army of 3,600 Neapolitan troops at Calatafimi, and had gallantly fought its way, after a desperate conflict, into Palermo. In less than four months Garibaldi's rapidly increasing army defeated a Royalist army of nearly thrice their numbers at Melazzo, captured the garrison at Messina, crossed over to Calabria, and commenced that memorable campaign which ended with his triumphal entry into Naples, not as a conqueror, but as a welcome liberator of his fellow-countrymen from their long and grinding oppression. A few weeks afterwards he, after a hard fought battle, inflicting a final defeat upon the King's forces on the Volturno, the result of the battle being announced in his laconic telegram, "Complete victory along the entire line." Shortly after he resigned the command into the hands of King Victor Emmanuel, whom he saluted as "King of Italy," and in whose name but against whose expressed wish, if not secret will, the war had been begun. The King and Count Cavour, however dismayed at a war carried on in the name of Italy against a friendly Power, were not slow to improve the situation when once the diplomatic knot was so unceremoniously cut for them. Garibaldi, however, absolutely declihed all distinctions and rewards, refusing to be reconciled to the man who had sold Nice to Napoleon, and bidding farewell to his gallant compatriots, retired once more to his home on the rock of Caprera, as poor in purse as when he left it.

Garibaldi's next movement was less fortunate. His disastrous and perhaps ill advised attempt to work for the Hungarians the same deliverance he had wrought for the people of Naples and Sicily ended in the sad affair of Aspromonte, where his little force was compelled to surrender to a strong body of royal troops and he himself was severely wounded by a rifle bullet in the ankle.

Meanwhile Cavour's strategy was again successful. A repetition of the same tactics which united Lombardy and the duchies of Tuscany, Parma, and Modena to Sardinia and laid the foundation of a united, Italy, were again resorted to by the far-seeing diplomat to complete the superstructure. Shrewdly discerning the signs of the coming struggle between Prussia and Austria, he arranged that treaty with the former which, after Sadowa, restored Venetia to Italy. The only remaining obstacle was the Pope.

The King of Italy was firmly bound to France not only to make no attack upon the territory of the Holy Father, but to defend it from all attack by others. The "eldest son of the Church" clearly intimated that he could not suffer Victor Emmanuel to forget that promise. Here was another knot for the sword of the patroit of Caprera to cut. For three or four years his brave attempts to aid his restless compatroits at Rome were unsuccessful. He was severely defeated by the Austrians in the Tyrol in 1866. He was arrested by order of the Government in 1867 while openly organizing an invasion of the States of the Church, and when after a time permitted to return to his island home was guarded by a man-of-war.

His escape, his thrilling harangue at Florence, his speedy defeat of the Pontifical troops at Monte Rotundo, his own crushing defeat by the combined forces of the Pontiff and France with their deadly Chassepots, at Mentana, his arrest and imprisonment, his speedy liberation after protesting as an Italian deputy and an American citizen, his retirement once more to his farm at Caprera, there to remain nntil the downfall of the French Empire and the establishment of the Republic summond him to France, are all matters of history so fresh taht we need not dwell upon them.

Garibaldi's subsequent career contains little worthy of note in comparison with the great exploits we have named. His irregular troops were of little value to the French Republic in its unequal struggle with "the man of blood and iron." He was elected a Deputy to the National Assembly for Paris and several of the Deparment in 1871, but shortly handed in his resignation as "loving the republic but hating the priesthood." He soon after quitted the command of the army of the Vosges, and retired once more to privacy and poverty in his island retreat.

In 1875 he consented at the call of his countrymen to leave his farm once more and go Rome as a member of Parlement of United Italy. His arrival was hailed by the people with great enthusiasm.

He lived in comparative retirement o late years.

Liberal Platform.

What is the platform of the Liberal party? Let there be no misunderstanding about it. Here are some of the planks:

That fuel and breadstuffs shall be free.

That the sugar duties shall be so adjusted as to relieve the consumer from some part of the enormous extra price he is now liable to pay to a few refiners.

That the duties on such materials as iron, which is in universal use, shall be reduced, so as to enable the home manufacture, to whom it is a raw material, to produce a cheaper article for the benefit of his home consumer and the encouragement of his foreign trade.

That there shall be honest government and low taxation.

That charter selling and monopoly shall cease.

That Ontario shall not be despoiled and robbed at the dictation of Quebec.

That this province shall not be gerrymandered for corrupt and partizan purposes.

That the Tory policy of taxation, monopoly, jobbery and trampling upon provincial rights shall give place to the Liberal policy, which is one of national progress, provincial rights, honesty and economy.

Which will the electors have? The question will be answered at the polls on the 20th June, and as things now look, in favor of the Liberals.—*Whig.*

Oscar Wilde.

If the following is not quite too utterly utter we give up trying to find anything that is:—

Oscar Wilde attended a lacrosse match at Toronto on Wednesday last. He told a reporter he was much pleased with the appearance and dress of many persons he had seen on the ground: "and," he continued, "I could not help admiring the dress of a little girl who sat in front of me. It was charming—such a beautiful blending of color, that corresponded so nicely with her rosy cheeks." "What is your opinion of Toronto and Toronto ladies, Mr. Wilde?" "I have seen so little of the former that I have scarcely formed an opinion, but I judge from the appearance of your principal business street, that it is a bright little town, and I have no doubt it is a commercial centre. But I cannot help wondering why your citizens build their houses of that horrid white brick when red brick is the same price. I think white brick such a shallow color—in fact it spoils the effect of the architecture. I see the same fault here that I noticed in all Canadian cities. The color of the stone and other building material completely spoils the effect of the architecture, which I could not help admiring in Canadian cities. As to the ladies, I think some of them are very nice and dress exceedingly well, but I will have a better opportunity of judging hereafter. I am gratified sometimes to see the monotony of an audience relieved by the presence of at least one well dressed lady.

A Strange Witness.

At the inquest on the bodies of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, the evidence of Lieutenant Gretorex, of the 12th Royal Dragoons, was of such an extraordinary sort as thoroughly to justify the remarks passed at the time on his conduct. He admitted he saw the struggle from about three hundred yards off and thought it merely horseplay. He was walking on the same side of the road as the assassins and their victims, but had to turn round to call one of his dogs which was "very delicate and nervous and always running away." When he looked again there was one of the men apart from the others, striking another man and pushing him down. He thought it was rather a brutal thing to knock two men down in that way. He looked round to see if there was anybody about that they might co-operate in catching the fellows. He saw a laboring man behind him and observed that it looked like a bad business—a self-evident proposition in which the other coincided. They then went up to the bodies, when the laboring man said, "This looks like murder"; the Dragoon replying "Yes," and adding suggestively, "We had better give information to the police?" The laboring man thought so too, but didn't do it any more than the Dragoon. The former walked away, and the latter, seeing an Engineer, tackled him in like manner, and the two walked towards the park gate, where they met two constables, who said it was no business of theirs. Instead of taking their numbers, this blundering dragoon thought it quite natural, and did not blame them, because two brother officers of his have since told him that his "story looked like a hoax!" A little further on they met a mounted policeman, and told their tale to him, passing on towards the barracks instead of guiding him to the spot. He had no idea who the victims were; never went to see; never left anyone with the dying men.

One (Mr. Burke) seemed to be dead, but the other (Lord Frederick Cavendish) was all over dirt, and I did not think he was dead. When I saw him lying on the road covered with dirt and dust I thought he was one of the men who had attacked this gentleman, and that the gentleman had shot him. Everyone I told the story to paid no attention to it.

A Juror—Having regard to the condition in which the gentlemen were, did it not strike you that you might have been of some assistance to them in staunching a wound and perhaps saving a life?

Witness—I was so startled that I candidly confess I did not know what to do.

Juror—You simply passed on?

Witness—I went to get assistance as soon as I could, and to give information.

The Coroner—As regards this gentleman, who some may think ought to have stopped, it is right to say that presence of mind is not given to everybody. Some men will act promptly and energetically where others will not. I do not think there is any great blame to be attached, seeing the extraordinary nature of the thing. The gentleman could not get anyone to believe him, and he could not know what to believe himself.

A Juror—Do I understand you to say that you thought the person in the road was one of the persons who attacked and murdered Mr. Burke?

Witness—He was so dirty that as he lay there I thought he was one of the men who attacked the gentleman.

Another Juror—The only thing the witness could do, as he could not do anything himself at the moment, was to go where help could be got.

Witness—I was so horrified. I assure you that I did the best I could.

A Juror—When the laboring man came up to you at the angle of the road did it never occur to you that with the assistance of the engineer you should try to follow in the direction of the car?

Witness—They went so quickly there was nothing of the car to be seen when we came to the bodies.

A Juror—Are you able to say it was a hack car?

Witness—Yes; I looked for the number, but could not see it.

The Attorney General—The car was out of sight when you saw the bodies?—Yes.

A Juror—Did you see the color of the car?

Witness—No; I think the horse was bay.

Juror—Did they wear slouched hats?

Witness—I only noticed the driver, who wore a slouched hat. The others wore ordinary jerry hats.

Among the Washington young men who move in the extremely select circle of the army and navy, it is highly improper to attend a concert or theatre with one's *fiancee*, without the chaperonage of mamma or maiden aunt. A ride alone, or even the presence of a third person, is not to be spoken of, and young men find their maidens well guarded. But one evening the mother was too ill to go to the play, and a young woman for once consented to go alone with the man to whom she was engaged. Speaking of it afterwards, she said, "I suffered agony all the time for fear we should meet somebody we knew, and I never felt so common in all my life."

Salmon are reported scarce at the North Shore.

TO THE ELECTORS
OF THE
County of York.

GENTLEMEN:

In a few days you will be called upon to elect a person to represent you in the House of Commons. This call has been or will be made one year before the allotted time for the present Parliament to expire. The reasons for it have been kept secret in the breasts of the Government. We will have to judge for ourselves the cause. We will have to deal with the facts just as we find them. I have been solicited again to come forward as a Candidate by a large number of the Electors of the County. Among them I find the rich and the poor. I accept the call of the men of York, and shall appear before you as a Candidate.

I have been honored by your electing me to represent you in Parliament for the last fourteen years, and have endeavored to discharge the duties devolving upon me as your representative in a way that I believed to be for the best interests of the Dominion, and especially of my own County and Province.

During the years I have served you I have been ready at all times to submit my votes in Parliament to the closest examination: but the Tory press of the County has never ventured to attack my votes, but has resorted to violent personal abuse. I know this abuse cannot injure me where the editors and proprietors of these papers are known.

True, in Sir John's time, I voted against the building of the Pacific Railroad from ocean to ocean, if it had to include Vancouver Island.

True I voted against the Mackenzie Government when it proposed to carry out the same scheme.

True I opposed the Sir Hugh Allan Pacific Scandal Scheme.

True I voted against the so-called National Policy, which takes the property of one man and gives it to another, giving no value in return, called Protection: Spoliation would be the proper term.

True I voted against the present Government giving a contract to a Syndicate to build the Pacific Railroad, or rather to finish a portion of said road, after the Government had expended over $50,000,000 on the same, thus creating a gigantic monopoly, by giving to the Syndicate the whole carrying trade of the Northwest and affecting thereby the whole Eastern portion of the Dominion.

True I voted to have the contract opened to competition, offering the terms given to the Syndicate, minus the monopolies.

True I voted to have the whole scheme submitted to you, the people, before accepting the contract or ratifying the same.

True I voted against the Government giving away $259,000 of the people's money to A. Onderdonk & Co.

True I voted to have the duties taken off flour, meal and coal.

True I voted to reduce the duties on cotton and woollen goods for the benefit of the working class.

True I voted to reduce the duties on iron.

True I voted against that last villainous act of the Government, by which they attempted to annihilate seven of the leading Liberals of Canada under the pretence of equalizing the population of the different electoral districts. A baser fraud, I venture to say, never was undertaken in a free Parliament—a deadly blow at Responsible Government.

I invite the fullest criticism of these votes.

The Tory press affirms that York does not get its share of public money, and gives as a reason that your representative opposes the Government. If this be true, is there a man so lost to all that is manly or honorable as to excuse a Government, be it Liberal or Tory, for such an act of injustice. I cannot believe that such a man can be found in York County.

The votes given above are a few of my reasons for not supporting the present Government, and I wish before closing to say if my reasons satisfy you as to my course in Parliament, I again ask your support.

Thanking you for past favors, if elected I will pursue the course I have heretofore—deal with measures presented to Parliament, and not with the men who compose the Government. The time before the election will be too short to see you all personally at your homes, but some of my friends will call, if possible, at places that I will not be able to visit.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN PICKARD.

Fredericton, May 22, 1882.

TO THE ELECTORS
OF THE
County of York.

GENTLEMEN:

I shall be a candidate at the coming election for representatives to serve your interests in the General Assembly of this Province.

Until a few days ago, I did not think of again contesting the County, and it was only after many solicitations from all parts of the County that I consented to allow my name to be put in nomination.

My past record for thirteen sessions, as one of your representatives, is before you, and by that record you must judge what my future course will be, if I am elected as one of your representatives.

During my long term of service I have asked for no office, and have been quite satisfied to work faithfully for the advancement and prosperity of the people of York and the Province generally.

The resolution moved by me for five sessions of the Legislature, in which I advocated the erection of new Parliament Buildings in Fredericton, is one act of mine to which I might refer as one in which York had a deep interest. It is, perhaps, not generally known that the speeches of many of the members on said resolution, at my last session in the Assembly, pledged said members to support, at some future time, the erection of new Parliament Buildings in this city, and when the proper time came for voting for new buildings, a majority of the members supported the principle contained in my resolution, and we now have the fine buildings in Fredericton.

I am asked many times every day if I will support the present Government or Opposition, if elected. I cannot condemn the Government until they are tried. Three members of the present Government, one from York and two from Westmorland, stood by our County with their votes and influence at a time when a firm, strong attempt was made to move the seat of Government from our city and county. And when the time comes that the Government, to which these gentlemen belong, require and ask my support, I will not forget that York owes them a deep debt of gratitude. I shall give any Government a firm support while they continue to conduct the affairs of the country in a just and honorable manner with a view to strict economy

The time is so short between this and the day of election, that it will be impossible for me to visit all parts of the County, but I will see as many of the electors as I can.

Now gentlemen, if you consider me worthy of your support, I shall feel grateful for your votes and influence,

And remain,
Your obedient servent,
HIRAM DOW.

Fredericton, May 27, 1882.

To the Electors
OF THE
COUNTY OF YORK.

GENTLEMEN:

I am a candidate for your suffrages at the approaching Local Election.

The Agricultural interests of our County are very important, to which are closely allied our Lumbering, Commercial, Manufacturing and other interests, and they are entitled to a fair representation in our Local Legislature.

I am in favor of administering the public affairs of the Province in the most economical manner, consistent with its wants and interests.

I am in favor of the Government Stock Farm.

I will not pledge myself to be a blind follower of any Government or Party, but, in reference to the Reconstructed Government, I am willing to give it a fair trial upon its merits.

I will hold public meetings in the various Parishes of the County, where I will more fully discuss matters of public interest; and other questions, which have reference to my past and present candidature.

I respectfully ask from you a fair hearing and an unbiassed judgment.

Gentlemen Electors, please favor me with your support and I will faithfully serve you to the best of my ability.

Your obedient servant,
L. ESTABROOKS.

Prince William, June 1—w

To the Electors
—OF—
Sunbury County

GENTLEMEN:

As the time is approaching when you will be called upon to select representatives to serve your interests in the LOCAL LEGISLATURE of this Province, at the earnest solicitations of numerous friends, I have consented to allow myself to be put in nomination, and hereby beg to solicit your support which, should you honor me with, my utmost endeavors will be used to promote the interests of the County and the Province at large.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
ARTHUR GLASIER.

Lincoln, June 6.

Gentlemen Electors
—OF—
Sunbury County

GENTLEMEN:—

The Government of the Dominion of Canada having precipitated a dissolution of the House of Commons one year before the term had legally expired, you are thus prematurely called upon to choose a Member to represent your interests in Parliament for the next Term. Under these circumstances I have acceded to the solicitation of many of your numbers to again offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages.

My record for the past fifteen years is before you; and I think I can confidently appeal to you, that I have fearlessly and honestly, as far as my humble abilities would admit, endeavored to do my duty to my constituents in supporting such measures *only* as I conceived would result in good to the country, and opposing all legislation that would, in my opinion, be detrimental to the welfare of the Dominion at large, *especially* to New Brunswick, and *primarily* to the County of Sunbury, of which I had the honor to represent.

Since you last elected me, a new Government has been formed, and a new fiscal policy inaugurated, by which large taxes have been imposed, in the interest of a few, already wealthy manufactorers, but bearing heavily on the mass of consumers, which taxes range from 25 per cent. to 65 per cent. upon articles used by the middle and poorer classes, while many of the luxuries of life, and the better lines of goods only attainable by the wealthy pay comparatively moderate duties.

One of the most objectionable features of this very objectionable tariff imposed by the present Government, is the tax of 50 and 40 cents respectively on flour and corn meal.

I felt called upon to oppose this policy of inordinate taxation.

I do not believe that absolute Free Trade is possible, as a certain amount must be annually raised, by custom dues, to pay the interest on the public debt, and to meet the current expenses of the Government

I believe it is wise and politic so to adjust such necessary tariff as to encourage such manufactures as can profitably be built up in the Dominion, but I strongly object to the creation of monopolies and class legislation, whereby a few are benefitted at the expense of the many.

I felt it my duty to oppose the Government in the building of the British Columbia end of the Canada Pacific Railway, till it was required in order to settle and develop the country. I opposed the giving the contract to build the C. P. Railway to a Syndicate without notice and without asking for tenders for the same, added to which was their refusal to give the contract to a Company, who offered to do the same amount of work for $3,000,000 and 3,000,000 acres of land less, and without the dangerous exemptions and privileges granted to the Syndicate.

I opposed the creation of this gigantic monopoly in this Dominion, which may, and I fear will, prove detrimental to the liberties of the people and to constitutional Government.

I believe that the excessive duties imposed and collected by the present Government have led to extravagance and waste in the administration of public affairs.

Our public debt is increasing to an alarming extent. The current expenses of the Government are fast becoming a subject of solicitude to all prudent men.

The manner in which contracts are let for public works, is in some cases most reprehensible and suspicious.

The conduct of the Government in mutilating constituencies, and in springing a premature election hastily on the country, shows a want of confidence in their own policy and a mistrust of the growing sentiment of the country.

Gentlemen, for these reasons I think a change of Government desirable, such a change as would place the administration of affairs in the hands of men who would honestly and fairly govern the country in the interest of all classes.

The time being short I fear it will be out of my power to see all of you at your homes before polling, but on nomination day I will more particularly explain my views on the public questions of the day.

Thanking you for past support I again solicit your suffrages,

Your obedient servant,
C. BURPEE.

To the Electors
OF THE
COUNTY OF SUNBURY.

GENTLEMEN:

You will shortly be called upon to elect representatives to serve you in the LOCAL LEGISLATURE of this Province.

The liberal offers of support I have received from different sections of the County have induced me to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages.

If elected, my best efforts will be used to promote the interests of the County of Sunbuty and of the Province generally.

Soliciting your votes and support,

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE A. STERLING.

Maugerville June 8.

To the Electors
OF
QUEEN'S COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN:

The action of Government in prematurely terminating the existence of Parliament makes an election necessary at an early day.

My record as your representative during the past four years is before you.

Trusting that my course has met with youa approval, I ask for a renewel of your confidence.

The short period of time between now and polling compels me to forego the pleasure of visiting you personally.

I shall, however, endeavor to meet as many of the electors as can conveniently attend meetings to be held in the different Parishes, of which due notice will be given.

Your obedient servant,
G. G. KING.

Chipman, June 1—w

CHAS. H. STERLING,

(Successor to C. L. Estabrooks, Esq.)

DEALER IN

FLOUR, MEAL, TEAS and GENERAL GROCERIES.

CONFECTIONERIES, SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONERY.

HARDWARE, GLASS and CROCKERY-WARE in great variety, TINWARE, &c.

CHAS. H. STERLING,

ST. MARY'S FERRY, - - YORK CO.

St. Mary's Ferry, June 1

NOTICE.

HAVING sold my stock and trade to Mr. Chas. H. Sterling, I beg leave to thank my friends for their liberal patronize bestowed upon me for the last twenty years, and would ask for a continuance of the same to my successor.

C. L. ESTABROOKS,
St. Mary's Ferry.

June 1, 1882.—w

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against George Hallett, Trader, late of Millville, York County, New Brunswick, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned within three calender months, and all parties indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to

JOHN HALLETT,
G. F. BIRD
Executors.

Millville, June 1—w tf

TABLE GLASSWARE—A CONSIGNMENT.

26 *Barrels, Wholesale and retail, at*

LEMONT'S.

June 2

GROUND BONES.

Just Received and for sale Low,

3 Tons Fine Ground Bones.

GEORGE T. WHELPLEY.

may 22, 1882.

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

We have added to our stock during April:

354 Packages Hardware, &c.
227 Bundles Hardware, &c..

And offer to Wholesale Buyers a most complete assortment of

English, American, Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE, CULERY, FANCY GOODS, Etc.

Merchants visiting St. John are cordially invited to inspect our

"SAMPLE ROOM."

We are prepared to give satisfaction to all who patronize us.

Clarke, Kerr & Thorne,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.
St. John, N. B.

St. John, May 4—w 2 mos

WHEN YOU WANT TO BUY

Boots and Shoes

in Fredericton, don't forget that

A. LOTTIMER

Has Removed

HIS CELEBRATED

SHOE STORE

to the Store in

Machum's Brick Building.

Next door below Dever Bros.' Dry Goods Establishment,

And just 5 Doors above his Old Stand,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING,

QUEEN STREET. FREDERRICTON

F'ton, May 4, 1882.

British House,

WILMOT'S BLOCK

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.

Brussels,
Tapestry,
Wool,
Union,
Hemp,

Hearth Rugs, Door Mats and Sheepskin Mats.

JOHN M'DONALD

QUEEN STREET.

Seeds and Fertilizers.

The Subscriber has on hand, which he offers for sale at the lowest cash prices:

Lime,
Land Plaster,
Bradley's Superphospates,
Timothy Seed,
Clover Seed,
Alaska Seed,
White Fyfe Seed Wheat,
Seed Peas,
Silver Hull Seed Buckwheat,
Buckwheat Rough Seed,
Black P. E. I. Seed Oats,
White Russian Seed Oats.
English, Portland and Newark Cements.
Hay, Straw, Oats, Heavy Feed, Bran and Feeding Oats.

Office and Warehouse Campbell Street, above City Hall.

JAMES TIBBITS.

May 4, 1882.

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40 CASES
Rubber Boots and Shoes

lately received at

LOTTIMER'S
Fashionble Shoe Store.

In Ladies' Gents' Misses' Boy's and Children's sizes.

Fredericton, March 30, 1882.

Oranges.

Just received and for sale low,

25 BOXES OF ORANGES.

G. T. WHELPLEY'S,
Under the Barker House

May 10