

THOMAS W. SMITH,
Merchant Tailor,
has imported his usual large stock
of Goods for the
FALL AND WINTER TRADE,
CONSISTING OF
SCOTCH,
IRISH,
GERMAN,
FRENCH,
and CANADIAN
CLOTHS FOR SUITINGS!
Heavy English Beaver and
Pilot Cloths,
**IRISH FRIZE, AND GERMAN
CLOTHS FOR OVERCOATS.**
READY-MADE CLOTHING IN SUITS, Over-
coats, Reefers, Ulsters, Strong Tweed Pants,
Edinburgh Rubber Tweed Overcoats,
**BUFFALO ROBES, DRIVING CAPS,
FUR CAPS, GLOVES AND HATS.**
Trunks in Zinc and Wood.
A full line of Gent's Furnishing Goods,
All of the above goods will be sold at BOTTOM
PRICES.
IN OUR CUSTOM TAILORING DEPARTMENT
a perfect fit every time or no trade.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY:
10 TONS Washed Wool; 10,000 bush. Oats;
10 tons Buckwheat Meal;
5 tons Butter; 2,000 doz. Eggs;
50 tons Fresh Pork;
In Exchange for Goods!
THOMAS W. SMITH,
Fredericton, Nov. 6, 1879.

**NEW
CHRISTMAS GOODS**
AT
Babbitt's.
A splendid lot of SILVER-
WARE just received. Ele-
gant VASES, etc. Jewelry,
Watches, Fancy Goods, etc.
Prices low.

Fredericton, Dec. 11, 1879.

**Aibion
House**
Jan. 22, 1880.

**GRAND
Clearance Sale!**
Previous to Stock taking.

In order to clear WINTER
STOCK and make room for
SPRING IMPORTATIONS,
the subscriber will make
SPECIAL PRICES

DURING THE
Next Six Weeks.

The Reductions will be
**GENUINE and for CASH
only.**

BARGAINS
IN
Shawls, Mantles, Berlin Goods,
Tweeds, Dress Materials,
FANCY GOODS, &c.

Remember the Place.
F. B. EDGECOMBE,
Queen Street, Fredericton.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
THE MARITIME FARMER will be sent to
an address or delivered in the city for **One
Dollar a year** payable in advance. Ac-
ceptable advertisements will be inserted at
the rate of six cents a line for the first inser-
tion and two cents a line for each subsequent
one until further notice.
All Communications to be addressed to
the M. F. Association, Fredericton, N. B.

Maritime Farmer.
FREDERICTON, N. B., February 26, 1880.

On "Our Senator" Again.
Our new Governor is happily, to the satisfac-
tion of the people in the Province, in-
stalled in the Government House, where
they hope, that, with usefulness and in dig-
nified quiet, he may spend several of the years—
not the least pleasant of his long life,—
that may be vouchsafed to him. We would
not refer to any of the applications for the
position, which it was generally reported were
made,—for on such occasions, when important
posts are vacant, there is always a good deal
of hap-hazard speculation and badinage over
possible appointees—which it is not worth
while to notice, or remember after the ap-
pointment is made,—but that the name of
Hon. Mr. Odell has been mentioned "in this
connection." Whether Mr. Odell should be
appointed Governor, we may say we do not
absolutely know, and we admit that he had
a perfect right to do so if he thought proper,
whatever strong opinion we may have that
he misinterprets the sentiment of the people
if he thinks that his appointment would be
acceptable to them. There is a very
general impression abroad that Mr. Odell has
ceased to identify himself with the Province,
and that he now holds his seat in the Senate
illegally, and certainly against the wishes
of the constituency of York. Our best legal
authorities here are unanimous in opinion
that neither in the letter or spirit of the
B. N. A. Act is he a resident or entitled to hold
his seat in the Senate; while his persistent
absence too plainly proves his utter want
of sympathy with the people of the County
whom he is supposed to represent.

It is a fact, we believe, that the Senator
of Sunbury has more influence in the County
of York than Senator Odell, and that persons
who wish to have their interests attended to
in Ottawa, would apply to him in preference
to his putative representative. We see how
fully and ably St. John City and County are
represented in Parliament, both in the House
and Senate now, while York, it may be said,
is absolutely without a representative at all.
We do not wish to cast a slur upon our old
friend Mr. Pickard; but every body knows
that he is not in accord with the government
of the day, and that he cannot be in so
useful to his County as if he stood well with
them. Every body knows that he is not, and
cannot be in the confidence of the Finance
Minister, who prefers to maintain relations
with the County of York through the agency
of a gentleman who has not the confidence
of the great majority of the electors. If
the people of York had a representative in the
Senate, who was a constant resident, was in
fullest sympathy with them, enjoyed their
confidence and was intimately acquainted
with their affairs, and was in a position to
further their interests with effect in Ottawa,
they would not find themselves so destitute
of representation as they do now. The
Government and the Senate must take
cognizance of the dissatisfaction which the
people of York feel with regard to Senator
Odell, and decide whether he will be allowed
to hold his seat in the Senate in violation
of the terms of the act, which he has ceased
to be qualified by residence, or acceptable
through mutual sympathy. He who has re-
ceived plain intimation that his presence in
a house is unwarranted and disagreeable if
he disregards the motions that point the
way to the door must be summarily ejected.

The Militia.
General Sir Salby Smythe has submitted
his last "Militia Report," and has hidden
fairly well to the service and to the country.
There can be no doubt that he has been a
very painstaking officer, and has been most
anxious to place the militia service of the
Dominion in a state of efficiency, but he has
encountered great apathy of feeling. Very
many people in the Dominion look with
great disfavor on all expenditures on the
militia, and would cut them down to the
lowest figure. Nothing but the most urgent
necessity—a great threatening danger—would
arouse them to take interest in military mat-
ters.

The General, in his report, deprecates
the policy that cut down the vote for militia
purposes, under which, while a nominal
force of 43,000 men was maintained, only
10,780 were last year trained. He strongly
recommends a return to the system of brigade
camps instruction, as tending to create emu-
lation and to teach officers to manage large
bodies of men, and urges that three per-
manent training schools for cavalry and in-
fantry, officers and non-commissioned officers
on a similar basis to A. and B. Batteries of
Dominion Artillery be established. He
speaks favorably of the progress of the Royal
Military College, (Kingston) which has a
staff of thirteen professors, and had, last
year, an attendance of 80 cadets. The re-
sult of the training will be, for the first
time, exemplified by the graduating class—
eleven in number—whose term expires on
the 25th of June next. Four of them are to
be granted commissions in the regular army.
The cost of the College, last year, was
\$2,470, which was subject to the reduction
of \$10,857, from fees exacted from cadets
for maintenance. The total expenditure for
militia purposes, last year, was \$777,898,
the actual drill pay amounted to \$154,284, while
the District Staffs, the Deputy Adjutant
General and Brigade Majors, cost \$49,543.
The General gives his ideas on the organiza-
tion and maintenance of an effective militia
force as follows, coming from so experienced
an officer they are worthy consideration:

To have an efficient militia, sufficient
funds must be provided to carry on the work
regularly. It will not do to spend two
millions one year, and half a million the next,
the vote should be a standing sum in time
of peace, necessary to maintain a fixed force
of staff, arms, ammunition, magazines, man-
ufacture and conversion of cannon; clothing,
magazines, educational establishments, and
war material of every necessary description.
Let the country decide what it can afford to
spend annually for defensive purposes, and
then hold those responsible for its proper ex-
penditure, who are responsible for the effi-
ciency of the force. If political considerations
could be extinguished entirely from the pay-
ment of a soldier for defensive purposes, and
the volunteer force; the body itself more solid-
ified by the reduction of the less efficient
companies; the number of days drill in-
creased; the assembly of camps of exercise
provided for; some regulations in the pay;
just claims for contingencies quickly liquid-
ated; and primary schools provided for
officers and non-commissioned officers, the
active force would be sufficiently effective to
all practical intents and purposes.

Coal has been discovered near Gordonville,
in the Parish of Kent, Caledonia County,
by Mr. Edward Jack, C. E., who possesses an
eminent knowledge of the geology of that
part of the Province, says the "find" will
prove unimportant as it is only the outlier
of the formation.

The Attempt on the Czar's Life.
Despatches from Paris 18th inst., give an
account of the attempt made, the day before,
to kill the Czar and members of the Imperial
family in the winter Palace of St. Peters-
burg. It appears that the Czar for the last
month, has lived an unusually quiet life. He
did not go beyond the precincts of the Palace
Gardens, where he took early morning walks,
he abandoned both his afternoon drives, (for
by a crowd of officers) and his evening
rubbings of wax, and was meditative and
morse. Accidents differ as to where the
Czar was when the mine in the basement of
the Palace under the guardroom exploded. One
"authority" says that he was in the apart-
ment of his favorite, the Princess Solgourky,
another, that he was so deep in con-
versation on the politics of the Balkan Pro-
vinces with Prince Alexander of Bulgaria,
(who arrived in St. Petersburg that morning),
that when the servant entered the apartment
to announce that dinner was served, he did
not regard the call, and that when the ser-
vant returned again, about seven o'clock in
the evening and repeated the announcement,
the explosion took place. The Czar bore
himself perfectly calmly. The strange story
is made that the Czarina was asleep at
the time, and was not awakened by the ter-
rible shock, or by the fearful excitement of
the palace. One account says that the in-
mates of the Palace rushed terrified and
bewildered into the corridors.

From all the private apartments poured
the stream of Chamberlains in coats
that gleamed with rich gold embroideries,
hurried down from the Hall of St. George
and an army of white-capped cooks defiled
from the vast subterranean kitchen. Court
ladies with sweeping trains and sparkling
jewels issued from their dressing rooms, and
the watchmen with their wives and families
came from their huts upon the roof. Round
the stairs of Alexander's palace, a medley
through of officers in full uniform, maids
of honour, coachmen, grooms, scullions and
hundreds of the inmates of the Palace.

The mine was filled by dynamite and gun
cotton, and was fired by a train which has
been traced to a cellar in the inner court,
where a quantity of fuel was stored. It is
suspected that some official familiar with the
Palace, originated the crime. Eight soldiers
of the Finland regiment of the guard were
killed, forty-five injured. It might be
thought that immense damage would have
been wrought by the explosion, in the interior
of the Palace, to the magnificent works of
art and to the decorations, but all the histor-
ical portraits and precious works of art etc.
were unharmed. An hour after the explo-
sion took place, the Czar sat down quietly to
dinner beside the great map made by the ex-
plosion in the floor. But the quiet which he
felt, must have been akin to the numbness of
overwrought feelings, to the indifference, to
the worst that may happen, which comes after
many trials endured, and many perils escaped.
Early next morning he drove to the Kasar
Church, and returned thanks to the Virgin
for his fifth preservation from death.

British Affairs.
It is reported from London that the gen-
eral elections in Great Britain may come off
sooner than expected, possibly in April. A
re-action appears to have set in from the ex-
citement caused by Mr. Gladstone, in his
triumphant progress through Scotland, which
seemed to help the Liberal cause powerfully.
The Liberals are, by the most of an confident
of future victory, as they were less than two
months ago. The result of the elections in
Liverpool and especially Southwark, which
went in favor of the Conservatives, show
that the Beaconsfield government does not
stand so utterly condemned before the country
as its enemies would like to make out. The
spirited "foreign policy" of the Earl has, not-
withstanding the denunciation of the Duke
of Argyll, Gladstone, Sir W. Vernon Har-
court and John Bright, a hold on the country
and he exercises a personal fascination, which
keeps the party well together. With all the
elements of popular discontent working in the
country during the last five years, depression
in trade, agricultural distress, discontent,
which is apt to hold the ministry of the time
accountable for the bad times, Earl Beacons-
field has maintained his majority in the
House of Commons, very steadily. In 1874
the Conservatives numbered 350. The Liber-
als 242, and the Home Rulers 90. The com-
bined opposition counted 305, and the con-
servative majority was 45. There have been
144 new members elected to the House of
Commons in the present Parliament, and the
net reduction of conservative seats has only
been four. Mr. Gladstone, during his pres-
idency of five years, made a net loss of no
fewer than twenty-three seats.

The leaders of the Liberal party appear to
go too far in their denunciation of the foreign
policy of the government, as cowardly, de-
ficient, dangerous, and subversive of England's
powers, and derogatory to her honor. Eng-
land has gained her imperial position, her
sway over all the ends of the earth, by a
spirited external policy, which never, at any
time, wanted detractors or denouncers. In
pursuance of this policy she has, while steady-
ly increasing the bounds of her empire, and
extending her power, met with reverses and
disasters, but the policy has been judged, by
its gains, and not by its losses. The Liberal
leaders only look to the losses and reverse
that happen amid all adventures and suc-
cessful action. If the destiny of Great Brit-
ain had during the last century and a half
been directed by statesmen like minded with
them, she would have remained a little island
amid the seas, without dependencies and
power and influence abroad, herself, perchance
the dependency of France.

In the House of Lords last Friday, the
Duke of Argyll in moving for the correspond-
ence between Sir Alexander and the Russians
in Cabal, (a motion he afterwards
withdrew), pronounced a strong condemna-
tion of the Agitation policy of the govern-
ment, which was supported by Earl Granville
and Lord Denham and Ripon and others.
In reply Earl Beaconsfield said—
That the British Government considered
the time had arrived when they should settle
forever who should possess the great gates of
India. The policy of the Government he
distinctly and emphatically declared had not
swerved for a moment. Complete command
of the great gates of the Indian Empire had
been obtained with absolute success. Many
things had occurred which the Government
referred to municipal grants to railways,
which, in nearly all the provinces, require a
popular vote. The Dunkin Act, which the
present act superseded, provided for a popu-
lar vote. To show that a prohibitory act
would not come into force by a popular vote.
He quoted a decision of Lord Selborne in the
Privy Council, that an act conditional on such
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