



J. Douglas Hazen
York's Favorite Candidate for the Local Assembly.

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., June 3, 1885.

Is Youth a Crime?

Mr. Blair's subsidized organ makes a special appeal to the electors of Fredericton to vote against Mr. Hazen, because he is young, and inexperienced in business and politics. Is Mr. Hazen's youth then a crime? The organ admits that Mr. Hazen is an agreeable fellow, and a fluent speaker, and will not say that he has not other good qualities as a man and a citizen. What more can the electors of Fredericton or of York County, ask in any candidate than these qualities, which even Mr. Hazen's utterest opponent admits, he possesses. The organ goes on to sneer at Mr. Hazen's youth, and at the fact of his having just started in business, but the sneer comes from a peculiar quarter. Well Mr. Hazen is not ashamed of his youth, or of the fact that he is new to his profession, but Mr. Hazen may reasonably feel proud of the distinguished position in which his talents have already placed him. Mr. Hazen has been at the bar only three years, but he has already achieved a reputation in the profession that is proof of his ability. Mr. Hazen might point to some of his critics,—"agreeable fellows too, and fluent speakers," who have spent nearly a lifetime in the profession of law, and yet are dismal failures.

The electors of Fredericton and York will take no stock in this charge against Mr. Hazen, that he is young. What has been the history of some of the ablest public men New Brunswick ever produced. What about Lemuel Allan Wilnot. He was only twenty-three when he entered public life. Mr. Hazen is nearly twenty-five. Hon. P. A. Landry was scarcely of legal age, when Westmorland elected him to the Assembly, and Northumberland sent Hon. Mr. Adams to the Legislature when he was but a boy. We might also name Mr. Gough, and to come nearer home, the Attorney General himself, who was but a mere youth when he presented himself to the electors of York in 1870. Was Mr. Blair's youth a crime, and were the electors called upon to defeat him because he was young?

To this charge of youth, Mr. Hazen might reply in the words of a celebrated young Irish orator, who when attacked on the same grounds, replied to his assailant, a much older man in these words. "Sir, the atrocious crime of being a young man, which the honorable gentleman has with such spirit and decency charged upon me, I shall neither attempt to palliate nor deny, but content myself with wishing, that I may be one of those who follow in the footsteps of the great men of that number who are ignorant in spite of experience. Whether youth is a crime, sir, I shall not assume the province of determining, but surely age may become justly contemptible, when the advantages which it brings have passed away without improvement, and vice appears to prevail, when the passions have subsided."

The Bridge.

Mr. Blair has instructed his organ to praise the praises of the Fredericton Bridge. That is the same old song those people sang at the last election in York County, and the Bridge, which by the way, would probably have had an existence, but for the political exigencies of Mr. Blair's partner, is again trotted out to move the electors to the support of Messrs. Gregory & Blair. But it won't do. The people of York, of course, are grateful for the construction of the bridge, but they cannot be made to see that they are particularly indebted to Mr. Blair for that work. The Bridge originated with the late Government, and the Assembly that supported it. We have no less an authority for this, than Hon. A. P. Thompson, who declared in the Legislative Council last session, that "the right of York to the construction of the Fredericton Bridge was admitted by the Legislature in 1832, and Mr. Thompson was correct. The Legislature admitted the right, and on Hon. Mr. Fraser's invitation, voted \$50,000 for the Bridge. Mr. Blair took his cue from this act of course, and pressing political necessity forward, the erection of the work much more rapidly than even Mr. Blair intended. Mr. Blair asked for tenders for the Bridge in the same issue of his paper that contained his partner's card to the electors of York, and when there were no specifications ready for the work, and the opposition press forced Mr. Blair to continue it.

The Bridge must go forward, and Mr. Hazen's election cannot interfere. No body desires it shall, and the organ deceives the people when it asserts that Mr. Wetmore by word or act, has endeavored to hinder the construction of the Bridge. Mr. Blair and his organ make a great mistake, if they suppose the Bridge question is to decide the approaching election. They ought to know that the people are heartily sick of the Gregory-Blair regime, and as for political issues, they shall hear enough before the close of the campaign.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

A Donkey Race—Continued Opposition Obstructionists Artillery Drives a Lively Speech from Sir John—The Senate and the Scott Act.

(From our Ottawa Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, May 29th, 1885. The present age is distinguished from all its predecessors by a good many features peculiar to itself. For instance, the telephone, the elevated railroad, and Peat's Peppermint Soap, but above all other things, it is not remarkable as the age of record breaking. Beginning not so very many years ago with the practice of turning horses as they galloped or trotted at the top of their speed, the practice soon developed into a passion, and was applied to almost every possible achievement, until now-days it would appear as if the one universal test applicable to all efforts is—how does it compare with the record? The record is not necessarily the very shortest time in which the feat in question has been performed—there are races, for instance, bicycle races, and donkey races, in which the winner is the contestant who comes in last, and therefore takes the longest possible time to do what is required. And now that this

Record Breaking Contestation

has reached even the House of Commons, and infected Her Majesty's loyal (?) Opposition, it would seem that in their ambition to make or break the record, they have chosen the donkey race as their model, and have placed before them as their end in view, the delivery of the longest speeches, and the achievement of the longest session in the history of our Parliament. For almost, or quite a month now, the country has been called upon to view the noble, the inspiring spectacle of a body of men, estimable enough, no doubt, many of them, as parents and private citizens, so piously possessed by the determination to break the record, that putting aside all considerations of public good or private business, they have, with a grim determination and self-denial, worthy of a more exalted cause, consecrated their energies to keeping Parliament in session a longer time than ever was known before. They have broken the record already. Still they are not satisfied, and so while the breath of spring grows daily hotter, until at mid-day it burns like a furnace blast, while the orchards are bursting forth in snowy clouds of fragrant blossom, while the birds chorus in ever richer melody, and the voice of the call is heard in the field.

This Glorious Donkey Race.

It goes on in the suffocating atmosphere of the Commons chamber, and with a score of contemptuous wretches on the Ministerial benches, half a score of weary scribes in the reporters' gallery, and some stray spectators in the galleries, looking on, Mills and Mulock, Casey and Cartwright, Cameron and McMillen, strive determinedly with one another as to who shall be the winning donkey. Any variation upon so utterly monotonous a subject as the Franchise Bill has proved could not be otherwise than welcome, and the little breeze which Mr. Blake the other day, proved a positive relief, especially as it brought out capital speeches from Sir John and Mr. Woodworth.

The Absence of the Leader of the Opposition from the House during a greater part of each sitting since the obstruction tactics got full swing had been much commented upon, and various causes were assigned in explanation. Some said it betokened disapproval of his subordinate's course of action; others that he was taking advantage of the opportunity to rest his wearied energies, while a still shrewder guess was that he was simply plotting fresh mischief. On Thursday afternoon the accuracy of the last surmise was amply proven, for taking advantage of the flimsy pretence of moving for the adjournment of the House, Mr. Blake delivered himself of a two hours-and-a-half long speech, or rather a train of addresses, as it is more correctly to be called, which he delivered in his own name, as ever Egiphanian gibbon did to his own manuscript—the gist of which was, that the Government were deserving of unlimited censure, because they did not see fit to bring down all the papers connected with the troubles in the Northwest, for which Mr. Blake and his lieutenants had been pleased to ask. To make a complaint like this furnish material for so much talking was not of course possible, so the speech contained a lot of padding to furnish high parliamentary papers, newspapers, reports, and even private letters were laid under contribution. Sir John, of course, did not let him go unanswerd, and although he spoke for less than an hour, it was with

Vigor, Brevity, and Genuine Eloquence.

that he brought down the House again and again, and completely swept away the web of misrepresentation, the leader of the opposition had sought so ingeniously to weave. Taking into consideration the unusual length of the session, and the extraordinary burdens cast upon the Premier during the last six weeks, the strength, vim, and vivacity displayed by him in this speech was eminently gratifying to his friends and admirers. There has, of course, been some progress made with the Franchise Bill, as the result of so much sitting from 1.30 p. m. to 1.30 a. m., and each day sees a more or two of it disposed of, but then at this rate there would be no hope of getting through before Autumn, so that there will have to be a quickening up speed. A big fight took place over the clause giving Indians a vote, and although Sir John fulfilled his promise made weeks ago of excluding all Indians in Manitoba, from the Northwest, and British Columbia, from the operation of the Bill, the opposition were, in length only allowed the vote to be taken from sheer exhaustion and inability to continue the fruitless struggle any longer.

In my last letter, I think it will be referred to the action of the Senate in taking on a clause to the Bill amending the Scott Act, which, by exempting light wines, beer, etc., from the operation of that act, practically reduced it to waste paper. This clause was added in committee, and almost immediately after the feat the worthy gray-beards adjourned for a fortnight. The temperance people made good use of the breathing space thus afforded them, and when the Senators came back to work they found themselves

Deluged with Petitions.

praying them to reconsider their decision, and permit the clause to be struck out again. Thus they had the opportunity when the Bill came up for it their reading, but they proved obtuse to all appeals, either personal, or by petition, and confirm their first step, by passing the Bill in its amended condition. Whether the House of Commons will accept this serious alteration remains to be seen. In all probability it will not, in which case the Bill will fall to the ground, and the Scott Act go unimproved for another year. The chief significance of the affair is this, that the Senate, in its opposition were, in length only allowed the vote to be taken from sheer exhaustion and inability to continue the fruitless struggle any longer.

The Debec Assult.

JOHNSTON COMMITTED FOR TRIAL. On Wednesday last, Johnson, the man arrested at Sussex by Deputy Sheriff Hawn of Fredericton, for a serious assault on Conductor Atridge, was brought before Wm. Dibble, Police Magistrate, of Woodstock, and examined. The main points of the evidence against him were, that about 10 o'clock on the 10th of April, 1884, as Edward Atridge was returning from the residence of Dr. Gaynor, which he had been conducting a lady passenger who had come on his train from Montreal that evening, he was met by the accused when on the bridge about 200 yards from the station, and struck on the head with some hard instrument, which, from the evidence given, would appear to have been a steel knuckle. The blow knocked Atridge down, but he called out "murder" as he fell. He was struck again on the head and stunned, and his wounds were inflicted upon his face. Help at once arrived, and although Atridge died freely he was able to walk to the station, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. Gaynor. The evidence was given by the witness on one day of five weeks from the date of the assault. By cross-questioning it was learned that an ill-feeling had existed for some months previous to the assault, between Atridge and Johnson, and that the parties were not on speaking terms.

At the examination, A. B. Connell, appeared for the defence, and Messrs. J. D. Murphy and D. J. Jordan for the defence. The prisoner was committed for trial at the next sitting of the Carleton County Court. A partial potato famine and a sharp rise in prices is threatened in England, as it is estimated that one-third of the English potato crop has been ruined by frost.

THE REBELLION.

An American's Opinion of the Campaign.

A Brush with Big Bear's Indians.

An Interview with Riel and his Appearance at Regina.

The Latest Particulars.

The Minister of Militia received a telegram last night stating that Gen. Middleton had overtaken Gen. Strang, and would probably form a junction with him to-day, when an advance would be made upon Big Bear. The wires are down again on the government telegraph line north of Humboldt, and this cut off telegraphic communication with both Battleford and Fort Pitt.

Capture and Release of Dumont.

A despatch from St. Paul, Minn., on the 20th ult., says, last night Gen. Terry received a despatch from Fort Assiniboine announcing the capture of General Dumont, by a company of the name of Michael Dumais. The capture was made on the Milk River trail, some twenty or thirty miles north of six thousand men and seven hundred horses, with them, instructions were telegraphed from Washington, to release them as they had no authority to arrest or detain them.

The War Expenses.

Parliament has voted one million dollars to meet the expenses in connection with the rebellion. This is in addition to the \$700,000 already voted. The Minister of Militia explained that the whole of the last vote had been expended, and it was absolutely necessary that the government should give this amount paid to their credit. He drew attention to the fact that the maintenance of six thousand men and seven hundred horses, reached a half million dollars per month, and as the indications were that the trouble in the Northwest was nearing the end, he hoped that as far as the military expenses were concerned, the government would wind up the campaign.

Riel's Political Career.

Louis Riel was elected by acclamation to represent Provencher in the House of Commons in October, 1873. The Mackenzie Government was elected in the month of March of the same year. Before Riel could take his seat Parliament was dissolved, but he was re-elected for the same constituency as the general election of 1874. He was elected in the month of March, Riel came to Ottawa, hung about the city for several days, and on one of the three days, March 28th, 29th, or 30th, entered the Clerk's room in the House of Commons, and signed the roll. He was accompanied at the time by two of Mr. Mackenzie's supporters, one of whom was Dr. Fiset, M. P. for Rimouski, who was afterwards elected to the House on April 16th of the same year, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by Mr. Schultz, that Riel be expelled from the House. The motion was carried by a vote of 124 to 68, Messrs. Drouin, Fournier, Huntington, Lafontaine, and Laurier, who were or afterwards members of Mr. Mackenzie's cabinet, voting against it. On September 18th, Riel was again elected for Provencher. On October 16th a warrant was issued against him by the Court of Queen's Bench of Manitoba. On February 10th, 1875, Mr. Mackenzie moved in the House that a full amnesty be granted to Riel and Lepine, conditional on five years banishment from Her Majesty's Dominions. The resolution was carried by a vote of 124 to 68. The motion was supported by two of them, however, contending that the amnesty should be unconditional. On March 31st, 1875, Hon. A. D. G. Bannayan was elected to the House in the place of Mr. Fournier, who had been expelled and banished.

A Lesson in Militia Operations.

The following editorial from the St. Louis Republican, of the 21st May, only confirms what has been repeatedly stated respecting the manner in which the military operations were conducted during the recent troubles in the Northwest. Coming from an independent source, it is all the more significant as the Riel rebellion has seen in some respects, it is not without its valuable lesson. Viewed in a military light, it is at once disconcerting and humiliating. The Canadian Minister of Militia called into the field 4,000 organized volunteer troops with 400 horses, furnished them with transportation to the seat of war, 2,000 miles, and sent them on their way in three widely separated and distant columns, and covered an immense frontier, so that from the military point of view, the operations were able to strike only scattered forces. The only disaster possessing any special military significance that has befallen the Canadian troops, was the capture of a train of supplies, and the loss of a train of supplies. So far as the actual fighting was concerned there was not much of it, and the history of our own Indian war against the Indians and the prompt flight of the Canadian forces, has been made up of a train of defeats. It is to be regretted that the hardiness to drive Indians out of their fastnesses without suffering heavy loss of men. But the most important thing in connection with the Riel rebellion, is the fact that the Canadian troops were not organized in a military manner, and that the Government had no regular army organization. When all these things are taken into consideration, it is remembered that the movements of the rebels were not the result of a military plan, but the result of a military plan, and that the Government had no regular army organization. When all these things are taken into consideration, it is remembered that the movements of the rebels were not the result of a military plan, but the result of a military plan, and that the Government had no regular army organization.

The Storming of Batoche.

For the first time since the commencement of this tedious and in many ways difficult campaign, says a despatch dated 14th of May, from St. Paul, Minn., that the troops comprising the North West Field Force, have actual cause for justification. On Tuesday morning, 12th May, that most foul of all camps, had been under fire for six hours. But they were not constant visitors, for as our lines were extended, during the day, but we were in range all the time, and no one knew of the existence of the camp. Poor Dick Hardisty was dead, and the 90th were mad, officers and men; so were the Grenadiers, the Midlands, and the Artillery. I don't mean to say they were mad, but they had nearly reached the limit of suffering. The officers were even more angered than the men since they knew the mettle of the troops. It was tacitly agreed among the field officers, each had reached the same conclusion, that the next opportunity the rebels should be charged and driven back. In the morning all the mounted force, except the 90th, were ordered to dismount, and supported by Howard, with his Gatling, and Drury, with one of the Quebec guns, moved out to the plateau, on the east front of Batoche, for a reconnaissance, similar to that which had been made on the 11th. The troops were protected and enemy as usual, and while Drury was throwing shrapnel into the brush ahead of him poor Kipper, of the Dennis company, was killed, though a few feet distant from the gun. I am convinced that Middleton, who had ridden forward to the church (our line of skirmishers having driven the enemy from that vicinity and into the ravine where the trouble commenced on Saturday) did not know his forces were out in full, and I know he had said it was to be a reconnaissance in force. It is as if it may be said that the men were pushed forward by their officers. Soon it was evident that the men and their officers were determined to have more than a reconnaissance. In ten minutes the whole army, as it were, was in a state of readiness, led by Vanstrubben and the other Colonels, was on the march into the ravine. Before they got into the bottom of it, they were met by the rebels, and a fight ensued. Riel, in which he said he did not like war, and asked that the troops cease firing, in order that the women and children might be collected. This was too thin, and the volunteers were going through the ravine, though full of Halfbreeds and Indians, and he replied to Riel that he would not cease firing until the enemy did not before. In half an hour or less our fellows had won the key of the position and could take short rests in one or other of the numerous gullies which traverse this country; made

A Shocking Tragedy.

Charlottetown P. E. Island on Wednesday last was startled by the report of the brutal murder of the keeper of Sherwood cemetery, which is located four miles from the heart of the city. The keeper of the cemetery is an old Irishman named Patrick Callaghan, nearly seventy years of age. The ledge is located some distance inside the cemetery, and there the old man lived alone, and he had a miser, and was known to have about \$4,000 saved up. During the day, Brenton Longwerth, went to the cemetery to visit his father's grave. Callaghan was nowhere to be seen, and the young Longwerth wanted to give him some instructions about fitting up the grave, he went to the ledge to call him. Not hearing any reply to a knock, he entered the ledge from the rear, and was horrified at the terrible death that came from the bedroom. He found the old man's corpse half hidden under the bed clothes. It was a shocking and sickening spectacle. The body was on the floor, face upwards, lying in a pool of blood. One arm was clutched the leg of a table, the other was twisted around on his back. The body was stretched out the head towards the door, and a ghastly cut across the windpipe had evidently been inflicted with a dull butcher's knife. An extensive contusion over the right eye was noticed, and a heavy blunt instrument had been used to strike the body. The top of the skull had been crushed in and the brains were scattered on the floor. On the left side of the skull, a hole had been made in the bone on various parts of the skull, and the skull was broken above the ears, so that small pieces of bone could be seen on the surface. There were no marks on the body, the murderer or murderers only attacking the vital parts of the head. The walls were spattered with blood. All appearances indicated that the old man made a desperate struggle for life. The instruments of murder were lying on the floor, and a large iron twin bar gate, weighing 20 pounds. There is no doubt, that robbery was the cause of the terrible tragedy.

Family Needs.

How many these are, every father and mother knows, and in these hard times more than ever thought as to how to meet them. The children must be fed and clothed, the table and fire, the house and often horses, grounds and servants must be kept up, church and society have their claims, and the respectability of the family must be maintained. Besides, people will overeat, or take cold; the measles, scarlet fever and diphtheria are about, and the household idols, mother's darling and father's pet, must be shielded, and saved if possible. How to do this on so small an income is a problem. To keep well is the first rule, for sickness over-rides everything. A week's sickness eats up a month's savings. The best way to cure sickness is to prevent it; meet it at the door, vanquish it before it has grasped the throat. This you can easily do with HEMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS. They act on the instant. They prevent as well as cure, Scarlet Fever, Mumps, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Bad Colds, Pneumonia and Dyspepsia, and their simple, inexpensive and timely use keep disease and doctor at bay, and so permit the provident mother to meet these other Family Needs. Thousands do it, why not you? HEMPHREY'S MANUAL tells you how to do it, and how to get it. It is sold, sent post paid upon application to the Co. 100 FULTON ST., NEW YORK, tells you all about it.

KEEP COOL!

Coolers, Coolers, A large Stock Cheap, at C. H. THOMAS & Co's. Balbriggan and Merino Shirts and Drawers, ALL SIZES, CHEAP, AT C. H. THOMAS & Co's. White, Dress and Regatta Shirts; Collars, Cuffs, Neckwear, &c.; CHEAP AT C. H. THOMAS & CO'S, Custom Shirt Makers, and Gents' Furnishers. Fredericton, May 20, 1885.

April 15th.

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John J. Weddall's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is now looked upon by the leading physicians of York County as a standard remedy in the treatment of COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, SCROFULOUS PROSTRATIONS, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, &c. It contains 68 PER CENT OF PURE COD LIVER OIL, The taste and smell of which are so thoroughly disguised that the youngest children not only take it readily, but look eagerly for more. Cheaper than any other Emulsion Made. PREPARED ONLY BY GEO. H. DAVIS, Druggist, Cor. Queen & Regent Sts. Fredericton, April 11, 1885.

THE WHOLE STOCK OF CARPETS, FOR CASH!

will be sold at such prices as cannot be touched by any House continuing in the trade. THE STOCK CONSISTS OF Brussels, Tapestry, Wool Union, Dutch, Hemp, &c. JOHN J. WEDDALL. SPRING, 1885. Fredericton, April 15, 1885.

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would invite inspection of his large Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, IMPORTED FOR HIS Wholesale Trade!

APRIL, 1885

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—AT— Tennant, Davies & Co. Wholesale Trade!

New Spring Dress Goods, New Spring Prints, New Hamburg Embroideries.

Direct from the Manufacturers. Ladies' Jerseys, Black and Colors. OTTOMAN MAINTLE COATHS, &c. &c. &c. Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B. N. B.—Orders by mail will receive prompt and careful attention. F. B. EDGECOMBE. MAY 6, 1885. STEAMER "FLORENCEVILLE" TENNANT, DAVIES & CO., "FLORENCEVILLE" Directly Opp. Normal School, FREDERICTON FOR WOODSTOCK, EVERY Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Mornings, at 6 A. M. RETURNING EVERY Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at 3 A. M. Please call and see for yourself. HARRY CREED, Agent. Office Gill's Building, Phoenix Square, Fredericton, May 6.

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