

Hard Times scared to Death!

We cannot tell a lie, we did it with our little... when we knowed the covers off our... immense, low priced

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

And now we are ready to give you a welcome that means business. We have laid in a new...

SPRING STOCK

English, Scotch, French, German, Canadian, and Domestic Cloths.

"Simon pure" Goods.

Ready made clothing

which will equal any lot in the Province

Men's and Youths'

Boots and Shoes,

positively in prices a surprise to all

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

in all the latest styles.

HATS AND CAPS.

Zinc, Leather & Wood

TRUNKS.

Latest Fashion Plates,

Just received—away up.

We maintain the right—over an unrivaled collection of

Elegant Styles and Beautiful Fabrics.

We weight the purchaser with prices, which were never so low. We afford all an opportunity to secure the

NEWEST AND BEST

Spring Garments

at prices within their means.

These plain facts demand your attention; and we respectfully advise an early examination and invite it.

T. W. Smith & Son

CLOTHIERS,

AND

Low priced Boot and Shoe Men.

Fredericton, May 11

March 30, 1882

ALBION HOUSE.

WHOLESALE.

NEW GOODS!

We beg to announce to our friends and the trade generally, that having largely extended our premises, our facilities are thereby increased and improved, which place is in a better position to attend more fully to the wants of our numerous customers. The stock is the largest and most varied ever shown in the city, and the prices are unusually low. We call special attention to our

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT!!

which is now well stocked with a splendid assortment of

Ready Made Clothing,

Scotch, English and Canadian

TWEEDS,

DUCKS, OVERALLS,

JUMPERS, &c.

STRAW AND FELT HATS

for Men and Boys at such low prices as must command the attention of buyers.

Trunks, Valises,

with a complete assortment of

LUMBERMEN'S GOODS.

Orders by mail will be carefully and promptly executed.

F. B. EDGECOMBE,

Wholesale and Retail,

Queen St., Fredericton, N. B.

May 10, 1882

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., June 1, 1882.

Mr. Fraser's Candidature.

York County is now committed to a triangular contest, thanks to the obstinacy and arrogance of Mr. Fraser. He has absolutely refused to submit to the decision of a Convention of the Liberal-Conservative party...

On what ground does Mr. Fraser arrogate to himself the leadership of the Liberal-Conservative party? Because, according to his own confession, when he ran last election, he spent some two or three thousand dollars of his own money, and he wants to recoup himself for that expenditure. It is a pretty confession for a "purist" to make, but that by the way. It is certain that by entering on the coming contest in defiance of a large and influential section of the party, he will, but throw away money after mad money, and utterly fail to attain his purpose.

But that is not his only reason for persisting in his candidature endorsed by the party. As the dispenser of patronage for the last four years he considers that he has claims to be the head of the party, and that the position of his candidate is his right. But who put him forward? Certainly not the members of the Liberal-Conservative party. He came forward of his own motion, encouraged it would seem by the promise of Sir Charles Tupper, that he would have the patronage of the county, whether he won or lost the election. That is a position which no portion of the party ought to recognize. Certainly it is a position which all members of the party who sympathized with the purpose of the late meetings will make determined efforts to get out of. They feel that it is absolutely necessary to make a bold move and with Hon. Mr. Fraser as their standard-bearer, they enter on the contest with confidence. He has never been defeated in any election, and he has in his time faced hard canvasses. He will again march the way to victory. The perfect willingness he has shown to submit to the decision of any convention that might be called, and the readiness with which he has put himself in the hands of his friends, when all hope of reconciliation was abandoned, and he was asked in the interest of the party to come forward, has greatly increased the always warm feeling in his favor. His card to the electors of York is, and will be found in another column. It will be read by hundreds of our readers in every parish, and it will be posted up everywhere in the county, so that those who run may see the card and its precursor. He will be round among his friends shortly. By his personal intercourse and addresses he will arouse their enthusiasm, which is ready to be fired, for years of great encouragement have come to him already from many quarters. Though this is a very busy season with them, the farmers we hear are taking great interest in the election. Luckily the agony is sharp but short, and they will soon be free to give their undivided attentions to their own labors. There are signs that the electors of the county will be aroused as they never have been since the decisive confederation campaign, and that a very large vote will be polled. In calculating Mr. Fraser's chances, the fact that in the election of 1878, only half a vote was polled must be borne in mind. There were votes enough then to elect a third candidate over the heads of Mr. Pickard and Mr. Fisher. With his prestige and his past services to the city and county, and his record as a statesman in his favor, there should be no doubt that his troops of personal friends and supporters will be greatly increased by hundreds, who will be induced by the interest they take in the present political situation, to cast their ballots. We confidently count upon him scoring a majority over the other contestants. The committee who have undertaken the management of the election, will spare no pains to secure that desirable result. Let all true friends of the party, let all who will consult the true interests of the county, unite and put forth energetic efforts in his behalf.

The Dominion Elections. Some philosopher, we think, once observed that it was a solemn and ennobling sight to behold a people, free and self-governing, meeting to exercise their franchise right to choose their representatives in high Parliament. Such a spectacle does the Dominion now afford "to Gods and men." Its general effect is very impressive, though it is inadvisable to look too narrowly into its details. The campaign was fairly opened last week in Ottawa, when Sir John and Sir Leonard spoke at a convention meeting, to nominate a Liberal-Conservative candidate for the Capital. The ministers were able to speak with pride, but when Parliament was dissolved, they were stronger than when it met, but that dissolution and an appeal to the people were necessary in order to reassure capitalists who had invested, or contemplated investing in different enterprises, that their protective policy would not be reversed. After five years security (these enterprises would be able to stand independently. They might well dwell with pride on the state of the Dominion now compared to what it was in 1878, and confidently expect that their appeal to the people will meet with a triumphant response. Their administration has been one of action. They will be judged by its general spirit, not by its details. They have dared, done, and succeeded. It cannot be denied, that their tariff has accomplished its two-fold purpose: on the one hand, it has revived and encouraged old industries, and produced new all over the Dominion; it has given impetus to thousands of operatives and stayed the exodus; it has created the feeling that the Dominion is a nation, independent enough to be able to look after, stand up for itself; on the other hand, their tariff has abundantly accomplished its purpose of and they to put an end to the era of deficits, and of creating surpluses which have been used to promote the construction of public works, and to keeping down the public debt. As signal has been the success of their railway policy. Four years ago the Liberal government were with regard to the Pacific Railway exemplifying the policy, "how not to do it." Since the country was committed to the work it was much to be desired that it should be proceeded with vigorously. The people generally were tired with government pottering over sections of the road, sick of discussions that threatened to be interminable. They felt infinitely relieved when Sir John's government put the work in the hands of a wealthy Syndicate of the highest standing and were assured that a work which had undertaken as a government work, would have sunk many administrations, and gone far to ruin the country, would be carried out with energy, and completed in a few years, at a cost not too great, considering the magnitude and importance of the work, and the great actual and immense undeveloped resources of the country which it would increase and open up. Four years ago the great North-west was comparatively unknown. Owing to their enlightened policy, its fame has spread all

The Egyptian Embroidery.

The hull which came to the troubles in Egypt has proved to be only temporary. By latest accounts complete anarchy prevails in Cairo. Arabi Bey, and the army, are in a state of open rivalry, and have the sympathy and support of the Ulemas, the priest class, and many of the Nobles. Arabi in Cairo, has defied the English and French fleet at Alexandria, and he counts upon working up a very strong feeling in all classes of native Egyptians against foreign intervention. His watchword seems to be, "home rule," or Egypt for the Egyptians, and expulsion of all foreigners who assume control of the country's financial affairs. The Sultan, or rather the Porte is accused of playing a double part. While the Porte, openly, has seemed to support and France, though they have hitherto disavowed the intention, may be the force of circumstances feel compelled to occupy Egypt for the protection of their commercial interests, and of the lives of the christian populations, and that consulting the claims of the Sultan on the sympathies of Austria. Again Spain threatens if there is active European intervention in Egypt, that she will assume a more active attitude in Morocco, which would severely arouse the Mohammedans in Africa, (who have been in a dangerous state ever since the occupation of Tunis by the French) against the non-Mohammedan population everywhere, from Tangiers to Alexandria. Italy also, which wishes to establish itself port to the Kheive, it has secretly incited the army to revolt, in hope of producing a crisis which would imperatively call for intervention by Turkish arms. It sees with displeasure an English and French fleet assembled at Alexandria, and has been put out of all patience by the Greek government sending some ships there. The Porte wants to have the crisis clear for its own operations. The situation certainly appears sufficiently complicated. Russia threatens if the Sultan interferes actively in Egypt, to intervene itself indirectly. The pretext is that the Porte must not undertake such a venture until it has given Russia security for the payment of the war indemnity of 1878. Austria will, it is said, consent to no settlement of the difficulty which does not leave the Sultan complete Suzerain of Egypt. Commercially and politically on the western shore of the Red Sea, would like to have a finger in the Egyptian pie. It sympathizes with the old despotic Kheive who still dreams of returning to his Kingdom, but cannot help him while Franco and England are on the side of his son and enemy, the present Kheive Tewik. Altogether this Egyptian trouble is a very strange business, and presents the possibilities of "a very pretty quarrel."

The Double Murder. The cable despatches gave an account of the murder of the Secretaries that fairly pictured the hideous details, and feebly described the feeling that crime, "unparalleled in the history of England for its blackness had succeeded. The English papers give accounts of the breaking news, showing intelligence to Lady Frederick Cavendish, and of the solemn and mournful scene in the House of Commons, when Mr. Gladstone, in moving the adjournment, paid his tribute to the memory of the murdered Secretaries, which are painful, sombre, and impressive. The London Times speaks of the indescribably horrible scene in the Chief Secretary's Lodge, when the victims were laid out on separate tables in the drawing room for post mortem examination.

On a table at the window nearest the conservatory, the door of which was closed, lay the body of poor Mr. Burke, stark and ghastly, his finally chilled face, which ever had the stamp of dignity upon it, scarcely recognizable through the blood which lay on his mouth, while his neck and chest bore gashes which looked as if inflicted with a butcher's knife. On a table at the other end of the room was stretched the body of Lord Frederick Cavendish, resting on an appalling spectacle, and the room, which recently had been full of life and gaiety, was now become a shambles, the sight being rendered more hideous by the presence of the mangled corpses, surrounded by a group of medical operators, with coats off, aprons on, and scalpels and saws in their hands, red with the blood of the victims, presented a sight which even those familiar with the terms of the battle-field could not look upon without emotion. Until the bodies were stripped no idea could be formed of the savage malignity with which the murder had been committed. It may be inferred, when it is stated that Lord F. Cavendish had eight gaping wounds. In his right arm-pit was a horrible gash, which he received from a stab in the right shoulder, completely cutting through the arteries and vessels, and, it is believed, causing death by hemorrhage. Under his body, which he received from a stab in the right shoulder, completely cutting through the arteries and vessels, and, it is believed, causing death by hemorrhage. Under his body, which he received from a stab in the right shoulder, completely cutting through the arteries and vessels, and, it is believed, causing death by hemorrhage.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.

The London Insurance Review for April, publishes the report of the Directors of the "North British and Mercantile Insurance Company," which was read at the twenty-second annual general meeting held in Edinburgh on the 2nd of April. The report demonstrated a very flourishing state of affairs. The total assets of the Company, when all branches of business are brought into account, are now not very far short of £3,000,000 sterling, figures significant of the large field of operations covered by this great company. With regard to the Fire Insurance business, the premiums rose in 1881 to the highest amount yet touched, being £2,568,054 in 1870 to £2,608,054 in 1881. The losses in the latter year were £295,905, an increase upon the average of former years, but which increase the Managers fully expected. 1881 was a period in which an increase of the per centage of fire losses might be naturally looked for, by the well known law of fire insurance, that fire epidemics occur at certain intervals, and may be accurately gauged and calculated beforehand. The only result, however, of this, says the Review:—

On the business of the North British and Mercantile it is stated that the balance to the credit of profit and loss account on 31st Dec. 1881 was £134,397, out of which the directors recommended the usual dividend of £2 per share. It will be remembered that last year the quarterly dividend was £1 per share, and the increase of nearly £20,000, after paying dividend. The fire reserve funds of the North British and Mercantile have now risen to the amount of £1,800,000, and are a great by-product in an elaborate scheme of insurance, and equalize the operations of the company from one year to another with something like certainty. Quinquennial valuations, with their consequent revision of rates, do not come every year, whilst epidemics of fire occur at still more rare intervals. The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, however, have come out in 1881, as it was expected the company would, with an increase of resources and an augmentation, if possible, of prestige.

In the life business, there was a slight falling off. In 1880 917 policies assuring £248,047 were issued against 1,198, assuring £269,040 in 1880. But the operations in 1881 were on a scale of considerable magnitude, and brought up the increase of the year. The life branch, with premiums and interest to £422,824, and the fire assurance fund to £3,112,000. After the dividend, which absorbed £280,000 was paid, the paid-up capital and reserves amounted to £1,718,495. Owing, the Review says, "to the prudent forethought of the Board of Directors last year, the financial resources of the company are now stronger than they were twelve months ago, while the paid-up capital and reserves are, as we have said before, even greater than they were at date. With the revival of trade, we may look forward confidently, in the coming year, not merely to an increase of fire income, but a large reduction in percentage of fire losses." Now is the time for agents to push the claims of this great company on the public.

Local Elections.

The Dominion election, the first in time, somewhat overshadowed the Local. But the electors will bear in mind that it is quite as important in the interests of the country that there should be a fit and able representation in the Legislature, as in Parliament. Eight candidates are now in the field—two pronounced Opposition, and four independents. The prospects of the declared Government candidates are of the brightest. The Yeomanry of York will rally around Mr. Colter—one of themselves, and who is thoroughly identified with the agricultural interests of the county. They appreciate the honor that has been done this "son of York," and the importance of the office he holds. Mr. Wetmore, though he has not yet served the county in the Legislature, comes before the electors as a veteran in public life, and will prove himself a force in local politics. We must defer further review of the local situation.

Murder of a Swedish Immigrant.

Montreal was startled, last Thursday evening, by the report of the murder of one Swedish immigrant by another. John Olofsson and Johannes Jacobson went to lodge two or three weeks ago at the California Hotel. Neither speaks English or French, and little is known of their affairs, but it is supposed that Olofsson, who was a man of some education, and had friends in Stockholm, and Guttenberg, had paid Jacobson out as a farm hand, and he paid his board. The latter is a man of 52 years of age, and of stolid appearance.

On Thursday evening, about six o'clock, Dumochel, who keeps the California Hotel, was at his counter when he saw Jacobson come down the street with two boys, and the latter insisted upon him returning with him to the room, and explaining how he came to be in possession of the bag of his companion. The man agreed, and Dumochel ascended the stairs. On entering the room, he went to the bed, and noticed the form of Olofsson reclining upon the bed, with a pillow under his head. Pulling back the coverlet, he uttered a cry of horror. There lay Olofsson upon his back, with his head, face, and body covered with blood. Jacobson met the startled look of the hotel-keeper with pantomimic protestations that he knew nothing of the manner in which his friend had come to his death. He then tried again to depart, but was held until the police were sent for. Sergeant Richard was on duty, and was soon on the spot with a posse of men, who took charge of the house. A doctor was also called in, on the presumption that there might be some life in the poor victim. This hope proved to be groundless, however, and there was nothing left but to take Jacobson into custody and notify the coroner. The body was placed in a coffin, and was taken to the morgue. The wounds on the head, one of them on the left eyebrow and temple, and others on the top of the head. A gaping knife wound had cut into the neck on the right side, and there was on the left jaw another gash ending in a deep stab in the neck. A knife wound in the breast also let the life current in copious streams, and the bed clothes were deeply stained. The clothes of the prisoner were spotted and smeared with blood. His tobacco, papers, and hands were also covered with it. The knife or dirk that was used in the murder was found in the prisoner's possession were found two silver watches, a large quantity of money in gold, and some Canadian bills and other money, and a note-book and papers of the deceased. The theory advanced is that Olofsson was lying on the bed asleep when he was attacked by Jacobson with the bottle, the blow partially stunning him; that when he attempted to rise Jacobson struck the terrible blow which made the wounds in the jaw and left cheek, and that when he fell back into the bed, the knife cut into the right side of the neck and heart finished the murderous business.

What it has Done.

We do not believe that manufacturers would deliberately make mistakes merely in order to cry up the N. P. for political purposes. A careful perusal of the resumé of evidence given before the Parliamentary committee, ought to disabuse all minds that entertain it, of the impression that the manufacturers are bloated monopolists, enriched at the expense of the people. The gist of the evidence went to show that the tariff by excluding to a certain extent, English and American, cotton and woolen goods, etc., had greatly extended the home market for goods of a similar description of Canadian manufacture; that prices had not been increased, as the goods were supplied to the consumer at as cheap, and in some cases cheaper, rates than under the former tariff, and that the manufacturers found their profit in their greater output and quicker sales. Under the present tariff articles, besides being fully as cheap as imported goods, and since it has been in operation, the wages of the operatives have been increased from 20 to 30 per cent., and it has given employment to thousands, who otherwise would have been driven out of the country. Internal competition among the manufacturers, keeps down the price to the consumers. Also the fact that the importer who makes a little better profit out of imported goods than he can make out of the domestic article, will continue to supply a similar class of goods to those imported at a lower price.

Since the tariff several Cotton Mills, the Hochelaga, Valleyfield, Park, Canada Cotton Company, have enlarged their capacities. Several new mills at Kingston, Brantford, Hamilton, Cornwall, Coaticook, Windsor, N. S., Moncton and St. Stephen, N. B., have been started, and several mills are in the course of erection. Looking at the great impetus the N. P. has given to manufacturing enterprise and at the confidence it has given Canadian manufacturers in their ability to compete with England and America, and to produce goods of a quality fully equal to those imported, and the greatly extended employment it has given to the operative class, we cannot believe that the people of Canada will consent that it shall be undone.

Melancholy Accident.

A grand military review and a sham fight took place on Barrfield Commons, on the Queen's Birthday. 1,200 troops were on the ground, and over 7,000 spectators were present. Previous to the sham fight a march past of the troops took place before a large staff of militia officers. The Toronto Globe in its account of the affair states that—

The Artillery at the double quick scored a success and a gallant was exciting and skilful, so far as "B" Battery was concerned. In this movement the Gannaque half battery sustained a lamentable misfortune. The horses were urged to great speed, and were near the edge of the hole, stumbled and fell, his rider, John Dempster, being thrown violently to the ground. The mis-step and fall of the horse caused the heavy cannon to be pulled to one side, and before the dismounted driver could get clear the wheel passed over his head. The wound was fatal. The sight ghastly, the blood pouring in perspiration from the forehead, unconscious figure. The military surgeons were hastily summoned, and the extent of injuries ascertained. The base of the skull was fractured, the spine broken, and the upper jaw crushed. In a few minutes the young man was dead, his last struggles being painful to witness. An ambulance from the Queen's Own was procured and the body removed to his city, and sent home to his wife, whom he married only six weeks ago. The battery to which he belonged retired from the grounds, unwept and disconsolate. They could do nothing more.

Nemesis was going to overtake Sir Leonard, in the shape of Mr. Thomas Potts, if he did not keep out of the way. Mr. Potts was formerly an immigration agent, and is an able sort of man in his way, but has a grievance. He thinks that he has been set upon by the authorities, and is consequently in a state of general insurrection against them. He has muscled over the injury that he believes has been done to himself, until he has come to the conclusion that the whole Province, somehow, has suffered. He called a meeting in St. John last Monday to discuss the questions, "Has New Brunswick been betrayed?" "If so, who are the men that betrayed her?" and invited Sir Leonard to be present to hear himself called traitor. The Knights' opponents, probably, will make much of this, and they will readily enough make believe that he has betrayed his country. But Sir Leonard had something more important to do, than to attend a "crank" meeting. As for betraying New Brunswick, he can point with pride to the position which it holds in the Confederation at this day in refutation of the charge. The proposed meeting turned out a tempest in a tea pot as the saying is.

CURRENT COIN.

Cardinal McCabe indignantly declines police protection. The British Wesleyan Thanksgiving fund has reached a total of over \$1,500,000. Major Chas. Burdett, a dwarf, of Pontiac, Mich., 32 inches high, 32 years old, is dead. The cost of a recent foggy day in London was \$90,000 for 75,000,000 feet of extra gas. Nearly seventy imprisoned suspects have been released in Ireland during the past fortnight. The Church of England Temperance Society reports 339,687 members in 25 dioceses, against 302,610 members last year in 20 dioceses. A postal card has been mailed in New York to President Arthur threatening his life if he persists in his refusal to recall Minister Lowell. A young lady in Rhode Island cut and sold her luxuriant brown hair to a lady in Providence for \$200 to procure comforts for her sick mother. The Warden of Washington gaols says that Guiteau has accumulated, while in prison, about \$1,500, of which \$800 is from the sale of autographs. A gentleman writing from Manitoba states that a few days ago he sailed over a \$25,000 farm in a steambot; said farm raised 40 bushels of wheat to the acre last year. The pyramids of Egypt were built who knows what for, but every one knows that to suit the different tastes, habits and styles of the various writers. WESTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Laryngitis, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest. 50 cents and \$1 a bottle. It is stated that the Council of the Russian Imperial family have decided, because of the receipt of alarming information touching the projects of the Nihilists, to defer the coronation of the Czar for a year. PERUVIAN SYRUP cures Dyspepsia, General Debility, Liver Complaint, Boils, Humors, Chronic Diarrhea, Nervous Affections, Female Complaints, and all diseases originating in a bad state of the blood. Over twenty-five thousand evicted tenants have applied to the Land League for relief, and as the fund in hand for that purpose is inadequate, a proposal has been made to devote the agitation fund to this use. Bristol, (Eng.) is doing a big business in the importation of human bones, gathered from the battle-fields of the last Russo-Russian war. They are used for the manufacture of manure. Such is glory, and such are its results. Miss Belle Braden is, perhaps, the only lady on the continent who is a railroad officer. She has recently been elected for the second time treasurer of the Wayneburg and Washington Railroad in Pennsylvania. Miss Braden also acts as paymaster, and makes regular trips over the road in the pay car. Collector Simpson, the other day, seized at Charlotte, N. Y., two horses which had been imported from Canada. One of the seized animals is the somewhat noted trotter Tariff, who is valued by the authorities at \$700 or more, but whose importer made oath at the Custom House that the actual price was but \$125. FROM HAMILTON.—A gentleman writes: "I have suffered for over four years with night losses and general weakness, caused by abuse. I had tried all the advertised medicines, and a number of eminent doctors, and found no relief or benefit. I had used twelve boxes of Mack's Magnetic Medicine, and an entirely restored." See advertisement in another column.

The annual campaign against the locusts has been in progress for about a fortnight in the Island of Cyprus. The rewards offered by the Government last year resulted in the collection and destruction of more than 1,200 tons of eggs, and yet the campaign was considered a comparative failure, owing to the provoking indifference of agriculturists to the work of extermination. There are other ways of capturing wild geese than by shooting them. A Chautauque hunter scooped the inside out of a large pumpkin, cut a couple of holes through which he could see, and slipping the shell over his head waded out to where a flock was swimming, unconscious of danger. Grabbing a goose by the legs he gently drew her under and so proceeded until none except himself, were left to tell the tale. Fred. Archer, the celebrated English jockey, is described by a London correspondent as a tall, emaciated, cadaverous man, with projecting lips, a slight stoop, decidedly round shoulders, and long misshapen legs. To keep his weight down to 117 pounds he often breakfasts on two seltzer powders, eschews meat and vegetables, and subsists almost entirely upon bread and unsweetened tea. He is worth \$300,000 though. The Pope continues resolutely in his career of economy in the administration of the Papal household. Many of its members will in future receive none other than the best of the two, three and even four which have been paid to an individual nominally holding several charges in the establishment. It is expected that a saving of 400,000 lire annually will be effected by the abolition of sinecures. Numerous suites of apartments in the vast palace, hitherto inhabited rent free, will also be made to yield a profit. The English are fond of having military reviews, during which the soldiers fire powder without balls at one another, and have a sort of mimic fight. Some years ago, when there were militia reviews in this country two companies, the "Emmett Green Guards" and the "Jersey Indigo Blues," were having a mock fight on a meadow, when a militia general, astride the lean neck of his horse, waved his sword and shouted, "If the Roman-sold private in the blues doesn't take his ramrod out of the barrel, some one on the other side will get hit."—N. Y. Herald.

In England a wife has just been sold for a glass of ale. This transaction is reported from the town of Alfreton, in which for some time the husband in question had shown jealousy at his wife's apparent liking for the son of the person in whose house they lodged. But one night while the three persons were drinking together, the husband offered to give the young man his wife for a glass of ale, and the young man promptly accepted the proposition, procured the glass, and the woman, after removing her wedding ring, obligingly acknowledged that she was the property of the purchaser. The Troy Press tells of a farmer who tried a new remedy for potato bugs with success. He procured a number of boards and placed them here and there among his potatoes, and on these boards were placed raw potatoes sliced. At noon on the first day of the experiment he and his hired man found every piece of potato covered with bugs. The men killed this crop, and at night another crop was killed, though not so large, and in a week not a bug could be seen, and his trouble with bugs after this was comparatively small. The spring, he says, is the best time to attend to bugs, as a spring bug, he understands, breeds from 200 to 300 during the potato season. He thinks it would be a good plan to dip the pieces of potato in Paris green, as it would save the work of killing the bugs.

DEVER BROS.

Have now ready for inspection their

New Stock

LACE CURTAINS

LAMBREQUANS

Real and Imitation Laces

Black and Cream

SPANISH LACES!

Setts of Fringes.

MANTLE ORNAMENTS!

SUNSHADES

Fancy Parasols.

Shoulder Capes,

GHEVILLE AND JET.

Scotch Tweeds

WORSTED COATINGS.

Silk Mantle

JACKET CLOTHS

Kid, Silk and Lisle Gloves.

STRAW SUN HATS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Table Linen, Napkins, Dog-

lies, Pure Linen Towels,

Glass Cloths.

Gentlemen's Underwear of all descriptions.

DEVER BROS.

Fredericton, May 11, 1882

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TWEED COATS!

A large assortment very low in price,

5.00, 6.50, 7.50, 9.00, and 11.50,

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When you want to Buy

UMBRELLAS.

A full line. Good value.

75cts, 1.00, 1.25, and 1.40.

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A large variety, all sizes, in Shirts and Drawers, at

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COLLARS AND CUFFS.

The Lion Brand—the best collars in the market—at

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OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

CHRISTMAS 1881,

NEW CHRISTMAS GOODS

—AT—

BABBITT'S.

Gold and Silver WATCHES.

Gold and Silver LOCKETS.

Elegant Gold Sets Jewellery.

Fine Gold CHAINS.

Sleeve Buttons, Studs.

Gent's Signet Rings.