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WINTER GOODS,
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1881.
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NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!
 Homekeepers' Goods in Gray and White Cottons, Sheetings, Prints, Tickings, Towels, Table Linens, &c.
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 Parks' Cotton
 Knitting Cottons of all Colors and Numbers. Now is the time to knit for summer wear.
WANTS TO BE HAD IN
WINTER GOODS,
 as the Season's Stock will be
 reduced to clear.
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Communications.
 To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:
 DEAR SIR,—I see by your last paper that your correspondent "Peter O. Pee," has come out in answer to my strictures of the preceding week's issue. He intimates my incompetency to give his former statements of the fact that I had not occupied the pulpit for eight weeks. Now Sir I had two good reasons for writing as I did. First I met a friend in Fredericton from Lincoln, who assured me that the appointments had been regularly kept, whatever that might mean. Second, I felt confident that no person friendly to the Methodist Church at Lincoln would send for publication in a secular paper statements which were calculated to engender strife, and inflict a wound in the heart of men who had given their labor gratuitously in order to keep the church from being closed every alternate Sabbath. We may have, however, from your correspondent's last week, two things; first, that two disappointments had been experienced, which I have learned since were quite unavoidable; second that he is not an enemy of the Methodist Church at Lincoln, but a friend; for no one unfriendly to us would give 25 or 30 dollars towards the erection of our new church.

I am glad that your correspondent has so clearly set his position in his last communication, that any suspicion which might have been fostered will be removed from our minds, for it is impossible not to suspect, merely from the name, some person or persons under such circumstances.
 Respectfully,
 H. J. CLARKE.
 Kingsclear, March 7, 1881.

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:
 DEAR SIR,—In your editorial of Feb. 23, I read "Some school matters may call for legislation," and the working of the School Law presents opportunities for criticism. I think it may be very justly said that the working of the School Law has not been fraught with much good, during the past year, but with much extravagance and evil in creating County Inspectors, (no fault to the men that does this work.)
 To my mind these Inspectors are about as much use as the fifth wheel to a coach. In the first place the school teachers are finally left to the mercy of the County Inspectors, and sent out to the people who may want to employ them with a valid licence qualified to teach. But this does not seem to be enough in these progressive strifes, there must be an Inspector to watch and perch up the teacher, down in his pay. Our children learned faster, and I think I am safe in saying, our schools were in a better state years ago than they are at the present, and many would join me in saying, the government is much to blame for pandering in any over heated brains in these matters.
 If these Trustees and a teacher with a valid licence, can't run a school in any District, then I say away with the School Law, and let us go back to the old system.
 There is another thing Mr. Editor, I never could understand. Certain it is, in my opinion, why it is that the Annual School Meeting must invariably be held on the second Thursday in January, on one of the teaching days of the term? Would it not be as well, and a better, to hold this meeting on a Saturday in January, or some Saturday about this time? And now Sir if you will give us those few remarks special in your valuable columns, you will much oblige.
 Maugerville, Feb. 8, 1881.
 TRUSTEE.

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:
 SIR,—I see in your last issue of the FARMER, an explanation given as to the cause of the dissatisfaction with the working of the School System. Let us try and look calmly at this matter. We have had about ten years of trial of the School Law. What has been done? The people, the farmers, have met and assessed themselves in large sums of money for school purposes, they have built large and fine looking houses, and furnished them inside with good and suitable furniture, and in some cases gone beyond their means to do so, and for quite a number of years, have kept up a school taught by teachers holding a licence of 1st, 2nd, or 3rd Class, and their children to school; and in short, a while, have done their part. It is true that some have fought against paying taxes, but they found to their loss that that would not do. In the mean time what was the Board of Education doing? Well they were busy, and I believe honestly trying to make the school system a success, and how far they have succeeded, is not at present fully known. Taking the case of the department, it is all sunshine. But public reports are now written so much to order, that the ordinary intelligent readers is not inclined to put much faith in them. If you ask a school Trustee, you hear first fine statements, and then in a moment, the next best thing to do is to go for the scholars and find out what they know. I have tried this with the following results. A smart intelligent child who can read those small cards to a charm. I got to spell the word "so-w," well; she said that it was wool. I showed her the same words in a book as on the wall cards, she knew no more about them than I do about Greek. One day I chanced to see a little fellow reading with a dignified air, in the Second Reader, correcting himself when he made mistakes, on looking over his shoulder, I found he had the book upside down, and the lesson he was reading, was on a different page. This boy could not read a sentence in any other book. I again asked a Geography class, how many parishes there were in Carleton County. Three, was the reply, in a class of about twelve. And I can find children who have been to a school in that first arithmetic, who have been to school half their lifetime, who when sent to a country store with a basket of eggs, could not tell you how much they came to at ten cents per doz. Above all, the school system as it has been, has been a failure. The Inspector writes in the Register, the course of instruction must be followed, the Trustees make oath to the returns to the effect, that the school books are all up to date, and that the school is in a good state of order, do the publishers have a patent right? 3rd. Is any of our printing done in Halifax, if so, why?
 4th. What can the Inspector tell about the schools, by an annual visit, when it is well known that the whole face of a country school, changes Spring and Fall, the older children going in winter, the little fellows in summer.
 I wait for an answer to these questions. I recollect that the question was once raised, how will these poor Trustees make out assessment list for the district? I would like to know anything but the multiplication table, the rule of three, and the shorter catechism. With only these accomplishments how could these same poor fellows manage to make out the list? I would like to know how the members of the County, outside of Woodstock, who have received their education under the present system, who have had no other training but what they received in school, can make out the list? Now Mr. Editor, I suppose that some of your learned gentry will laugh at this. But I remember a learned Editor of a St. John journal who laughed at a few farmers who met to discuss the situation, and told them they had better mind their own business, and attend to their farms. The same gent has been glad to peep over the political fence to see where the most con-

cerns. The Board of Education will find that they have carried their system a little too far.
 One word to the farmers of Carleton. Wake up look into this matter, find out what your sons and daughters know, ask them to get busy early to the dollar in the education of their children, or if their valuable time is not lost and gone forever. Look out these regulations that keeps the child one year in the Primer, that makes them read before they know the Alphabet. Are we going to allow one man to say just what our boys and girls shall learn, and what not to learn? Strip this thing of its fine name, and I think it would be like Dagen, nothing left but the stumps.
 YOURS &c.,
 ONE INTERESTED.
 Florenceville, Carleton Co.,
 March 8, 1881.

Maritime Farmer.
 FREDERICTON, N. B., March 10, 1881.
The Attorney General's Speech.
 People, we think, will have a much better idea of the exact position of the Province after reading and digesting the speech of the Attorney General than they had before. The speech will powerfully tend to dissipate any alarm or misgivings they may have felt, that the Province was drifting into dangerous financial depths. They will be strongly disposed to think that the outcry raised by the Opposition against the extravagance and squandering propensities of the Government was of the nature of a false alarm, and that the call made by the leaders of that Opposition for retrenchment and economy and that the proposal they have made to carry them out, are to quote the old Scotch saying, "great cry and little do." The financial position of the Province is, in fact, sound; its credit is high, the great part of its income from subsidies is assured and will be considerably increased after the census of 1881 is taken, while there is no reason to fear, that what may be called the fluctuating part of its revenues derived from the Crown Lands, will suffer any permanent decrease.
 The people of the Province will be glad to learn on so excellent and trustworthy authority, as Mr. Fraser, that the debt, and the interest paid on it, of the Province are not by any means so great, as declared by the leader of the Opposition, and that they have excellent value for the debt and the annual burden it imposes—in railways that open up to travel and traffic several important districts, and unite them not only to the general railway system of the Province and the Dominion, but to the whole Continent. That debt, they will feel assured, has not been without thought or without profit rolled up. That it will not be recklessly added to they will be confident, when they clearly understand (as they will after perusal of Mr. Fraser's speech) that the policy of the Government has been all along to avoid as much as possible adding to the debt, to charging extraordinary expenditures to capital account.
 It is this policy which has seemed to lay the Government open to making expenditures in excess of the income. Expenditures such as the erection of school houses, the Normal School building, additions to the Lunatic Asylum, and to Provincial Exhibition building, etc., which justly might have been charged to capital account, were defrayed out of the ordinary revenue, and a large number of exceptional expenditures have during the last few years been met out of the ordinary revenue; both, together, making a large addition to the ordinary expenses of the public service. In this way the balance to the credit of the Government has been brought down, but the Province has received the benefit of large, useful, and necessary expenditures. By charging some of these expenditures to capital account, the Government might have made a seemingly more honorable exhibit of expenditures within the limits of its income. Large exceptional expenditures will not occur in the future so frequently and the Government now see their way to keep expenditures within the revenues. It is their interest as well as bounden duty to pursue a policy of economy, consistent with the proper maintenance of the public services, and a certain dignity in the conducting of public affairs.
 After an attentive perusal of Mr. Fraser's speech, the people of the Province will not, we imagine, be disposed to think that there is much in the specific economical reform advocated by the leader of the Opposition. That platform was hastily put together with unsound planks, and it will not stand pressure. If set upon heavily it will break down.
 We are not going to despise small economies, but Mr. Blair's proposed reforms, if carried out, would only save some \$3,000 to the Province; while they would strike a mortal blow at its constitution. They would inflict a maximum of injury with a minimum of profit. The people of the Province would not feel the benefit of the saving of a small amount, but they would, by the abolishment of the Legislative Council, the reduction of the number of the Executive, the shutting up of Government House, the putting the Governor in an anomalous and ridiculous position, which he would find untenable, and reducing the Legislature to a mere bald Municipality, feel that a long step had been taken to the wiping out of the Local Legislature altogether, which, it is for the interest of the whole Province, should be maintained in a state of efficiency and decent dignity. We really cannot understand now Mr. Blair, of all men, a member of the metropolitan county, which would suffer much, and given absolutely nothing by the proposed reforms, came to move them, and bind himself down to endeavor to carry them out in the future, if he is offered the opportunity. This is a case of political blindness. But his eyes will be opened by his error when he confronts his constituents at next election, and finds how strong through York is the approval with which the attitude of the Hon. Mr. Fraser on the question of economical reform is viewed.

The Ontario Local Legislatures after a session of thirty-six working days, was prorogued last Friday. A great amount of business was transacted. Twenty-four government measures, fifteen-seven private bills, and five public bills were passed, eighty-six acts in all, just about one for every representative in the House. The work of the Ontario Legislature is not certainly diminishing, the business it puts through is ample justification for its existence. Suppose that it and all other Local Legislatures were abolished, and a Legislative Union substituted, how could one Parliament get through with all the general business of the Dominion, and all the particular business of the different Provinces. The Parliament of Ottawa would have to sit for the better part of each year. But how many of the members could afford to devote so much time to Parliamentary work? In the present state of its commercial and social existence, Local Legislatures are absolutely necessary, and it is poor policy to debate them of anything of their dignity and importance.

The Bridge.
 It cannot be said the proposed Bridge over the River at St. John, is not receiving attention. The papers are full of it, and the matter is discussed from every conceivable point. It is well that it is so, for it is a most important question, and we hope no mistake will be made in selecting the site. It would be ruinous to the trade of the interior if the Navy Island site was chosen. If we thought there was any chance of this being the case, we would urge the whole of the River Counties to oppose the granting of a charter in every way possible. The only argument brought forward in favor of this site, is in the interests of the Carleton Branch. We don't know why the whole trade of the upper country with St. John should be inconvenienced in order that this road should be supported. All other roads have to take the chance of business, and we see no reason that the Carleton Branch should be differently treated. A Bridge at St. John is absolutely necessary for the trade of the upper country, and if even the proposed trade between the great North West and the East is to become more than a promise, a bridge must be provided. To locate this bridge at Navy Island is to destroy a great part of the business it is intended to accommodate. We cannot think that there is any danger to our interests from this cause, and rest satisfied that when a bridge is built it will be at the proper place, indeed the only place we think it can be built, is at the Falls.
 We cannot help thinking that an error is being made in coming to the Provincial Legislature for a charter. When it was proposed to build a Bridge at Fredericton some years ago, in connection with the New Brunswick Railway, the Company seeking a charter were compelled to go to the Dominion Parliament for authority. Sir George Cartier was at the head of the Department at the time, and looked very carefully into the subject, and came to the conclusion that under the Ashburton Treaty the Dominion Parliament was the only authority that could grant the privilege, and that there might be no mistake made, he had the River St. John declared an international River within the meaning of the Treaty, previous to granting the charter. After this was done the charter was obtained, and the trials that afterwards took place in our Courts showed that this was the proper course. Is not the law equally applicable to the River at St. John as further up? We don't believe a charter obtained from the Local Legislature will be the paper it is written on, but wiser heads than ours may think differently.

A part of our last issue was published and mailed before the usual time, and consequently before the occurrence of the sad and sudden death of Mr. Covert, M. P. P., for Sunbury, on Thursday morning last. The event was most startling in its total unexpectedness. On Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Covert in his place in the Assembly, made the most vigorous, most fluent and longest speech he ever made. Nothing in his outward appearance indicated that he was suffering in any way, or that his health was affected in the slightest. His death was another instance of the strong man struck down without warning in the midst of his career. In the face of so terrible an event, how poor, weak and trivial appear all personal antagonisms and political disagreements!

Importation of Stock.
 In the estimates for the current year, laid before the House, we observe \$10,000, for the importation of stock. This is a very liberal amount, and will be sufficient to do all that has been proposed. The farmers have no reason to complain of the present House of Assembly, or Government. They have given more money for the encouragement of Agriculture within the past six years, than was given in twenty years before.
 It has been the fashion with some people to sneer at the present Government, as being composed of lawyers only, and asked what they knew about agriculture? Their actions show that they have been the best done to improve the soil. Are we going to allow one man to say just what our boys and girls shall learn, and what not to learn? Strip this thing of its fine name, and I think it would be like Dagen, nothing left but the stumps.
 YOURS &c.,
 ONE INTERESTED.
 Florenceville, Carleton Co.,
 March 8, 1881.

The Good Time Coming.
 The Toronto Globe is quite certain that "the good time is coming," if it has not already come. Canada, it believes, has already emerged from the depth of the long financial depression, and by all indications is now entering upon another period of great commercial prosperity. It is quite as certain, that after the wave of prosperity has spent its upward force it will recede, and the people will be again stranded on the shallows of depression and stagnation.
 In the era of prosperity when money is abundant and business flourishing, nations and individuals become extravagant and reckless in their expenditures, but if nations and individuals were wise they would govern themselves in this respect, and restrain their propensity to extravagance. They might in this way do much to lessen the evils and hardships of the hard times when they come. The Globe therefore urges upon the people of Canada the wisdom of laying up in store during the years of plenty against the years of famine. The advice is so excellent that we reproduce it for the benefit of our readers: at the same time hoping that the circumstances of the next two or three years will enable them to act upon it, that they will be blessed with flourishing businesses, bounteous harvests, quick sales at good prices, and overflowing receipts in ready cash. The Globe says all should be induced to lay up for a rainy day. Will not Canadians of all classes remember the lesson of these last six or seven years; that lesson, if rightly learned, is equally valuable to the small merchant and the capitalist, to the day labourer and the millowner. The sum and substance of the lesson is this—let each live scrupulously within his means, resist determinedly every temptation to extravagance, eschew doubtful, wild cat ventures, temper boldness with sagacity, and the spirit of enterprise with that of caution in all business undertakings. When the rush of a feverish activity is again upon us, as it very soon will be when employment is plenty, credit easy, and cash abundant, there will be need to remember these counsels. Unfortunately then is just the time when they will be least likely to be remembered."

The Steamship Subsidy.
 The Reporter, last week had a very unflattering, but independent article on the course taken by the MARITIME FARMER in objecting to the amount of the subsidy in the Dominion Government estimates to subsidize a direct line of steamers between St. John and Liverpool. It has the effrontery to say, that we come in "at the heel of the hunt," in pursuing this subject. We were amongst the very first to advocate the establishment of a direct line, and have persistently urged upon the Government, the propriety of subsidizing such a line, and we are, we believe, the first to object to the smallness of the grant. In objecting, we do not attack Sir Leonard openly or insidiously. We are thankful for what he proposes to do, only we would be twice more thankful if he would be twice more generous, than he has stated he intends to do. In fact the Reporter is jealous of the influence of the FARMER, and strives to turn Sir Leonard against it, by twisting a jocular remark of ours into meaning an innuendo against his fair dealing. We said, that "his numerous friends and supporters will not accuse him of double dealing, if he doubles the present estimate," that is, make the present \$25,000, \$50,000. Where's the harm in that. The Reporter again shows itself flagrantly ignorant, when it says we tried to stir up the feelings of the Warden, Mr. Rutherford, and the County Council against Sir Leonard, and that "they are fully satisfied with the consideration received at his hands." We know certainly that there is no such feeling of satisfaction. We know, on the contrary, that dissatisfaction has been expressed by members of the Council, before we gave expression to it publicly. The Reporter in attacking us thinks to carry favor with Sir Leonard, but it will find itself lamentably mistaken. The Finance Minister is a sensible man of affairs, accustomed to hear objections to his proposed acts from his best friends, and not of a temper to be offended because some of them think, for instance, in regard to the steamship subsidy, that he might do twice better than he proposes.

Potatoes.
 Large quantities of potatoes are now coming in, which are being forwarded to the United States. The price is at present about \$1.00 per barrel. A little more has been paid lately, but we are informed that the shippers do not feel inclined to give over that price. We would urge our farmers to bring all they have to spare forward now. We want to see them get all they can for their produce, but they must recollect that the season for selling will soon be past and farmers have been holding back everywhere, and will now rush them into the market in great quantities, which will bring down prices. From what we have heard we are inclined to think the farmers have injured their own interest by holding back too long, expecting to get higher rates.
 It is very easy telling what the buyers can afford to give by consulting the Boston and New York papers, and when they are offering all they can afford, it is bad policy to hold back expecting more. For a while our trade was entirely stopped owing to the farmers holding back for higher rates. It had been consented to take the price they were now satisfied with, they might have had all sold and the money in their pocket before this, and it is for their own interest to get a steady trade going all the time, if possible.

Impeding the Business of the Country.
 Says the Toronto Telegram:—"Somebody has been writing about the toucan. The toucan is a South American bird. It has an enormous bill, makes a noise like a puppy dog, and lays eggs in hollow trees. How astounding are the franks and fancies of nature. To what purpose, we might ask, is a bird placed in the woods of South America with a bill a yard long, making a noise like a puppy dog and laying eggs in hollow trees? The toucans, to be sure, might retort by asking to what purpose are so many good-for-nothing creatures created? To what purpose were certain foolish prating members of Parliament?—at Toronto as well as Ottawa—pestering the people with their long winded speeches and impeding the business of the country. There is no end to such questions. So we will not enter into the metaphysics of the toucan."
 The Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island Legislatures are now both in session; they opened last week. The Nova Scotia Government propose legislation on the College question, and on some change in the Bridge and Road service. The P. E. I. Government intend to offer a measure to improve the stock farm management, and to do something more to develop the agricultural resources of the Province, and the intention of the Legislature will be invited "to the consideration of measures respecting the Constitution of the General Assembly and Executive Council, with the view of diminishing the cost of legislation and of administration."

The Canadian Militia.
 The Report of the new Commander, Major General Luard, on the state of the Militia of Canada, has been submitted to Parliament. The whole strength of the Active Militia numbered 37,720. The New Brunswick contingent numbers 2,850. Gen. Luard says that he has inspected each of the regiments, and that he has seen a portion of each arm of the militia, except the Engineers. The militia may be divided into city and rural corps. Of the city corps he reports very favourably. Those he has inspected are of good physique, well drilled, and intelligent. They have evidently made good use of their opportunities, and by the sacrifice of their time and money, and by the generosity of their officers, (for the Government issues no insinuations) are well trained. In round numbers the 9,000 men of the city corps have had spent on them \$75,000, or about \$750 per man during the year. He regrets that he is unable to speak favourably of the rural corps, but it must not be supposed for one moment that he blames the men or their officers. The men are fine in physique (with a few exceptions), and are well drilled, but they have not been afforded sufficient opportunity to learn their duties. However intelligent, however willing it is simply impossible for men to learn drill and discipline in the time which has been allotted. viz. 30 hours drill per annum, and it must be remembered that each rural corps does not get into camp each year. The men do not know when they may next go into camp, so they leave the neighbourhood to be taken care of by the police, and are swamped with recruits. To save the rural corps from degenerating into merely armed and clothed yeomen, it has become absolutely necessary in his opinion to spend more money than that which the city corps have had \$75,000 spent on 9,000 men, the rural corps have only had \$100,000 spent on about 27,000 men, or roughly speaking, the rural corps have received per man about what the city corps have received per man, and this, although the denizens of the cities have better chances of becoming soldiers than men who live in the country. He recommends the establishment of military schools for the education of officers and non-commissioned officers of other branches of the service besides artillery, for which schools have already existed for some years with marked success. An increase in the permanent militia should be made of at least half a company of engineers, of a few companies of infantry, and of horses sufficient to enable a four gun field battery to be worked, and a squadron of Colours Regt. Upper Keweenaw Bridge, York Co., 1.00; James McGuire, Nackawick, York Co., 1.00; C. H. Hoyt, Millville, York Co., 1.00; Samuel Clayton, Nashwag Village, York Co., 1.00; James E. Minnow, Perth Centre, Victoria Co., 1.00; A. P. Hanson, Upper Magalloway, York Co., 1.00; J. Mazzerall, Hammonds W. O., Kingslear, York Co., 1.00; N. E. Hoyt, Prince William, York Co., 1.00.

The Estimates.
 The estimates of expenditures of sums not provided by law, were last week laid before the Legislature by the Provincial Secretary, Administration of Justice, \$1,400; Agriculture—Importation of Stock, \$10,000; Legislature, \$1,300; House of Assembly, \$1,840; Public Works, \$1,387.13; Assayer and Laboratory, \$500; Education, \$1,765; Blind Asylum, Halifax, \$900; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Halifax, \$1,500; Debates of Assembly, \$850; Contingencies, \$10,000; Exhibition, St. John, to pay balances, \$1,968.62; Public Hospital, St. John, \$1,500; Public Printing, \$5,000; Rifle Association, \$300; Surveys, &c., \$3,900; unforeseen expenses, \$2,000 Total, \$29,000.94
 We give space to two letters reflecting on the working of the School Law, though we could wish that the one had been more to the point, and the other less obviously exaggerated. That there is in some districts of the Province dissatisfaction with the law, more especially since the reconstruction took place, and the inspection system with payment by results, was introduced there is no denying. This spirit of discontent, though it may not in all cases be clearly and intelligently expressed, cannot be altogether ignored. But it is evident, that though in its working, the law, fully enforced, may be unsuitable to some localities, it has to make its way against inveterate prejudices and almost insuperable ignorance.

Acknowledgments.
 Geo. A. Sharp, Marysville, York Co., \$1.00; Mrs. E. Jacobs, Fredericton, \$1.00; Samuel Dayton, St. Mary's Ferry, York Co., \$1.00; William H. Bradley, Fitchess W. O. Nashwag, York Co., \$1.00; William Carson, Prince William, York Co., \$1.00; Alexander Collier, Fredericton, \$1.00; William Smiles, Fredericton, 50 cents; Hon. Judge Williamson, Newcastle, Northumberland Co., \$1.00; Len. Ketch, Nackawick, York Co., \$1.00; Jno. Galoway, Napan, Northumberland Co., \$2.00; H. McMonagle, Sussex Co., King's Co., \$1.00; Samuel Leach, Waterford, King's Co., \$1.00; John Lindsay, Canterbury Station, York Co., \$1.00; Mrs. S. Barlock, Gordonville, Carleton Co., \$1.00; Thomas Colburn, Regt. Upper Keweenaw Bridge, York Co., 1.00; James McGuire, Nackawick, York Co., \$1.00; C. H. Hoyt, Millville, York Co., \$1.00; Samuel Clayton, Nashwag Village, York Co., 1.00; James E. Minnow, Perth Centre, Victoria Co., \$1.00; A. P. Hanson, Upper Magalloway, York Co., 1.00; J. Mazzerall, Hammonds W. O., Kingslear, York Co., 1.00; N. E. Hoyt, Prince William, York Co., 1.00.

Bogus Certificates.
 It is no vile drugged stuff, pretending to be made of wonderful foreign roots, bark, &c., and padded up with bogus certificates of pretended miraculous cures, but a simple, pure, effective medicine, made of well known valuable remedies, that furnishes its own certificates by its cures. We refer to Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines. See "Truths" and "Proverbs," in another column.
 "Pineapple" never goes to sea without a good supply of that famous remedy, Adamson's Botanic Balm, for Colds and Coughs. Trial bottles, 10 cts.

Ecclesiastical Etiquette.
 The clergy of "the Church of England" in Toronto stand up for Apostolic succession, and view all other religious bodies as separatists, but in rigid exclusiveness they are outdone by their brethren of Quebec. A crusade against intemperance has been commenced in "the ancient capital," and a committee was formed, consisting of ministers of various religions,—among whom were two or three Episcopal clergymen,—in favor of forming a society in the lines of the Church of England temperance organization. At one of the meetings of this committee an amendment was moved to one of its rules, by an episcopal clergyman, that ministers be not permitted to take part in the religious exercises of the Society, which was lost. Whereupon a protest, signed by every Episcopal clergyman in the Province save two, was sent in to the society, in which they stated that they desire to unite in the movement to form a general Temperance Association—
 "But they cannot conscientiously do so at the sacrifice of any of the principles of the body whose commission as ministers of God's Word and sacraments they hold."
 In their own estimation they would be doing as they would have the society to do, and forming a society which should publicly and formally accept the ministrations of all ministers, and so oblige the undersigned to recognize as duly commissioned and rightfully ordained those whom the Church of England does not recognize as such.
 "If men who have conscientious and fundamental differences are to act in common, the points wherein they differ must, by common consent, be put in abeyance, and, therefore, the undersigned, to avoid this difficulty, have proposed that no ministers of any religious body should be recognized or known by the Society as such; that the clergy should all enter it as private members; that the officers of the Society should be all laymen, and that the prayers at all meetings should be the Toronto Globe commenting on this, says:—
 "We are glad to believe that the common sense of the great body of Episcopalians will dissent from the conclusions of such extremists, just as we feel sure such conclusions can find no warrant in the words of the largest and most liberal-minded of all teachers, who eighteen centuries ago laid the basis and foundations of the universal Christian Church. The principle that the points of conscientious and fundamental differences must be put in abeyance before those who are such as to be put in abeyance, is just and reasonable in itself. But if those points of difference are so expanded, or brought so near the eye that they cover the whole ground of possible action, union on the principle becomes a dream as absurd as itself. Such, it seems to us, is the case in question."

Inauguration of President Garfield.
 On Friday last, March 4th, General Garfield was inaugurated President at the White House. The weather, white with snow and slush falling, was intensely disagreeable, but it did not mar the enthusiasm of the immense procession, who turned out to view the inauguration procession which moved along Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol. Hancock, the defeated Democratic candidate, was present, and he and the British Minister, Gen. Sheridan, and the whole diplomatic corps were in full court costume. President Garfield delivered his inaugural address on the Portico at the east front of the Capitol. He, according to the faithful summary—
 "Spoke earnestly in his telegraphic of the country's future prosperity, indicated his purpose that the colored people who had been brought into citizenship should have their full rights as citizens, and insisted that universal education should be maintained. The Isthmian canals were favorably treated and strong views expressed regarding a proper civil service. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Waite."
 Subscribers of the MARITIME FARMER.

REMNANTS!
REMNANTS!
 10,000 YARDS
 Remnants of all Descriptions
 -o-OF-o-

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

DEVER BROS.
 Shirts Made to Order
 C. H. THOMAS & CO.
 The only practical Shirt Cutters in the City; no misfits; we use the best materials, and make up in first-class style.
 Night Shirts, Regatta Shirts, Flannel Shirts, White Dress Shirts, Cuffs, Collars, Underwear, &c.
 Satisfaction given in every case.
 C. H. THOMAS & CO.
 Gen's' Furnisher and Shirt Makers.
 Queen Street, Opposite Reform Club House.

REMOVAL NOTICE.
BARGAINS
 Ten per cent. off for Cash, or \$1.00 worth of Dry Goods for 90 cents.
 A. A. Miller & Co.
 intend, about April 1st, to remove their Stock of Dry Goods to the large store below Brick Building next below M. Coiter & 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 12, 1881.

W. M. JENNINGS,
 Merchant Tailor,
 has now open for inspection at his Tailoring Establishment, Cor Queen St & Wilmot's Alley, his Spring Stock, comprising English, Scotch and Canadian TWEEDS, in great variety, DIAGONALS, and Worsted Coatings. BROADCLOTHS & DOESKINS, Making it one of the most desirable Stock to select from in the city. Gentlemen can always rely on getting the latest styles and first-class workmanship.
 W. M. JENNINGS.
 Fredericton, Feb. 24.