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 MERCHANT TAILOR.
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 OF STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, imported expressly for this Season, and Selling at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES!
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 Every purchaser is guaranteed fully One Hundred Cents to the Dollar, with no uncertainty or chance about it.
 Opposite Normal School, Fredericton, N. B.

Maritime Farmer.
 FREDERICTON, N. B., December 16, 1880.
The Pacific Railway Contract.
 The Pacific Railway Contract was tabled on Friday, after the passing of the address in answer to the speech from the throne and Sir Charles Tupper, on Monday, moved that the House of Commons consider the expediency of granting and appropriating twenty-five million dollars, and twenty million acres in the North West Territory, according to the terms of the said contract. Thus, it will be seen, that the people of the Dominion have been for over a month, in possession of the subject terms of the contract, which the government appeared so anxious to keep from them. The contract was signed on the 21st of October, in Ottawa, by Charles Tupper, Minister of Railways and Canals; George Stephen and Duncan McFarty, (Montreal) John S. Kennedy, (New York) Richard R. Angus, James J. Hill, (St. Paul, Minnesota, pro Geo. Stephen), Morton Rose, & Co., (London) Kahn Reinach, & Co., (per P. da Grenfell) Paris.

The Railway is divided into the Eastern, Lake Superior, Central and Western sections, and the subsidy is appropriated to the Central and Western sections as follows:—
 "Central Section, assumed at 1,350 miles—1st, 900 miles at \$10,000 per mile—\$9,000,000; 2nd, 450 miles at \$15,333 per mile—\$6,900,000—\$15,900,000. Eastern Section, assumed at 650 miles, subsidy equal to \$15,384.61 per mile—\$10,000,000—\$25,000,000. And the said subsidy in full is hereby divided and appropriated as follows, subject to the reserves hereafter provided for:—Central section, 1st, 900 miles at 12,500 acres per mile—11,250,000; 2nd, 450 miles at 16,000—7,200,000—\$18,450,000. Eastern Section, assumed at 650 miles—subsidy equal to 901,535 acres per mile—6,250,000—25,000,000."
 The length of the line to be constructed by the company is thus exactly 2,000 miles. Work on the eastern section is to be commenced not later than the 1st of July, and that on "the central," not later than 1st of May next, and both shall be completed on or before the 1st of May, 1880, unless prevented "by the act of God, the Queen's enemies, intestine disturbances, epidemics, and floods or other causes beyond the control of the company, and in case of the interruption or obstruction of the work of construction from any of the said causes, the time fixed shall be extended for a corresponding period." The company will pay the government the cost of the construction of 100 miles of the road west of Winnipeg, as far as it has gone, and the government will complete the Lake Superior Section, and part of the Western Section, now under contract, from Kamloops to Yale, by the 20th of June, 1885, and the portion between Yale and Fort Moody by the 1st of May, 1891, and the portions of the road will be handed over to the company. It was generally understood, that the terms of contract with the company would include these portions of the road, now being constructed by the Government, and people have no reason therefore, to be surprised that they are included in the subsidy to the company. It was reported that after the completion of the work by the company in 1891, that they would hand it over to the government, but by clause 7th of the contract, it is concluded that the Canadian Pacific Railway in its totality, shall become the absolute property of the company, "and the company shall thereafter and forever efficiently maintain, work and run the Canadian Pacific Railway." By clause 14th, the company is given the right from time to time, to lay out and construct, etc., branch lines from any point along the main line of railway, to any point within the Dominion; by clause 15th, it is conceded, that for twenty years, the Dominion Government will not authorize the construction of any line of railway south of the Canadian Pacific Railway, from any point at or near it, and that such prohibition shall continue in the event of the establishment of any new Provinces in the North West Territories. A number of the clauses of the contract relate to the mode of paying the subsidy, and to the issuing of bonds by the company, etc.

The company, it will be conceded generally, have made a very good bargain with the government. The contract gives them a great stake and hold upon the country, but the government and country are relieved from the responsibility and burden of a gigantic undertaking. The building of the Pacific Railway in its entire length, is now, a necessity, in this fast moving age, and a contract which secures its completion in ten years, and its running over afterwards will command the approval of a majority of the people. No doubt, every clause of the contract will be criticised and contested by the opposition, who will strive to make it appear that the cost of it to the country will be fearful, that in its present condition, only the portion of the road between the Red River and the Rocky Mountains should be built, but in the end, probably by Christmas, the contract will receive the assent of both Houses of Parliament, and their action will be very generally approved.

Judicial Appointment.
 There surely should be a rule laid down by Government that no application for any office, made vacant by death, should be received or entertained until the late incumbent is fairly under the sod. All applications for an office, made in the short interval between the demise and the obsequies of its last holder, should be treated as null, and thrown into the government waste basket. There is something very unseemly in the rush to secure an office whose vacant chair is yet warm, and the too common practice ought to be discouraged. We cannot think that priority of application tells with the appointing powers in most cases. But it is evident, that the idea that the first applicant has the best chance of securing the vacant office is firmly held by the host of office seekers. And cases occur, certainly, frequently enough to fortify them in that opinion. The appointment of Hon. George King to a seat on the bench, made vacant by the lamented demise of Judge Fisher, before his remains were deposited to their last resting place, is a flagrant illustration. If the death of the Judge was sudden and unexpected, so was the appointment of his successor. As the late Judge lay scarce cold in death, applications for his office were in the hands of the government; while his fellow judges, and his friends, and a long train of his fellow citizens were bearing all that was mortal of him to the grave the government were filling up his place. By seniority, by virtue of his position as the leader of the bar of the province, the Attorney General, Hon. J. J. Frazer, was entitled to the position, which by his legal capacity, learning, and long professional experience, he is so well fitted to adorn. A natural reserve, we imagine, and delicacy of feeling, deterred Mr. Frazer from making immediate application for himself, and his friends of the Fredericton bar took the first seemingly moment, after the last rites had been performed to the dead, to apply to the government on his behalf. But natural right feeling and even juster claims had no chance against the priority of application. We mean no disre-

spect to the Hon. George King, no one doubts his tenacity of mind, or by his knowledge which he has gathered up by his capacity to acquire as much legal knowledge as is needed in a Judge, to sustain the dignity of a provincial bench and make its judgment respected, however great may be the necessary amount of that knowledge, or his ability to fill the position with dignity, but he need not have been in so very great a hurry to secure it.

State of Ireland.
 It would really seem as if the government, by their not putting in force the Acts against seditious meetings, and against the using of threats to deprive people of employment, &c., in time, had lost control of the country, and the power of restoring order by peaceful means, and that they will be compelled "to re-conquer Ireland, to use the London Spectator's phrase, by force of arms. The Cabinet is divided on the question of coercion. Mr. Gladstone still holds out against it, whether he gives in to it, or refuses to sanction it, he is threatened by the secession of several of his colleagues. If he determines to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act, he will lose, it is said, Messrs. Bright and Chamberlain, if he resolves not to suspend it, he will be forced to accept the resignation of his Chief Secretary, Foster, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Shelbourne, and Earl Cowper. It is a cruel situation for the aged Premier, whose strength is giving way, and who may not be long able to bear up against the pressure of conducting the government of the Empire, and leading the House of Commons in these very difficult times.

The state of affairs in Ireland, if the accounts can be believed, is getting worse and worse. The Land League are spreading their branches in every direction in the South and West, and have even obtained a foothold in the North, where through sympathy or fear, even some Protestant farmers have given in their adherence. But in Ulster the rampant seditious of Parnell and his colleagues, their unceasing determination to dismember the Empire if possible, and make Ireland free and independent, have roused the loyal Orangemen to make counter demonstrations. No great Orange meeting has yet taken place; that called by Lord Rossmore, at Scotstown, on last Thursday, having been, by the urgent request of the authorities, postponed. But there can be no doubt that if the Land Leaguers continue their terrorism, and their "boycotting" of all persons obnoxious to them, if outrages of all kinds are perpetrated by its members, the Orangemen will make themselves heard, and the following resolution, referring to the Down Anti League, has been passed by the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland:—
 "The Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland heartily approve of the contemplated action of the loyalists of Down to counteract the working of the Land League, and earnestly recommend all true Orangemen to give their movement. Polling manifests, to which are attached the names and addresses of upwards of ten thousand persons, representing all classes, have been issued within two days to the loyal men of Down. We have up to the present watched with feelings of indignation, the progress of the Land League, an organization led by enemies of the British constitution and aiming at the overthrow of the empire. It damages every commercial interest, teaches the repudiation of contracts, blackens our country by those revolting outrages culminating in murder and crime which elicit the just and angry rebuke of the world, and shake the fabric of our social system to its foundation. In a legal and constitutional manner recently assembled to call upon the Government to suppress the movement, but the League continues to scatter its decrees, and has now attempted to invade the province of Ulster. The time has now arrived when it becomes our solemn duty to raise our arms in defence of human life, in maintenance of the constitution, and of civil and religious rights and liberties. You will be called upon, therefore, to assemble in your tens of thousands to repel the invasion of the apostles of anarchy, disloyalty, and communism, and also to take steps for holding a loyal meeting wherever a disloyal one takes place. Respond, then, when the call is made upon you. Let your motto be 'I assert myself.' Down expects her loyal sons to do their duty, and let her watchword be 'Fear God and honor the Queen.'"

It seems wonderful that, no explosion has yet taken place considering the inflammable atmosphere which prevails in Ireland. Parnell says that he has conducted the agitation within constitutional limits; but it is plain, that the constitutional limits are broken through when he threatens to resort to arms if all his demands are not conceded—when, by a system of terrorism instigated by him and his colleagues, individuals who are obnoxious to them, who will not enter the league, are defrauded of their rights as freemen of a civilized community, and are not allowed to buy or to sell or employ labor, or offer themselves as laborers, or rent a farm from which a leaguer has been evicted, or to pay rent above the rate determined by the league, though that may be nothing. It must be desperately exasperating to live in midst of such a state of affairs, and it is not very surprising, that, passion in many cases, gets the better of judgment. But if any man in a time of terrible excitement should keep his temper, it should be a head of the Bench, before whom Parnell and the other traversers are to be tried. When the application of Parnell, etc., for postponement of their prosecution came before him for judgment, Chief Justice Ma, who is an able but choleric man, burst out into an unseemly tirade against the traversers, which has evoked from their friends a howl of reprobation as the utterance of a "sermoned ruffian," and has been condemned by fair moderate-minded men as disqualifying him from presiding at the coming state prosecutions.

United States.
 The address of President Hayes, read at the opening of Congress, on the 4th inst., discloses the fact that the affairs of the great Republic, are in a prosperous condition. They are not only at peace, but on terms of the most cordial good will, with all the nations of the earth. The British Government now seem prepared to pay the indemnity claimed for the alleged Fortune Bay outrages, and to interpret the fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty, in the interest of the American fishermen. The matter which appears, to give the President most concern is the foreign trade of the United States, and he strongly recommends that efficient measures, by subsidizing direct postal steamship lines, be taken to develop their carrying trade with the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of South America, and the Gulf of Mexico, and with Japan, China, East Indies, Australia, and the island groups which lie along these routes of navigation.

Concerning the financial condition, the President says:—
 "It is believed that the present financial situation of the United States, whether considered with respect to trade, currency, credit, growing wheat, and our coal, and variety of our resources, is more favourable than that of any other country of our time, and has never been surpassed by that of any country at any period of its history. All our industries are thriving; the rate of interest is low; new railroads are being constructed; a vast immigration is increasing our population, capital, and labor; new enterprises in mining, agriculture, and commerce, are being opened up, and our relations with other countries are improving."
 The debt of the United States, less cash in the treasury and stocks of securing interest, attained its maximum of \$2,759,451, 671 43 in August, 1865, and has since that time been reduced to \$1,880,019,504 65. Of this the debt for the year 1875-1876, has been paid since March 1, 1877, effecting an annual saving of interest of \$6,107,593. The burden of interest has also been diminished by the sale of bonds bearing a low rate of interest, and the application of the proceeds to the redemption of bonds bearing a higher rate. The annual saving thus secured since March 1, 1877, is \$14,290,453 50.

Though at peace with all the world, the President is anxious about the state of the national defenses and the prompt attitude of Congress is asked to their condition, as set forth in the report of the Chief of engineers. He says:—
 "While other nations have been increasing their means for carrying on offensive warfare and attacking maritime cities, we have been dormant in preparation for defence. Nothing of importance has been done toward strengthening and finishing our coasted works since our late civil war, during which the great guns of modern warfare, and the heavy armor of modern fortifications and ships came into use among the nations, and our earthworks left, by a sudden failure of appropriations some years since, in stages of incompleteness, are now being rapidly destroyed by the elements."
 The President is solicitous over the unprovided condition of the great Ulysses. "He commends to the attention of Congress the great services of the commander in chief of our armies during the war for the Union, whose wise, firm and patriotic conduct did so much to bring this momentous conflict to a close. The regulation of the United States contains many precedents for the recognition of distinguished military merit, authorizing rank and emoluments to be conferred for eminent services to the country. An act of Congress authorizing the appointment of a captain general of the army, with suitable provisions relating to compensation, retirement and other details, is inadequate to sustain a population and that many will have to abandon them and take to tilling the soil.

Wicked for Clergymen.
 "I believe it to be all wrong and even wicked for clergymen or other public men to be led into giving testimonials to quack doctors or vile stuffs called medicines, but when a really meritorious article is made up of common valuable remedies known to all, and that all physicians use and trust in daily, we should freely commend it. I therefore cheerfully and heartily commend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them." Rev.—Washington, D. C.

The Panama Canal.
 The papers have been saying that the spirit of enterprise is abroad, and that, the world is entering on an era of speculation. The good times commercially that are cheering the hearts of business men are opening the hearts and loekers of capitalists. The eagerness with which the stock in the Panama Canal has been taken up is a proof of this. It is said, that the Europeans subscriptions to the stock are more than enough to absorb the entire capital stock of the company. On Tuesday, last week, the Special American Committee in New York, opened the books for subscriptions for the shares of the Company, and before the closing of the day's business received subscriptions to the amount of \$3,000,000. It thus seems that there is no lack of confidence on the part of capitalists in the success of the enterprise, and that a great deal more money could be raised for the canal than will be at all necessary. The allotment upon the subscriptions, in the event of an excess, will be on the basis of the aggregate of those received in America and Europe; interest at the rate of 8 per cent. on all sums paid in will be paid during the progress of the work. A cablegram from London states that, "Ex-Queen Isabella, has ordered her banker to invest largely in Panama Canal shares. Prince Hohenzollern, the German Ambassador at Paris, has congratulated M. de Lesseps on the financial success of the enterprise."

Canadian Railway Systems.
 The development of our railway system has fully kept pace with the progress of Canada during the last quarter of a century. Even twenty years ago the Canadian lines were few and of trifling mileage compared with that now in operation. In course of construction, every fertile section of the Dominion is now being opened up by railway communication. The Pacific will give access to territory sufficient for our empire. In Ontario and Quebec the existing system is being perfected by many extensions and connections. New Brunswick has lately come to the front as a railway-building province. The people expect to see now in operation the coasting line from St. John to Miramichi, and have two independent lines to the St. Lawrence, independent of the Intercolonial, by means of the Lake Megantic and New Brunswick roads. A most important character which will be put under construction the principal will be the Cape Tormentine line, which, besides opening up a fine tract of country, will give a shorter and safer route to the coasting trade of Nova Scotia in the meantime quietly extending her railway system, and it will not long before there will be a continuous line from the Atlantic to the western end of the peninsula to the Gut of Canso in the extreme east. No surer sign of consequence in Canada's future could be found than that afforded by the remarkable number of railway enterprises now entered upon by capitalists.—Mont.

The First Divisions.
 The opposition have already twice tried conclusions with the government. On a motion by Mr. McKenzie, for all papers concerning the Pacific Railway, including offers made for its construction, and working to the government before the deputation left England, they were defeated on a division, 51 to 112, a majority for the government, 61, and on a motion by Mr. Blake, to postpone the discussion on the contract, by a vote, 52 to 104, 52 majority for the government. Sir John Macdonald is accused of withholding necessary information from the house, by refusing Mr. McKenzie, application, but it appears he had no documentary information to bring down, or any of a kind to be any help to the opposition, in the endeavor to prove that the contract submitted, is not the best bargain which the government could have made. There was no reason in the demand of Mr. Blake for the postponement of the discussion on the contract. It is not surely so difficult to understand that members here three or four weeks to study it. The main terms of it have been known for nearly two months, and the main opposition objections to the contract have been determined on long ago.

Gigantic Emigratic Scheme.
 The Liverpool Courier states that our High Commissioner, Sir Alexander Galt, will be able to place before Earl Kimberley Colonial Secretary, at an early interview, proposals from the Canadian Government to assist emigration from the distressed districts of Ireland to Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest—
 "The terms of arrangement with the Canadian Pacific Railroad Syndicate involve a gigantic scheme of emigration. The plans already formed by the syndicate include the establishment throughout Great Britain and Ireland of emigration agencies. In Germany in Austria, and Italy, should the Government permit, there will also be emigration depots. Upon Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., the agents of the Dominion Government in London, will devolve the organization of the general emigration scheme in Great Britain, and Messrs. Reinach & Co., of Paris and Frankfurt, members of the syndicate, will superintend the arrangements for the Continent. It is hoped to open up the whole of the twenty-five million acres of land to settlers within the next ten years."
 "The New York Herald" says:—
 "If Canada has really decided, as alleged, a scheme for providing homesteads for such emigrants as desire to better their condition, the afflicted inhabitants of the Green Isle have the first hope of permanent relief that ever was afforded them. Canada is a British colony, but no Irishman who is contented with his present business can find himself at any disadvantage there."
 It is anticipated that the Newfoundland fishermen will suffer severely from destitution during the coming winter. The bad weather on the Labrador coast has resulted in much of the product of the cod fisheries being badly cured, so that it will not bring over half price. Already from some of the destitute districts families are abandoning their homes and coming to St. John's for relief. It is highly likely that there will be an unusually heavy drain on the resources of the Government to keep the sufferers from starvation. A correspondent writing from the Island expresses the opinion that the fisheries are being ruined, and that the population and that many will have to abandon them and take to tilling the soil.

Chosing the Mayor.
 The leading citizens here, it would appear, come to the determination to allow the Mayoralty to be scrambled for by volunteer candidates. Our suggestion that they should call a public meeting, and nominate a candidate whom they would all agree to support, has been treated as of no value. We only hope that they will not come to repent the throwing aside of our invaluable hint. Should they yet resolve to act upon it, we fear that it would be too late, for the candidates in the field have gone so far with their canvases, have become so excited over the coming contest, and are each so confident of success, that it would be impossible, we imagine, to get all or any of them to step out, and give way for a citizens candidate. With three candidates to choose from, the electors should be able to make some kind of choice. But if we may be allowed to make a classical allusion, not Paris, when called upon to adjudge the golden apple to one of the three goddesses standing before him in all their bewitching, but in his own mind, he would choose whom to bestow it, as will be (the elector with the ballot paper in his hand when called on to choose between Smith, Fisher and Everit. It would be invidious to give our opinion, at this stage of the contest, as to which of the three is the fittest candidate. If, however, we would say, "the most deservant man" for chief magistrate. We reserve our opinion.

The Speech.
 The Governor General's speech at the opening of Parliament, 0th inst., struck a cheerful keynote in alluding to the bounteous harvest and the undoubted return of commercial prosperity. The chief part of it was taken up with a reference to the Pacific Railway contract, which has now been submitted. The hope was indulged in, that, owing to the greater economy in management, and increasing traffic, the Intercolonial and P. E. Island railways would soon be self-sustaining. It was announced that the Charybdis, has been placed at the disposal of Canada as a training ship; and that the reports of civil service commission will be submitted at an early day. A measure for the enlargement of Manitoba, will be brought in. It was stated that the existing tariff has not only promoted the manufactures and other products of the country, but has so far increased the revenues of the Dominion, as to place it beyond doubt that the receipts of the current fiscal year will be in excess of the expenditures, chargeable to consolidated revenues. Among the measures to be submitted to the government, will be bills for the winding up of insolvent banks, and incorporation of companies, for the amendment of the railway Act of 1879; for the revision and consolidation of the laws relating to the Government Railways, and for the improvement in several respects of the Criminal Laws.

Fat Cattle.
 The portrait of "Dominion Champion," a Short Horn grade bullock, born in Ontario, and bred by John Russel, of Pickering, appeared in the Toronto Globe of the 8th inst. The "Champion," that paper says, is undoubtedly one of the finest animals ever produced. It carried off eleven fat steer prizes in 1879 and 1880, at the shows of Toronto, Hamilton, Shelby, Ottawa, and Pickering. The Globe says:—
 "At one time of his life he had made marvellous growth, illustrating in his own person the vitality of his breed for early maturity and aptitude to fatten. At two years old he was put up to feed, and for the following sixteen months he gained at the rate of one and a half pounds a day. He had been slaughtered here, he would have returned a handsome profit to the feeder. But his life was lengthened so that his perfection might be exhibited. What was done with him can be repeated by any Short Horn or Shorthorn grade, or Hereford or Hereford grade. If we had 100,000 such animals in Canada at this moment they could all be sold, cash down, for five or six cents per pound, live or dead. The value of the lot would be such that our farmers do possess will be sold for an average of less than three cents per pound live weight. The cost to the farmer of the lot is not more than one cent per pound, as would be the cost of the meat they could sell at five cents. It is not exaggerating in the least to say that the value of the horned stock of this Dominion could be doubled in three or four years by the use of pure-bred males."

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Dever Brothers
 CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S SALE!
 OF
USEFUL AND FANCY DRY GOODS
 WILL COMMENCE ON
THURSDAY, 9th DECEMBER,
 And will continue to the first of the New Year!
 The Stock is one of the largest and best selected that we have ever shown.
ALL GOODS MARKED AT HOLIDAY PRICES
 Presents that are lasting, and really worth giving, can be selected from the following goods:
SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
 Cashmeres, Merinoes, Mantles, Ulsters, Shawls,
CLOAKING in President's Naps and Beavers,
KID MITTS AND GLOVES LINED AND UNLINED,
 Cambric, Muslin, and Lace Handkerchiefs, in Fancy Boxes,
LADIES' SILK AND LACE EMBROIDERY TIES,
BERLIN CLOUDS,
TIES AND SCARFS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
DINNER AND TEA NAPKINS.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
 IN
 Ties, Scarfs, Kid Mitts, Gloves, Mullers, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, and Under Clothing in great variety.
DEVER BROS.
 Fredericton, December 9, 1880.

READ! READ!! READ!!!
GRAND GIFT BENEFIT
 TO BE GIVEN AWAY,
A VERY FINE GOLD WATCH!
 Valued at \$60.00
A. A. Miller & Co.,
 Offers the above Prize, to extend from the 1st to the 31st December, 1880, to the person who guesses nearest to the number of Beans there are in a SEALED GLASS BOTTLE, now placed upon our Counter. Every person buying
\$5.00 WORTH OF OUR GOODS!
 Can have a Chance to Guess.
 The counting of said Beans will take place on NEW YEAR'S DAY by Aldermen Smith, Wilson and Guion.
A. A. MILLER & Co.,
 Importers of Dry Goods, opposite City Hall.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS!
 We have opened two Gases of the above Goods.
 A FA UTIFUL LOT OF
JAPANESE WARE!
 VERY HANDSOME AND CHEAP.
A. A. MILLER & CO.,
WALL BRACKETS!
 Opened one case of Brackets, worth from 50 to 75 cents, our price 25 cents each.
A. A. MILLER & CO.
 15,000 Christmas and New Year's Cards, a very fine lot, which I will sell desperately cheap.
A. A. MILLER & CO.
 Staple and Fancy Dry Goods!
 Our stock in this line is immense. We have received since September 1st, 152 packages of new goods for our winter trade.
 The goods are well bought, being purchased in the best markets in the world, and marked at the lowest living prices.
A. A. MILLER & CO.
 Fredericton, Nov. 30th.

1880 1880
CHRISTMAS!
 Silk Handkerchiefs; Scarf Pins,
 Ties, etc.;
 Collars, Cuffs, Braces;
 Separable Cuff Buttons;
 Collar and Shirt Studs;
 Socks and Braces; Regatta
 Shirts;
 White Dress Shirts;
 Cardigan Jackets;
 Wool Shirts and Drawers;
 In great variety at
G. H. THOMAS & CO.,
 Gents' Furnisher and Shirt Makers,
 Queen Street,
 Opposite Reform Club House.
 Fredericton, Dec. 9.