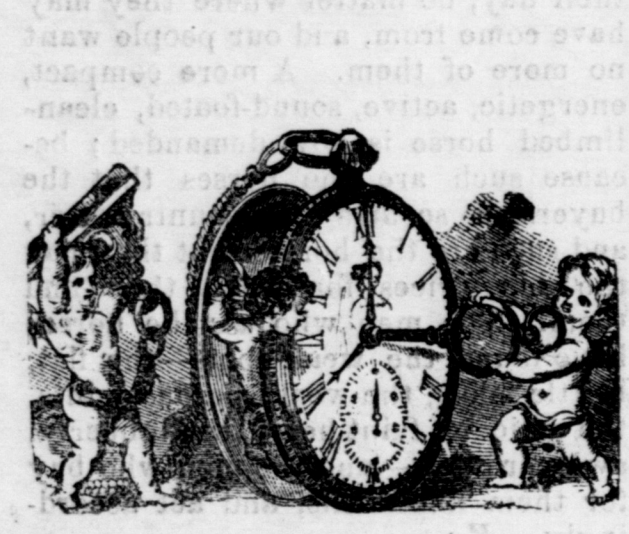


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MARCH 31, 1881

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F. B. EDGECOMBE,
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Queen Street, Fredericton.
March 31

Maritime Farmer.
FREDERICTON, N. B., April 14, 1881.
Abolishment of the Legislative Council.
A degree of mystery was attached to the late visit of the Provincial Secretary, to Halifax. The first notes given in that city's papers of Mr. Wedderburn's presence there did not clear up this mystery. No one imagined that the honorable gentleman's object in visiting the Nova Scotia capital, was to talk his mellifluous accents on the blind, to talk in the language of the fingers to the dumb, or to be entertained by the govern-ment. Every one who thought of the mat-ter was convinced that he had some serious object in view. And now the "feline" is out of the sack. The papers now state that his object was no less a serious one, than to endeavor to encompass with the aid of the government of Nova Scotia, and of that of P. E. Island, the abolishment of the Maritime Legislative Council. The statement is in-finitely proved to be correct, by the fact that the government of Nova Scotia on Mon-day, "gave notice of a motion for a confer-ence with New Brunswick and P. E. Island, on the subject of a joint address to the Queen for imperial legislation abolishing the Legis-lative Council." How the Hon. T. R. Jones will rage at this attempt at circumvention! We would not wonder, if in the exaltation of his righteous indignation, he cast himself at the feet of the Throne, and opened the eyes of gracious Majesty to the iniquity that the three governments propose. He will, at least be instrumental in getting up a counter address.

The Irish Land Bill.
Last Thursday afternoon, Mr. Gladstone introduced, with a three hours speech, the long expected Irish Land Bill, in correct ac-counts of which, though incomplete drafts surreptitiously procured, had previously been published in some of the English papers. In his long career as head of a government he never was confronted with so difficult a question as this; difficult on account of the great interests at stake and the feelings in-volved, and the impossibility of steering clear of offending the landlord class, who fear an invasion of what they consider their vested rights, and of not disappointing the tenant class, whose extreme expectations no measure could be expected to meet, and also on account of the enormous amount of the measure submitted. Mr. Gladstone and his government, it will be most generally con-ceded, have labored hard to reduce a Bill, that would do justice to Ireland substantially, and put at rest some of the grievances under which it has long groaned. The Bill has caused the secession of the Duke of Argyll from the Cabinet, but it appears to have given satisfaction to the moderate Home Rule party, and has not thrown Mr. Parnell into paroxysms of indignation and discontent, which is something. The Bill will be for the next six weeks or more the subject of interminable comment, criticism, praise, and abuse. It is a measure that cannot be understood in all its bearings till after more study. It is probable that it will be more violently denounced in England by the Conservative interest, than by the Land Leaguers in Ireland. If it is, as it is held to be, a departure from the fundamental prin-ciples of British Land Laws, there can be no wonder if the wrath of Tory landlordism is roused, and every effort put forth for its defeat. The Bill embodies the three F's—free sale, fair rents, and fixity of tenure, under certain conditions. The Act is to be called, "The Land Law of Ireland, Act of 1881." The salient and cardinal feature of the Bill is the institution of a court, a Land Commission, who will take cognizance of rent and which will not be debarred from taking cognizance of tenure and assignment. This Commission, which will have final authority over all land cases, will consist of three persons one being the Judge or an ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Ireland; the central Commission to be established in Dublin, with power to appoint sub-commissions. If the Bill passes, tenants may apply to this Court to fix what is the fair rent. Every existing tenant may call in the Court to fix a judicial rent for 15 years, during which time there can be no change or eviction, except for breach of certain specified conditions. The Ulster custom will prevail, as now, at the tenant's option, but the tenant will have the protection of the general provisions of the Bill for controlling augmentation of rent. Power to contract out of the Act will be given, where the rent amounts to £200 yearly. This provision is inserted to prevent abuses such as took place in spite of the Land Law of 1870, when landlords, like the Duke of Leinster, compelled their tenants to accept leases con-tracting themselves out of the provisions of that Bill. The Bill will not introduce an unregulated tenant right, as provision is made for preventing it from passing into ex-travagance, and protecting the just rights of landlords by bringing into fair competition the tenant's right to assign, and the landlords right to get what his land is reasonably worth.

The Bill also provides that the Land Com-mission, who of the money in their hands for the purpose, may, if satisfied with the security, advance sums to tenants to enable them to purchase their holdings, where their land-lords are willing to sell—such advance not to exceed three-fourths of the principal sum. The following are some of the other provisions of the Bill—
Where the sale of a holding is about to be made, the landlord is to be bound in con-tracting to pay to the tenant a fine and en-gaging to pay to the landlord a fee as farm rent, the commission may advance a sum equal to half the fine payable to the landlord. Pro-visions are also made to enable the commission to give purchasing tenants a parliamentary title at a fixed scale of costs in order to avoid the heavy legal expenses which attend the sale and transfer of landed property under the ordinary law. Tenants can repay the principal and interest by annual payment of £5 per £100, clearing the debt in 35 years. The Treasury may authorize the Board of Works to advance money to complete the reclamation or improvement of waste lands on proper security.
The Land Commission may, from time to time, with the sanction of the Treasury, enter into agreement with any person or body of persons having authority to contract on behalf of the Dominion of Canada or of any province thereof, or on behalf of any British colony or dependency or any State or other district in such Dominion, province, colony or dependency, or on behalf of any public company or other public body with whose security the Land Commission may be satisfied, for the advance, by the commission by way of a loan out of the moneys in their hands, of such sums as the commission may think it desirable to expend in promoting emigration from Ireland. Such arrangements shall contain such provisions as may be made of application of loans and the securing and repayment thereof to the commission and for other purposes as the commission thinks fit.
Under the head of supplemental provisions the act provides:—The Treasury may, from time to time, as they think fit, issue out of the consolidated fund, or the growing pro-duct thereof, the sums required for the ad-vance or purchase of estates by the Land Com-missioner under this part of the act, not ex-

ceeding the sum annually granted by Parlia-ment." Provisions are also made for tenants purchasing an estate where three-fourths of the number are prepared to buy or are will-ing to borrow the necessary money for the purchase. A striking feature of the bill is the recognition of occupiers' and tenants' rights as a valuable interest. It advances to the tenant in ordinary cases a limited to a sum of £2000. In extraordinary cases this limit is placed at £5000. The Civil Bill Court of the country is declared the Land Court of the first instance. It is provided that all differences and settlements between land-lord and tenant may be submitted to arbi-tration.
The Commons adjourned from the 7th to the 25th inst., and the House of Lords until the 5th of May. In the latter body, Lord Carlington, formerly Mr. Chester Fortescue, who takes the seat in the Cabinet which the Duke of Argyll resigned, will take charge of the Land Bill.

The C. T. A. in Hamilton.
The great question now agitating Ontario is temperance—prohibition or non-prohibition. Politics are partly in abeyance, and Blake's is not so powerful a name to conjure with as Scott. The Toronto Globe, which as often follows, as it leads public opinion, has had columns daily for the last fortnight on the working of the Maine Liquor Law, from the pens of two correspondents, who represent the two sides of the prohibition question. The object of the novel mission is to ascertain whether a prohibitory law can be effectually enforced on a large scale, and whether the Maine Law has really put down the traffic in liquor in that State. The conclusion arrived at so far by the correspondents is, that on the whole, the Maine Law has repressed the traffic in liquor, and has done good. In the cities of Portland, Bangor, etc., whisky straight, etc., can be obtained by parties, seemingly respectable, at the hotels and in quiet places, but there has been a great deal of sale of liquor there, while in the country it is successfully enforced. Still, the authorities have to maintain unceasing vigilance. They have scored the fiend of intemperance, but not killed it. There was hardly any use of the Globe sending correspondents through Maine as liquor spies, as it might have got all the information it has been able to give its readers in an above board manner. But its course has no doubt, had an effect of giving additional interest to the liquor controversy, which is now being waged in Ontario. The attempt of Mr. Boulbee in the Commons, and Hon. Mr. Almon in the Senate, last Session, to destroy the Scott Act, excited great indignation among the temperance people of the Province, and the strength of the temperance feeling is being put to the test. Yesterday 13th inst., the most important temperance election ever held in Ontario, came off in Hamilton, "the ambitious city," and on its issue will depend whether an endeavour will be made at once to carry the adoption of "the Scott Law," in other cities, perhaps in Toronto and St. John. We have not, at this time, writing heard the result. The contest will be very close. The powerful influence of the brewers, distillers, wholesale liquor dealers is arrayed against the Act, the press of Hamilton were not hostile, is neutral, and the bulk of the battle for the Act, is born by Prof. Foster, who has started a campaign sheet, the Scott Act, and by pen and tongue is doing his best to secure a victory. If the Act is carried in Hamilton, the victory there will powerfully effect two other Scott Act elections, which will come off in the counties of Wentworth, and in the counties of Hamilton and accepted in the counties, its beneficial results in portions of the counties will be lessened on account of the facilities for procuring liquor from the city. The friends of the C. T. A. will watch the contest in Ontario with very great interest. Since writing the above, we learn that the Scott Act was defeated in Hamilton by over 1200 votes.

Capt. Kirwin to the U. S. Fenians.
It used to be said, (to say it at the present is unnecessary) that when a slave set a foot on English soil, his fetters fell off. The nearest approach to a slave now is an Irishman, groaning under English tyranny; of him it may be said, that when he plants his foot on the soil of Canada, his discontents fall away from him. He recovers his good humor when he finds himself under the best and freest government in the world with land for the asking. The greatest agitator and rebel becomes a contented and quiet useful, citizen holding rebellion in horror and Fenianism in scorn. It may be said that the late lamented Dr. McCoy fell a victim to his two enemies and loyal acceptance of British rule in Canada, but a great change has we venture to say, come over the minds of the Irish population in Canada, since his day, and the most extreme hater of British rule in Ireland now, would not think that contentment with British rule in Canada was a crime against the cause of Ireland. There is little sympathy we guess with Fenianism among the Irish in Canada, and they will, as a body heartily endorse the sensible advice which Capt. Kirwin lately addressed to his Irish fellow countrymen in the United States, belonging to the Fenian organization in regard to their rumored intention of invading Canada. He says:—
"We have here what we consider one of the best forms of government in the world. Why should our happiness be disturbed, our social relations destroyed, and our commercial resources ruined by our own mad and un-sensational schemes? We are bound to protect? No honest resident of this country can escape from the obligations which residence and pro-tection afford him. The Irishman here," he remarks, "has no fault to find with crown or constitution in this country, and he sees no reason why others should manufacture faults for him. Whatever barriers there may be in the way of Irishmen in Canada we must not forget that the United States are not free from barriers and prejudices. Take it all in all the Irish people here are as well off as they are in any part of the world. As a matter of choice, many of us prefer the system of government under which we live to any other. We have the stability of the monarchy with the individuality and freedom of the republic. The duties of Irishmen in this country are of a dual kind—affection for the land of their forefathers and loyalty for the land of their adoption. The Irishman who has not the manhood, the honesty, the virtue to recognize the date of his birth to his adopted land, whose laws protect him and whose institutions are liberal, where wealth and power await his own intellectual achievements and his worth, is a poor crea-ture. In plain words, the man who cannot be loyal to Canada and love Ireland as well, is a mischievous citizen. He is a man who is a dissonant by nature, and who would be a conspirator under Home Rule and a Communist under a republic."

Truth and Sobriety.
What is the best family medicine in the world to regulate the bowels, purify the blood, remove costiveness and biliousness, aid digestion and stimulate the whole system?
Truth and sobriety compel us to answer, Hop Bitters, being pure, perfect and harmless. See "Truth" in another column.
Shaw Bros have 27 tanneries in different parts of New England and Canada and four more in course of construction.

The Opening Season.
The city has now assumed its spring time appearance. Though the prophet Verelst predicts very stormy unseasonable weather, before the close of the month, we trust he is mistaken, and that winter and rough weather have fled away. The blue sky and air, fresh and balmy, and the glimpses of the bright blue water are enlivening. And from what we can gather, the spirits of the citizens, (with not a few exceptions of course,) are in unison with the season. There is a better and more hopeful spirit than there was last season, and in one or two preceding that. Business is expected to be lively. The im-portations have been good. The windows of the dry good stores set forth a tempting array of goods, and the merchants say, we are told, that money is plentiful and much easier to obtain than it has been for a long time past. Is it not a sign that the times are improving when our druggists, clothiers and dry goods men, are seen putting splendid sheets of plate glass into their windows setting off their wares to the best advantage? Though in large cities the putting up of ornamental fronts with glass windows in stores is some-times a mere ruse adopted to deceive the public into imagining that the establishments are flourishing and doing a magnificent stroke of business, no one imagines for a moment that our merchants would condescend to such a deceit, or that it would be any use for them to try it. Plate glass in Fredericton means that our merchants find that the state of their business warrants the elegant ex-pense; it may be a sacrifice to fashion, but it is in no way ruinous.
We cannot find that the N. P. presses heavily upon the people of Fredericton, that it has increased the cost of living. In fact it is difficult to determine exactly what effect the new tariff is having on that cost, or whether the better times that have come to Canada, (and which, we trust, have put in an appearance here) is owing at all, to the fiscal policy of the government, or to causes over which no government has any control. This may be said, that the N. P. is not doing all the good it might do, because "capitalists" in our midst are not taking advantage of it to set up manufactures. There is plenty money in our community we are told, but those who have it prefer to invest it snugly in our city debentures at 5 per cent for in-stance—rather than put it in any venture, in which there is the least risk. With the lack of enterprise in our midst, even the best of good times will not make an exciting stir.

Earthquake in Ohio.
The Island of Ohio (population about 70,000) lying at the entrance of the Gulf of Smyrna, seven miles off the coast of Asia Minor, has been recently visited by shocks of earthquake and reduced to a state of extreme desolation. The first violent shock passed under the town of Ohio on Sunday, 3rd inst., destroying numerous houses and damaging all the remainder, and killing and injuring many thousand people, and committing like damage in the neighboring villages, and were felt in the adjacent island of Syria, and on the mainland at Smyrna. Fresh shocks occurred next day and continued intermit-tently with more or less violence until the 10th inst. The terror of the inhabitants of this ill-fated island who are not spared, is pitiable, and their woful condition is beyond prompt sympathy and aid. In the course of its long history, Ohio has been ravaged and scourged by the Persian, Greek, Roman, Turkish and Genoese conquerors, and has suffered fearfully from war, massacre, pestilence and brutal exactions, but it never came so near complete ruin and annihilation, as it did that awful Sunday.
It is computed that 8,000 persons have been killed and injured throughout the Island, and that 40,000 have been reduced to a state of destitution. The authorities have been aided in their work of relief by British, American, French, and Austrian gun-vessels. It is ap-palling to think that a number of the victims have been literally buried alive. The London Times of the 6th inst., stated that a medical commission was then sitting in Ohio, to consider the expediency of covering the rubbish in the fortress with earth, as there was no hope of saving any lives, and as the disinterment of the dead might produce an epidemic.

An Exhibition.
Mr. J. H. Reid, says that, there is going to be an exhibition, open to the Province, to be held in Fredericton in October. When he gets an idea into his head it generally comes out in action. He makes no account of government assistance, but trusts that the citizens will support him in his undertaking. As the business season promises to be good, and money more plentiful than it has been for some years past, he may not be disappointed. Exhibitions are popular here, as they draw in people from different parts of the country, and strangers from abroad, bring custom to stores and hotels, and make things lively generally. If the project is well supported by the citizens, there is not much fear of its proving a success. Speaking of Mr. Reid, we may say, that he has lately returned from the United States, and brought with him a few of the finest things in fowls and potatoes he could find. His "Daniel Lambert" and "Madame Lambert," are the most splendid and largest specimens of "Bronze" Turkeys ever imported into the Dominion. They were bred by the "Oneida" community, New York, and weigh 40 lbs., and 29 lbs., respectively. They are within, Mr. R. says, 2 lbs., of the heaviest pair ever produced. No Tom and Hen having reached maturity, have ever turned the scale over 42 lbs., 30 lbs., respectively. Their plumage is simply superb; that of Daniel's especially, part of which shines like burnished gold. They cost \$50, besides expenses. They have taken list prize prizes at shows in the States, and "have" our informant says, never been beaten. Their eggs will be in great demand. Mr. R. also brought from New York, eggs from Europe of the finest varieties imported from Europe last year. "Hondans," "Black Polands," "White Breasts," and "White Dorking" Rose Breasts. In addition he brought with him some fine varieties of potatoes. "A White Elephant," \$1 per lb., "Beauty of Hebron," "Burbank Seedling 50 cents per lb., each. Mr. R. says he is in treaty for a fine horse, and will visit the States shortly again.

Steel Rails for the N. B. Railway.
Steel rails for the New Brunswick Rail-way are being discharged at the Ballast wharf St. John, and taken over the St. John and Maine and New Brunswick Railways to Woodstock. Two thousand tons have ar-rived, and remainder of the 14,000 orders to be shipped from Barrow-Furness as speedily as possible. It is stated that the work of changing the gags will begin this month, and will be done with all despatch. The sleepers are now being distributed along the road. Five new Locomotives have been purchased from the Intercolonial Railway, and flat box and passenger cars are being built at the Company's workshops at Gibson. The track laying is to commence at Woodstock, and to be continued north to Fallis, after which the section between Woodstock and Gibson will be laid.
The Portland Morning Post publishes a "Lum Directory" of 1,000 names, giving the number of places where liquor is dispensed in violation of law.

The Tunisian Difficulty.
Hostilities have commenced in Algeria, between the French and the Kroumis, a wild tribe inhabiting a narrow strip of wilderness territory, between Tunisia and Algeria. What has prompted the Kroumis to assume the determined aggressive attitude that they appear to have done is not clearly revealed, but from what is known, it is reasonable to suppose that something more than their predatory instincts have prompted them. It is supposed that the Kroumis have been stirred up by the Bay of Tunis, over whose county the French wish to claim a protectorate. The Bey has been incited to hostility to the French by the Italian Consul at Tunis and it was reported, that Italian emissaries had gone to the frontier and openly offered the aid of the Italian army, but the latter statement is denied. As yet, the Bey has not openly declared his hostility to the French. Last week in the French Chamber of Deputies a grant of 4,000,000 francs for the Ministry of War, and 1,895,000 francs, for the Ministry of the Marine, was voted, and on the 9th inst., a squadron consisting of eight men of war, bearing 13,000 men with their arms was dispatched to Algeria. The force in Algeria is considered able to deal with the Kroumis, and these reinforcements, will be kept in reserve for contingencies, to meet the Tunisians, should they really mean war. The feeling in Tunis against the French is very hostile.
On Monday a band of marauding Kroumis, crossed the French frontier, with the intention of "lifting" cattle, and laid siege to a block house occupied by French outposts. The telegraph despatch states that reinforce-ments were sent up consisting of Zouaves and Chasseurs, under General Vineland, who attacked the enemy. The fighting lasted an hour and a half when the marauders retired with considerable loss, but with all their dead and wounded. The French lost 50 men.
This skirmish may develop into one of these "little wars," of which England has had so many of late, and on the conduct of which French critics make ungenerous comment. It is difficult to see how France is going to gain any glory, or advantage out of it, unless she is determined upon extending her influence in North Africa, and annexing Tunis. It is suspected that that is her design, and it is even hinted that, at the time of the first Berlin Conference an secret convention was entered into by the French government and Bascouffland, by which as a compensation for the acquisition by England of Cyprus, France was to be allowed to annex Tunis. A number of stories are afloat, but the bottom facts of this Franco-Tunisian business are not known.

Consignment of Thoroughbred Stock.
One of the largest consignments if not the very largest of thoroughbred cattle ever im-ported into Canada, arrived on Monday morning by Dominion line S. S. "Texas," at Halifax, under charge of Prof McEberchen, and they have been shipped through in a special train, to Point Levi, where they will be quarantined. The important consignment consists of sixty pure bred Polled Angus, Hereford and Shorthorn Bulls, and two Clydesdale Stallions, for the Cochrane Ranche Company, who are about starting a stock farm of ten thousand acres at the foot of "the Rockies." There are also three Gurney cows imported by Hon. J. C. Abbott, eight Clydesdale Stallions for Messrs. Beatty & Holderness, Toronto, fifty Oxford Down Sheep for various parties in Ontario, and over a hundred head of thoroughbred Polled Angus, Hereford and Shorthorn animals, male and female, including a "Duke" Bull, and a "Barrington" and a "Leavington" heifer, and seven-five Oxford Down Sheep, for Senator Cochrane's stock farm at Compton.
This valuable and extensive importation from England, shows that the principal stockraisers in Ontario and Quebec, have not been deterred by the reports of the prevalence of disease among the cattle there. The fears of the spread of the foot and mouth disease have much to do with the matter, but nothing in the state of the stock there need prevent our government making their intended purchases across the water. But of course, they will satisfy themselves that there is no danger before taking that step.

Mr. Blake.
The Maritime Provinces are to be favored in the course of the summer by a visit from Mr. Blake, leader of the opposition. They will have an opportunity of seeing face to face the man of whom they have heard so much—him who is the hope of the Grits, and who, many believe, is destined to take at some future day the foremost place in the councils of the Dominion. Mr. Blake is when roused, undoubtedly a great Speaker, but a great speaker is not necessarily fitted to conduct a government. He may be deficient in qualities that more than oratory, make a man capable of filling that high position with something like comfort to himself, and contentment to his party, and in a manner to draw a measure of esteem even from his opponents. He may be deficient in tact, in *bonhomie*, in the gift of being all things to all men, of being able to say the right thing at the proper time, of preserving silence, or letting out the floodgates of clear argument scathing scorn, wit, humor and badinage, just when needed. Above all he must be able to inspire in his followers something like love and enthusiasm, and confidence in himself. Speaking of Mr. Blake, the editor of the Canadian Spectator says:—
"The uncomfortable feeling is spreading that Mr. Blake would fail as head of the Government. This recent determination to go through the country making speeches is a mistake, for Mr. Blake is unlikely to increase his reputation by coming face to face with the people. His influence is repellant rather than attractive. Sir John creates enthusiasm, but Mr. Blake is an iceberg cooling the surrounding atmosphere. Sir John gains by personal contact, but Mr. Blake loses. If Sir John can keep his health and maintain his position in the party, I think Mr. Blake will have another term at the left hand of the Speaker, although he will probably have a larger following than now."

The University Boat Race.
The great fashionable boating event in England, between the Oxford and Cambridge crews, came off on Friday, over the usual course on the Thames, from Putney to Mortlake, 4 3/8 miles. There was a vast concourse of spectators. After a magnificent and well sustained struggle, the Oxford crew won by fully four lengths—time 21 minutes 51 seconds. The Cambridge crew won the race last year in 21 minutes 18 seconds. The time made by the University crews may, or may not, be so good as that made by Hanan and Trickett, and Company, but certainly their rowing was splendid and gave more pleasure to the spectators than that of the professionals. In their contests there is not the faintest suspicion of unfair play; the crews are bent to do the very best for the honor of their Universities, and the result is a splendid exhibition of skill, power, and endurance, worthy of athletes contending for a prize, as honorable as that awarded at the Olympic games, and exhilarating to the on-lookers.
Italy has decided to construct another colossal ironclad, which will be superior to anything now afloat.

A Fiendish Proposal.
It is generally conceded that the Yankees are an inventive people, and that the Yankee editor has not his match for coolness of speech and audacity of suggestion. The latter frequently have a supreme contempt for Canada, and Canucks; that is, when they have not a great jealousy. The editor of the Rochester Union must be the non-pariel of his class—both in inventive genius and blood-brooded contempt of the poor Dominion. Jealous of the glorious prospects before our magnificent North-west; jealous that millions on millions of the finest wheat line, he proposes to submerge them under fathoms of water, indifferent whether thou-sands of human lives, and myriad herds of cattle are lost in the flood. But how does the fiendish editor propose to make a sea, where now fruitful plains extend? By damming up the McKenzie river and laying under water a tract of low lying, fertile land, 2,000 miles long and 200 wide. Hear him, and ask whether he ought not to be hanged, locked up in a lunatic asylum, or laughed at consummately—
"Its surface would have an altitude of about 650 above the sea level. It would cover with one continuous surface the la-by-rinth of streams and lakes which now occupy the Mackenzie Valley. It would be a never-failing reservoir for the Mississippi. It would connect with Hudson Bay and with the 'great lakes,' and also with the interior of Alaska by connecting with the Yukon and its affluents. By concurrent results and other possibilities it would become during some months of each year a navigable water, adding not less than 12,000 miles of commu-nication to the Mississippi. It would com-plete the interior lines of river courses by connecting them. Cutting the 'divide' which now exists between the Mississippi and Mackenzie would do this. This work is small when measured by its results, and it becomes easy of accomplishment under the methods proposed."

Hon. Mr. Ross, Collector of Customs, Halifax, received by telegraph, advice from the Dominion Department of Agriculture, through its Secretary, Mr. John Lowe, to the effect, that slaughtering of cattle from Canada when landed at Liverpool is not compulsory.
A Youthful Monster.
Crime appears to be on the increase in France, and the police courts are filled with cases of the most horrible depravity. The only motive for the deed seemed to be a desire to witness the agonized struggles of his victim, tied him to a chair, and deliberately cut him to pieces with a large knife. The only motive for the deed seemed to be a desire to witness the agonized struggles of his victim, tied him to a chair, and deliberately cut him to pieces with a large knife. The only motive for the deed seemed to be a desire to witness the agonized struggles of his victim, tied him to a chair, and deliberately cut him to pieces with a large knife.
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Blinded by the Wind of a Cannon Ball.
General Henry Boynton, of Augusta, United States claim agent, has recently secured a pension for Ward A. Knox, formerly of Company G, 1st Maine Heavy Artillery, for almost total blindness, caused by a cannon ball, in the battle in front of Petersburg, passing close to his face. The shot did not touch the soldier, but the "wind" of the shell affected his eyes disastrously. On full investigation the facts were fully proved, not only by the testimony of comrades who were there with him, but also by corroborative statements made by the assistant surgeon of his regiment, Dr. A. R. Lincoln, who was on the field and gave his professional attention to the case at the time of its occurrence. So severe was the injury caused to the soldier, that he was "winded" of the use of his eyes, and was awarded his pension. This is a remarkable case, and we doubt if there is parallel instance in the records of the pension department.—E.

Deaths.
At her residence, Keswick, on the 4th inst. Rebecca, beloved wife of Cyrus Perkins, aged sixty-four years.
New Advertisements.
PIANOFORTES
—AT A—
BARCAIN.
The Subscriber has on hand, and will sell at a bargain, 2 PIANOFORTES, one SQUARE and one UPRIGHT. The Square originally cost \$500. Has been used very little and is now in the best of order.
J. MYRSHALL
Fredericton, April 11—2ms.

EASTER BEEF!
THE Subscribers will have for sale at their Shop on YORK STREET, some very choice Easter Beef, on Saturday next, 16th inst., purchased from the following persons:—
2 four year old Steers fed by Capt. Powys;
1 four year old Steer fed by Mr. Geo. Stratton;
1 four year old Steer fed by Sydney Murray.
Parties wanting Choice Cuts will please leave their orders early.
CAMERON & McCARTY.
Fredericton, April 14

STEAMER
"FLORENCEVILLE."
UNTIL further notice, the Steamer "FLORENCEVILLE" will leave
FREDERICTON FOR WOODSTOCK, EVERY
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Mornings at 6 A. M.,
RETURNING EVERY
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings at 8 A. M.
J. ALEX. GRIEVES, Agent,
Office Gill's Building, Phoenix Square
THE DOMINION SAFETY FUND
LIFE ASSOCIATION,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
Incorporated 1881.
The Popular Plan of affording the Pro-tection of Life Insurance.
SIMPLE, SAFE AND ECONOMICAL.
The dangers and defects of the old "Reserve" Plan, and the weakness and uncertainty of the Co-operative Plans avoided.
Endowments to Persisting Members.
J. G. GILL,
Agent for York County,
Fredericton, April 14

SPRING, 1881.
LEMONT'S
To Country Dealers!
1200 HARD BAKED MILK PANS
at low prices.
A splendid show of
Children's Perambulators.
A large lot of
BUTTER CROCKS
A full Stock of
FURNITURE,
ALL KINDS CHEAP.
Crookery and Glassware to arrive:
Dinner, Breakfast & Tea Sets
Give us a Call and look through our Stock.
We can furnish you with PARLOR or KITCHEN LAMPS of all kinds.
LOOKING GLASSES AND MATTRESSES.
Receiving goods every week. For sale very low for Cash at
Lemont's Variety Store
Fredericton, April 14

REMOVAL
NOTICE.
BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS
Ten per cent. off for Cash, or \$1.00 worth of Dry Goods for 90 cents.
—o—
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.

SEEDS. SEEDS.
JUST RECEIVED:
A FULL Stock of Choice Timothy, Northern Red Clover, and Purple Top Swede Turnip Seed. Will be sold at lowest market rates.
GEO. HATT & SONS.
April 11
SEEDS! SEEDS!
JUST RECEIVED:
A CHOICE Lot of Seed in Timothy, Northern Red Clover and Purple Top Swede Turnip. Also on hand a full stock of GROCERIES, which will be sold very low.
W. H. VANWART.
April 11—4ms.

REMNANTS!
REMNANTS!
10,000 YARDS
Remnants of all Descriptions
—o—o—
DRY GOODS
The Collection of a year's business, and will be sold at Half-Price, to close out.
Fredericton, February 10.

1881 SPRING 1881
MORE NEW GOODS!
A LOT OF
WHITE DRESS SHIRTS
from 50 cents to \$1.25, very cheap.
A LOT OF
FANCY REGATTA SHIRTS,
from 50 cents to \$1.50, choice patterns.
A LOT OF
WHITE & REGATTA SHIRTS
with COLLARS ATTACHED. A perfect Shirt.
A LOT OF
Un-Laundried Shirts.
A great bargain. Ask to see them.
A LOT OF
GENTS' LINEN COLLARS
from 12 to 20 cents, the latest styles.
A LOT OF
Regatta Shirting,
which we will sell by the yard or make up to order.
C. H. THOMAS & CO.
Queen Street, Fredericton.
March 31, 1881

FOR SALE.
TWO Lots of Land on the corner of Church and Charlotte Streets. Apply to
GEO. HATT & SONS.
April 7
MONEY TO LOAN.
\$2,000 To Loan upon First Class Real Estate. Apply to
G. A. PERLEY.
April 7—4ms.
TO RENT.
Possession given immediately.
THE BRICK STORE and HOUSE, situated on BRIDGE STREET, just above the Bradley House. Also the BRICK BUILDING, corner of KING and REGENT STREETS.
Apply immediately to
FRASER, WETMORE & WINSLOW.
April 7—2ms.
NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS marked "Tender for Stationery" will be received at the Department of Public Works, Fredericton, until FRI-AY, the thirtieth day of April, 1881, at noon for furnishing, delivered at said Department, all the Stationery and other Contingencies for one year from the first day of May next, or the use of Executive Government and Public Depart-ments and Offices. Samples and description of qualities and other information may be had at said Department. Supplies to be furnished in accordance with time to time during the year, on written order of the Commission. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily ac-cepted.
P. A. LANDRY,
Chief Commissioner.
Fredericton, March 29