

extensively into this class of goods. They have canned about 32 tons of mutton and beef since opening their establishment, and will prepare to pack upwards of 120 tons during this year. They also possess packing a large quantity of sweet corn.

The matter of steamship communication from St. John to Great Britain in connection with the exportation of cattle, produce, etc., has been felt to be a great necessity in the development of export trade. This subject received considerable attention at the last annual meeting of this Association and has since been freely discussed by the St. John Board of Trade and very strongly supported by the Board of Agriculture, which passed resolutions and memorialized the Dominion Government to subsidize a steamship line, which bids fair to have a successful issue.

The prospect of having a line of steamers plying between St. John and Great Britain sooner or later is by no means hopeless, as the changes which have recently taken place in the railway system of Canada will place St. John as the most direct Canadian Atlantic port.

With the proposed St. Francis & Atlantic line and the New Brunswick Railway connections built—St. John would have railroad routes on a direct air-line from the great wheat growing centres of the West.

On motion of Mr. Peters, it was resolved to hold the next meeting of the Association at Hopewell, Albert Co., on the 1st Wednesday in February.

The Treasurer reported that 31 members had paid their initiation fees. \$34.78 is the amount on hand now.

On motion of Mr. Perley votes of thanks were tendered to Hon. Mr. Wedderburn, Mr. Inches, and Gen. Warner, for their attendance and interest in the session of the Association. These gentlemen graciously replied. The General expressed his intention of attending all meetings of the Association while he has the honor of residing in New Brunswick.

On motion of Mr. Perley the following committee was appointed to prepare subjects for discussion at the next annual meeting: Col. Bear, W. D. Perley, and Thos. Pickard.

Votes of thanks were passed to the ladies and gentlemen of St. John's Point de Bate for their attention to the delegates of the Association, and to the press, and the meeting adjourned by singing "Auld Lang Syne."

Do you require a First-class SUIT OF CLOTHING CHEAP?

720, please call and examine the large assortment of CLOTHES at

THOMAS W. SMITH'S

CONSISTING OF

English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, Canadian and Domestic CLOTHES, A Perfect Fit every time, or no trade.

Ready Made Clothing, Ulsters, Overcoats, Reasers, Tweed Suits.

A FULL LINE OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, cheaper than the cheapest.

Hats, Caps, Trunks, Portmanteaux, &c.

THOS. W. SMITH MERCHANT TAILOR.

1891. BARGAINS can now be had in WINTER GOODS, as the Season's Stock will be reduced to clear.

F. B. EDGECOMBE.

ALBION HOUSE, QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.

New Goods!! New Goods!!!

Homekeepers' Goods in Grey and White Cottons, Sheetings, Prints, Tickings, Towels, Table Linens, &c.

GOOD CHOICE AND GOOD VALUE.

CASH PRICES

Also Knitting Cottons of all Colors and Numbers. Now is the time to knit for summer wear.

Warps in all Numbers at Factory Prices.

F. B. EDGECOMBE.

WANT ED. 3,000 YARDS CRYSTAL HOBBSFUN. In exchange for GOODS at CASH PRICES. ALSO DOMESTIC YARN. F. B. EDGECOMBE.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:

Mr. Horton, While sending you my subscription for the Farmer, I beg to inform you that there exists a very strong feeling against the present School System, on the way in which Schools are, or have to be conducted under the Regulations. I do not consider, at present, to point out the evils of said Regulations, but would say that we are fast drifting into a one man power, and are at the mercy of any whim that may come into his head. I know of many who support the School Law, who are now nursing their wrath to keep it warm, not knowing how to attack the Lion. Hoping that some able pen will come to the front and show how the matter stands.

I remain yours, ONE INTERESTED.

February 10, 1891.

We received the above from a valued subscriber in Carleton County. There is no doubt, whatever, that a deep-rooted feeling of dissatisfaction with the workings of the School Law exists through the County, and is growing fast. We do not pretend to say who is in fault; we know from our many correspondents that it exists. If the department can do anything to meet the complaints it would be well to do so.

While on this subject there is another matter that we may mention as we have had at least two complaints about it, and we fear there is a great injustice being done to a large number of teachers, many of them young ladies who were depending upon this Government allowance to pay their board. This part of their salary is generally looked upon as sure to come when earned, and they therefore feel the disappointment all the more. We allude to the manner in which the Inspector for St. John and part of King's County, Mr. Dole, has done his duty. We are informed that part of the Government allowance to Teachers can only be paid when the Inspector gives a certificate that he has examined the School. Now we are informed that Mr. Dole has neglected to visit a large number of the Schools in his District, and consequently the Teachers have not the certificate and the Department cannot pay the money. We are further told that this charge against Mr. Dole is not for a short time only, but for the whole time he has been in office, say fifteen months. Our informants also said that all the Teachers in Mr. Dole's District were in the same position. We think there must be some error here, as his District includes the City of St. John, where we have heard more about it than in any other part of the County. We thought the Inspector might apply to the King's County portion only, but one of our informants taught in St. John County. Surely this matter cannot be as bad as represented to us, or the Government would have dismissed Mr. Dole long ago. We trust some one who can give us all the facts of this strange conduct will do so. Until we learn more we will refrain from further remark.

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., February 17, 1891.

Vote of Want of Confidence.

The course of the two leaders of the Opposition is, to use Mr. Blair's own phrase, "bringing the politics of the country into contempt." Do they think that the Legislature and government are primarily supported to afford restless ambitions and rapacious spirits, an arena and a goal, where they may wrestle and contend with opponents, and win prizes, office, and salary. The people of the country, viewing their course, are forced to believe that they do think so, and they will not be deceived. It is the game really worth the candle? The answer that the large majority of the House gave to their "want of confidence" motion on Tuesday night ought, if they are not politically perjured, to inform them decisively as to the estimation in which the course is held, and the vote reflects the general opinion of the country. The rather abrupt ending of the debate must have been humiliating, and the falling off of some of the supporters very galling. They, no doubt, expected a hot debate of a week's or ten days duration, and a exceedingly close division, which would have forced the Government to resign or appeal to the country. Instead of that they met with only coldness and indifference on the part of the Government and their supporters, and a vote which unaccountably proved that the Opposition have lost strength.

The House was weary of the old play of "want of confidence." The members had not patience to go back to the year one after confederation, or to listen to the acts of the changing governments since that time; as if the present administration was responsible for them. The present administration was put to its trial during the first session, as to its complexity with the acts of past governments, by bringing in the Hon. Messrs. Adams, Landry, and Hamming, and as to their course with regard to the Canadian Railway and the House absolved them from all blame and supported them, and as it has since seen no reason to change its mind, it was in no mood to take up and seriously consider old worn out and cast away schemes. It was absurd for Mr. Covert to call upon the House, at this time of day, to disapprove of the monopoly of all the departments of the government by members of the legal profession; that ought to have been a charge against them at the outset. It may be conceded, that it would be better if one or two of the departments were presided over by laymen; for the claim, when deserved, of the merchant, farmer, lumberer, etc., to have a voice in conducting the affairs of the country, and an office of emolument ought to be recognized; but sometimes it may happen that the right laymen are not available. Since the Opposition could not prove that the legal members of the government with office had maladministered their departments, or shown less capacity than laymen would have shown in the conduct of the offices of the Provincial Secretary, Surveyor, and Board of Works, the country will show no dissatisfaction at the legal composition of the government.

The Opposition denounced the Government for having no policy save that of holding on to Office. The leaders promised that it would be very different when they got into power; they would abolish the Legislative Council, cut down the number of members of the Executive Council, retrench, economize, make reforms in the details of the administration of the offices, turn public servants adrift and cut down salaries. These are reform promises which a party seeking power who have an unshakable faith in the gullibility of the dear people, always make, and which they find it convenient to forget when fortune places them in the position to carry them out. Taking a cool view of the situation the people will conclude, that the affairs of the Province would not be better conducted than they now are if Mr. Blair had a seat on the Treasury benches and Mr. Covert had his arms up to the armpits into the treasury chest.

The Canadian Members of the Syndicate.

Now that the Canada Pacific Railway Bill has passed, the Syndicate have become a power in the land. The Canadian members, who from their position, intimate knowledge of the country will it may be presumed have most power and influence in directing its operations, are all Scotchmen born. They are three in number, Mr. Duncan McIntyre, was born north of "Aberdeen" area. Mr. George Stephen, is a native of Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire, in which parish the death of day, 88 years ago, and Mr. R. B. Angus, who was born in Bathgate, a village "within a mile" or so of Edinburgh Town. The members of this Scotch triumvirate are men in the vigor of life; the two first were for several years after they came out to Canada engaged in mercantile pursuits; Mr. Angus was several years clerk, then assistant manager of the Montreal Bank, and became general manager when Mr. King retired. Mr. McIntyre is President, and it is said, virtual owner of the Canada Central Railway, which is a good property, apart from its being a necessary link in the through line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, to tide water, for there is still an enormous quantity of lumber on the upper Ottawa, a large part of which depends on the Canada Central as an outlet. Mr. Stephen and Mr. Angus are associated along with Hon. Donald A. Smith, another Scotchman, cousin to Mr. Stephen, in the proprietorship of the St. Paul and Manitoba line, which must continue for an indefinite time the only winter outlet for the traffic of the Canadian North West. Mr. McIntyre may be regarded as an offset to the St. Paul and Manitoba road, controlled by his "brither Scots." If it will be for the interest of Messrs. Stephen and Angus to make the Canada Pacific useful to the great road by its ramifying branches which they already control, it will, no less, be for the interest of Mr. McIntyre to leave his Canada Central utilized, and the result will be, of what may seem contending interests, that a national road will be built that will benefit Canada, and aid the other roads in which the Scotch triumvirate are concerned. Report speaks highly of the character of the Canadian members of the Syndicate. They are strict, keen, just in business, but their hard line is offset by private liberality, hospitality, and fine social qualities, though not in equal degree in all.

Legislative Bye-Play.

The Ontario Local Government and Legislature are in good case; they have ample surplus, no great cause of division, and party spirit is not perpetually worrying and fretting the Opposition to moves votes of confidence out of sheer lust of power, and desire to seize on the "corn crib." Members have taken time and freedom of mind to dispense themselves. The following ludicrous incident took place in the House the other day:—

An aged colored man named Waters, who claims to be a member of the House, and who has availed himself of his property in connection with a law suit over a strip of land seven inches wide, made his appearance under the impression that the House would give him redress. Some attorney-general invited him to address the House from the Throne, and he eagerly fell in with the idea, making a long rambling statement of his grievances and bitterness of feeling, and all sorts of interruptions. He had a package of deeds and law papers with him, which he introduced to one of the pages to read aloud. The papers were brought in and he proceeded to Water's case, and attorney-general to whom he repeated the story of his wrongs. Finally one of the officials appointed and informed him that he violated the rules of the House, and he was ordered to be removed from the Chamber. He protested that he had no money, as the lawyers had turned him out of house, and the members that he had offended through ignorance, and asked for absolution. Absolution having been readily accorded he departed cheerfully, apparently happy in the expectation that his case would be attended to.

Lincoln Methodist Pulpit.

A correspondent writing from Lincoln feels aggrieved at the manner in which the Methodist Pulpit is filled in that Parish, and wishes the grievance to be made public known. He says that an impression prevails among the community that the intelligence of the pulpit is not highly rated by those who have the ordering of the who are sent. The announcement is made from time to time, that a certain clergyman will fill the pulpit, but instead of the reverend gentleman named, "lo and behold some understrapper, it may be a school master, florist, carpenter or shoemaker enters the sacred sanctuary, ascends the pulpit, and presumes to instruct the congregation." He goes on to say, that "there is a time when forbearance ceases to be a virtue," and that the time has arrived in this case, so he will send us some more galvanized preachers, but reverend gentlemen who can instruct us in things pertaining to everlasting life, and "their intelligence need not be of a very high order to do that." We have at the request of our correspondent made public the grievance of the Methodist community of Lincoln, and we do without remark.

Ticket Scalping.

A new way of earning an honest penny, or a dishonest cent, as some think it, has been found. Some Railway Companies in the States issue through tickets at a less rate proportionally than to certain stations on the route, and passengers not going the whole way take advantage of it by buying through tickets and disposing of them for what they will bring at the places where they alight. The practice, which is called "ticket scalping," is in vogue in Canada, and the wrath of the Grand Trunk Company has been aroused. Here is a case—through tickets from St. Paul to Boston, via Montreal, are cheaper than from St. Paul to Montreal; so the Montreal traveler buys a through ticket to Boston and sells it at Montreal for what he can get. An agent called the "ticket scalper" has sprung into existence, who negotiates the sale of such tickets, and who receives a percentage for his trouble. The Grand Trunk Company have had a Bill brought into Parliament to make the selling of tickets, which does not use, liable to arrest, and no doubt, considering the influence the Company can command, the Bill will pass. But is the process, or practice, with the queer name, so very reprehensible?

A corner in eggs is the latest, and New Yorkers are paying five cents apiece for fresh eggs. Speculators have been busy for some time past in buying up all they could get in the Northern States, Canada, and the West. In the large hotels in the Empire City as much as thirty-five cents is charged for two eggs. The number of eggs that are supplied to the United States is estimated at the enormous total of a thousand million a year. Eggs are reported also as very scarce and dear this winter in Great Britain, where some 400,000,000, valued at \$2,000,000, are annually imported, mainly from the Continent.

Irish Affairs.

The power of the Land League appears to be all but broken, though the leaders still profess their determination to carry on their work, but their actions show that they are profoundly dispirited and have nearly thrown up the game. The League worked up and sustained the agitation and "bycoting" process, and when its pressure is withdrawn Ireland has ceased—tenants are beginning to disregard the mandates of the League and to pay their rents. The government have become masters of the situation, and have they gone so far as to say that the League was safe for them to go. The government have, it is said, demagogic views, taken from the person of David at the time of his arrest, implicating them on revolutionary designs. Parnell went to Paris where he met several of his colleagues, Dillon, Biggar, O'Reilly, Hunt and Egan, in order to reinvent the funds of the League, but it is very strongly suspected that he left England under the protection of his friends to escape arrest. It is said that he intends shortly to leave for America. A few days will tell whether these reports are correct. The "coercion" bill will go into operation about the 20th inst, and in anticipation of it, parties who, it is said, have reason to fear that they have given the government reasons to suspect their loyalty have taken flight. It is to be hoped that the government, who have shown themselves strong, patient, forbearing, will not allow the very unjust course taken by the leaders of the League, to prejudice the cause of Ireland, but will carry out their generous intentions to the fullest extent.

After the passage of the "Coercion Bill," the movements of "the flying columns" will attract much attention. A cable dispatch to the New York Herald mentioning them states, that—

"In 1897 the 'flying columns' were first organized in Ireland to combat the isolated rising in the south and west. Those who accompanied the columns were selected from the best of the Irish, but they were not to be taken as a permanent force, but as a force of irregulars, to be disbanded as soon as the rising was suppressed. The columns will receive orders to march immediately on the passing of the Coercion Bill, and the 20th of February. The columns are now in high quarters as the probable date. Owing to the formation of these columns, and the introduction of fresh regiments into the military establishment has been put upon the active list of the various departments, every available regiment has been drafted into the country, there being at this moment in the 20th of 27,000 Irish soldiers, comprising 4,000 cavalry, 2,500 artillery, 20,000 infantry, with 40,000 horses and 70 guns. The force is principally distributed throughout the Provinces of Munster, Leinster, and Connaught. The duty of securing suitable accommodations for such formidable numbers of men may easily be imagined. Goals, workhouses, and other public institutions have been turned into temporary barracks. Dublin is bristling with bayonets, and now boasts that its garrison comprises a splendid division of 6,000 men chiefly belonging to the English and Scotch regiments. This includes 27,000 men, and one in five are Foot Guards. Their uniforms are conspicuous in every thoroughfare, but notwithstanding their history they are very unpopular in the Irish metropolis. On the 17th inst. I last visit during the Fenian raid of 1897 they made themselves obnoxious. This is keenly remembered against the stalwart Englishmen and Scotchmen, consequently numerous unpleasant encounters occur after nightfall in unfrequented thoroughfares between the 'Chuckies,' as they are called, and the roughs of the city.

In order to increase the efficiency and mobility of the army in Ireland, flying columns, nine in number, have been organized. Two are assembled at Dublin, two in the Curragh camp, one in Belfast, one in Cork, one in Fermoy, one in Limerick, and one in Athlone. The wagons which are to accompany the columns, have been packed, and the troops are ready to move at an hour's notice. Each column is composed of one troop of cavalry, one division of Royal horse artillery, two guns and four companies of infantry, each consisting of 200 non-commissioned officers and men, detachment of Royal Engineers and Sappers, detachment of temporary service corps, with four general service wagons, and a detachment of the army hospital corps with an ambulance wagon. The wagons are to be used for carrying food, and preserved meat for the men, and compressed forage for the horses, boxes, medical comforts, tents, blankets, waterproof sheets, camp kettles, picket posts and ropes, lanterns and butcher's implements, and tools for trenching purposes. Seventy rounds of ball will be issued to the rank and file of the infantry and twenty to each infantry sergeant, while the cavalry and Royal Engineers will be served with 40 rounds per man. Of these quantities the Royal Engineers and infantry will carry with them 40 rounds, the cavalry 20, and the remainder will be stored in the wagons.

The Hanlan-Laycock Race.

This long expected and deferred race took place on Monday morning, over the usual course on the Thames. The weather was cold, misty and the state of the water by no means favorable. The report says that Hanlan jumped away with a lead which almost immediately became too lengthy, which he increased, and won easily by four lengths. Laycock rowed well and strongly, but the race was against him from the first. Hanlan, by this victory, becomes absolute owner of the "Sportsman's" Championship Cup and £200 given by the donors of the Cup, and a commemorative medal valued at twenty-five guineas. Hanlan, with Wallace Ross, sailed to-day from Liverpool for Canada. Laycock will sail for Sydney on Saturday. With a view of encouraging boating in England, which at present requires much encouragement to revive the drooping spirits of her oarsmen, "the Sportsman" will offer for competition another Challenge Cup, worth 100 guineas.

Valentines.

The Canadian Spectator in an article on Valentines has the following which those whom it may concern can digest at their leisure:—

"There is a certain class of malicious persons who indulge their puerile spite by sending to those whom they dislike hideously painted caricatures with still worse lines printed thereon—it would be a stab in the dark were it not that the anonymity renders them harmless. By these customs, many people are kept up as long as possible, but it has now degenerated into a travesty of the original custom and unless more true sentiment comes into play and vulgar craft is stamped out, the sooner it dies out altogether the better.

A denunciation lately waited upon the Bill for the regulation of a petition, signed by 76 Ministers, urging that the duty on pork be increased from two to four dollars per barrel. The denunciation claimed that Canadian farmers should be protected in this particular, as they could supply all the pork required by the lumbermen, and pork of a character superior to that purchased in the Western States. The raising of pork, too, would increase the consumption of coarse grain. Sir Leonard Tilley promised to give the matter his most serious consideration.

Not a Beverage.

"They are not a beverage, but a medicine, with curative properties of the highest degree, and they are sold as such. They do not tear down an already debilitated system, but build it up. One bottle contains more hops than is, or more real hop strength, than a barrel of ordinary beer. Every doctor, particularly, as they supply all the physicians prescribe them."—Rochester Evening Express on Hop Bitters.

The American.

An event that shocked and agitated the susceptible British mind has ended happily. On Saturday morning the Baroness Burdett-Coutts was married to Mr. William L. Ames Bartlett, in Christ Church, Piccadilly. The affair appears to have been managed very quietly, and all obtrusive people disappointed of a sensation. This marriage of the millionaire English Baroness presented a great contrast to splendor and ceremony to the Rothschild marriage, which was celebrated over London by its magnificence. Though the Baroness has offended strict British propriety by espousing, in her old age, a gentleman so much her junior, she will, no doubt, regain her popularity, which has been won by many a munificent act, and be held in as great esteem as ever.

The Baroness stands a chance of losing a large share of her revenues through her romantic impulses. If the suit that has been entered goes against her she will be able to act in the play—"All for Love, The World Well Lost." The object of the party to the suit against her—Mrs. Worey—is to restrain the trustee under the will of the Duchess of St. Alban from permitting the Baroness to continue to receive the income heretofore paid her under her life interest in the property devised by the Duchess, including her share in the profits of the Coutts Bank, the house in which she now resides in Piccadilly, the landed estates in Hamstead worth altogether £100,000 a year. The Baroness has received hitherto not less than £500,000 a year from the bank alone. It is resolved that the suit will be contested on two grounds—First, that the provision of the will is illegal, because it is in restraint of marriage; and, second, because Mr. Bartlett is not an alien, but a naturalized subject. The lawyers consider that she is sure to lose, but she intends to carry the appeal to the House of Lords. If the contested property be lost to her the remainder will amount to £2,000,000, all of which will devolve on Mr. Bartlett if he survives the Baroness.

We have received, with a request to notice it, the Thirtieth Annual Report of the British American Book and Tract Society, Grassville street, Halifax. Probably few of our readers have any idea of the extent of the beneficent operations of this Society, whose colporteurs travel the most frequented parts of the Province, explore the coves and hamlets in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland and the backwoods of New Brunswick, and dispose of to the sailor, fisherman, farmer, lumberman, dwellers in the woods or by the sea, some of the best works of evangelical literature, and numerous illustrated and non-illustrated magazines and papers adapted for the spiritual wants of children and full grown persons. The receipts and expenditures of the Society, during the thirteen years of its existence have amounted to \$318,418, those of last year were \$21,262. The Society is thankful for its success in the past, hopeful in its prospects for the future, but looks for the aid, support and sympathy of all who believe in its christian work. Donations of every size small or ever so large, funds are asked. The periodicals sent by it are of most excellent character, and can be most safely recommended.

Marriages.

On the 9th inst, by the Rev. E. Evans, at the residence of the bride's father, Willard S. Carvell, Esq., eldest daughter of Mr. Armstrong Lowry.

Deaths.

In this City, on the 11th inst, of Congestion of the Lungs, Martha, wife of Robert McCraft, aged 45 years.

On Tuesday morning, Feb. 8th, at Balthazur, Douglas, Agnes, aged 16 years, eldest daughter of Charles and Julia McGibbon.

New Advertisements.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

The Senate passed the Pacific Railway Contract Bill on Friday, about midnight, without amendment or alteration, by a vote of 47 to 20. Of the New Brunswick Senators, Hon. Messrs. Botsford, Boyd, Dever, Ferguson, Glazier, O'Dell voted in the affirmative, and Hon. Messrs. Lewin, McLellan, and Wark voted in the negative.

The estimates brought down by the Finance Minister, show that the total consolidated fund, amounts to \$26,186,806, an increase this year over last of \$884,108. The total estimate of expenditures, including capital account for 1891-2 is \$43,467,626. \$102,000, in all, are placed in the estimates for public buildings in Maritime Provinces. Among the items are \$1,880 for Fredericton Post Office; \$79,000 are to be voted for harbors and rivers in New Brunswick; \$29,000 for a subsidy for a line of steamers to run alternately between Liverpool and St. John, and Liverpool and Halifax.

On Tuesday, Mr. Boulbes moved his Bill to amend the Canada Temperance Act, requiring the consent of a majority of voters before it can go into force. After a debate which continued to midnight, it received the "six months' hoist."

The Pacific Railway Contract Bill received His Excellency the Governor General's assent on Tuesday afternoon.

The assessor estimates the population of Toronto at 77,034.

The Thames in old London has not been frozen over since 1813 till this winter.

In snowy weather in Sweden and Norway, flocks of straw and hay are tied to the lamp posts for the birds.

Nearly one-third of the women married in Gratiot County, Mich., last year, were under 18 years of age. Nineteen were 16 years old, four were 15, two were 14, and one only 13.

"What have you been drinking or eating?" exclaimed his wife as he returned late at night. "Liquor-ah!" he responded, and then he winked at himself in the dark and breathed thin till she got asleep.

The Kirghize tribes in the Ural district of Russia are suffering from famine so much that they are selling their male children for grain and leaving the girls to die from cold and hunger.

The newest and cheapest thing in toys is that which has lately appeared in New York, a miniature horse, drawn by four grunting swans, and a little coffin with a doll inside, surrounded by a group of mourning dolls.

Four one-eyed curles at Carlisle, Lanarkshire, have issued a challenge to any other four players similarly afflicted to play a match. The players may use one-eyed spectacles if the sight of their solitary eye is not particularly good. One-legged curles may now be heard from.

This is indeed an enlightened age, and yet there are thousands of people ignorant of the fact that a slight cold neglected, often terminates in consumption. Adams's Emulsion is the best remedy for Coughs and Colds as magic. Trial size, 10 cts. Larger bottles, 75 cts.

Remnants!

Remnants!

10,000 YARDS

Remnants of all Descriptions

—OF—

DRY GOODS

The Collection of a year's business, and will be sold at Half-Price, to close out.

DEVER BROS.

FREDERICTON, FEBRUARY 10.

Shirts Made to Order

—BY—

C. H. THOMA & CO.

The only practical Shirt Cutters in the City; no misfits; we use the best materials, and make up in first-class style.

Night Shirts, Regatta Shirts, Flannel Shirts, White Dress Shirts, Collars, Underwear, &c.

Satisfaction given in every case.

C. H. THOMAS & CO.

Gent's Furnisher and Shirt Makers, Queen Street, Opposite Reform Club House.

Shirts in stock from 50 cents up. Ribbed Shirts and Drawers 40 cents.

C. H. THOMAS & CO.

From January 20.

A. A. Miller & Co.

intend, about April 1st, to remove their Stock of Dry Goods to the large store in Brick Building next below M. Colter & Son's grocery store and directly opposite Normal School, and in order to reduce the Stock as much as possible before removing, will for the next six weeks give a discount of ten per cent. on all amounts from One Dollar and upwards purchased and paid for in Cash.

The Stock is now large, new, fresh and well assorted, and marked at the lowest prices, and remembering that the above discount of 10 per cent. is also given to Cash Buyers must convince all parties that it is to their advantage to purchase their Dry Goods from the store of

A. A. MILLER & CO.

Opp. City Hall, Fredericton.

February 17.

BABBITT'S.

Watch Repairing.

NEW GOODS.

Silver Necklets and Lockets, Jet Necklets and Collarettes, Jet Bracelets, Good Necklets and Lockets, Gold Suits, Broaches and Ear Rings, Ladies and Gents' Rings, New Styles Plate Ware.

