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GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
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Fortmanteaux, &c.

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MERCHANT TAILOR.



NEW GOODS.
Silver Necklets and Locketts,
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Jet Bracelets,
Good Necklets and Locketts,
Gold Suits, Broaches and Ear
Rings,
Ladies and Gents' Rings,
New Styles Plated Ware.

BABBITT'S.
BARGAINS
can now be had in
WINTER GOODS,
as the Season's Stock will be
reduced to clear.
F. B. EDGECOMBE.

ALBION HOUSE
QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.
New Goods!! New Goods!!
Goods in Gray and White, Cottons, Sheetings, Prints, Tickings, Towels, Table Linens, &c.
GOOD CHOICE AND GOOD VALUE.
Now is the time to knit for summer wear. Parks' Cotton
Wraps in all Numbers at Factory Prices.
F. B. EDGECOMBE.
1881.
WANTED.
3000 YARDS
GRAY HOMESPUN.
in exchange for GOODS at
CASH PRICES.
ALSO
DOMESTIC YARN.
F. B. EDGECOMBE.

Disastrous Season for Western Cattle.
The present winter has been a very disastrous season in the "beef empire," the great grazing regions of the West. The severe cold has killed off and weakened the vitality of enormous numbers of cattle. The cattle export trade from the United States may be appreciably affected by the disaster, for such, considering the extent of the losses, it really is. A late telegram, by way of Chicago, states that—
"Intelligence from the ranches of the North Platte river, between the towns on that river and Sidney, Neb., and northward for 150 miles, from the Niobrara ranges, extending 200 miles along the valley of the Niobrara and running over into Dakota, from the great grazing ground in north-eastern and central Colorado, from north-eastern New Mexico and south-western Kansas, indicates great probable losses, while the gravest fears are entertained that the thickly populated pastures lands of Montana, Idaho and Oregon may be strewn with carcasses by the time spring opens. Mr. William Patton, member of the Nebraska Legislature from Omaha, reports that he will lose from five to seven thousand of his 15,000 head on the North Platte, entailing a loss of \$100,000 to \$125,000. J. N. McShane, another member, anticipates a loss of 30 per cent. in the Cheyenne herds of 30,000 head. Cattle men no longer try to conceal the fact that at the best the season of 1881 will be disastrous. Cows will be so weakened by exposure and starvation that they will be barren for one year if not longer. Estimates of the loss on the various ranches run all the way from ten to seventy-five per cent."

Communications.
To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:
DEAR SIR,—I notice in the last issue of your valuable paper, a letter from the Rev. H. C. Clayton, in which he charges a correspondent from Lincoln with deliberate falsehood. As the Rev. Gentleman has only occupied the pulpit at Lincoln once in the last eight weeks, he lacks information on the subject of which he writes, and I will furnish it. In the first place it was announced from the pulpit that the Rev. W. W. Brewer preached and Mr. S. Johnston came. Then again, that the Rev. L. S. Johnston would preach, and Mr. L. came, with another instance or two of the same kind.
The Rev. Gentleman should be careful how he charges people with deliberate falsehood, whose veracity is equal to his own. As for the Meeting House being an eye sore, it is only to the tune of \$25 or \$30, and more if it is to be repaired. The eye sore business, your correspondent makes an honest living that way very.

Communications.
To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:
Mr. Dixon.—It was my friend outside of this county, that York was indebted for the new Parliament Buildings last year and to none more than Messrs. Landry and Hanington, who stood so nobly by the Attorney General, and took the risk of offending their own constituents, and I do not think it comes well from a York member to twist Mr. Hanington with losing friends in his own county by supporting York. Mr. Dixon then said Mr. Blair would trip up the Attorney General if he could thereby get into power. I did not think so then, but the statement does not appear to be so incredible now. Let us look at the position of the leader of the Opposition? Member for York, as he is, I cannot understand his conduct. To make a point, he is willing to sacrifice the position of his constituents in the House of Commons. The Legislative Council may go, and Government House also, and bring us down to a Municipality at once! These are the words reported for him. This he considered what his constituents will lose? If his views were carried out, York might save \$300 or \$400, to the general revenue, which would be spent somewhere else; and what would she lose. Just tell our present Governor to find his own home, and how many days would pass before he would go to Belmont and take the \$9,000 he gets for salary, and spends in Fredericton, which is, the \$4,000 or \$5,000 spent annually on Government House. He also goes elsewhere, and more too, and just as much as our railways, hotels, livery stables, etc., get from persons coming to Fredericton in connection with the Governor. Fredericton would lose in all for loss of Government House alone, \$30,000 annually, and all for the honor of being called a municipality, and the loss of the Government House. I write in anticipation of the vote, believing it will be all right, and that Mr. Blair's friends will be saved from the effects of his ill advised conduct.

Communications.
To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:
DEAR SIR,—In your paper of February 17th, you said that you were not acquainted with all the facts of Mr. Dolé's "Strange conduct." I can give you some information to his neglect of last year's duties. Only one third of his second year of inspecting has elapsed, and in the remaining eight months, he may get up energy enough to attend to his proper work.
On the 1st of November, 1879, Mr. Dolé became Inspector for St. John County, and a part of King's. His chief duty was to inspect and classify the schools, and to report to his Inspectorial District, and to report to the "Board of Education." Mr. Dolé knew that a large portion of the teachers' salaries, depended upon their schools being classified, and he knew that he was neglected to visit the schools, he was defrauding the teachers; still he had no scruples about drawing the full amount of his own salary. Mr. Dolé did inspect a few of the schools in his district, but they were chiefly in St. John city. In some the examination was thorough. In others, I have heard that, he merely looked at the register and asked about "derivations." I knew that the parishes of St. Martin and Musquash, (each including a number of schools), were entirely neglected, and I have heard that a number of other parishes, and the parishes of King's shared the same fate. About three weeks before the close of the school year, one of the St. John teachers told me that he had still to inspect a portion of the city schools. I then heard that he spent a week at one of them. How the other seventeen fared in the remaining fortnight, I never heard. I also saw a young lady who passed an examination for a Local License, and obtained a school in St. John County. Mr. Dolé promised that he would make her license out at once. It would only have been a few minutes work to a smart man, but Mr. Dolé took more than six months. It was not for lack of reminding. The young lady and the Trustees of her school, asked for it a great many times; and he always promised to make it out at once, without the slightest intention of keeping his promise. In the same way he promised the Trustees of one of the country schools that he could visit their schools. Every time that he met any of them he told them that he was coming "soon." So he led them to expect him before Christmas, then kept up the same story about the summer; and he never came. He is not honest to take pay for work, that he has no intention of performing.

Communications.
To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:
DEAR SIR,—I notice in the last issue of your valuable paper, a letter from the Rev. H. C. Clayton, in which he charges a correspondent from Lincoln with deliberate falsehood. As the Rev. Gentleman has only occupied the pulpit at Lincoln once in the last eight weeks, he lacks information on the subject of which he writes, and I will furnish it. In the first place it was announced from the pulpit that the Rev. W. W. Brewer preached and Mr. S. Johnston came. Then again, that the Rev. L. S. Johnston would preach, and Mr. L. came, with another instance or two of the same kind.
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Maritime Farmer.
FREDERICTON, N. B., March 3, 1881.
Hon. Mr. Fraser's Speech on the Resolutions.

The leader of the Government, the Hon. Attorney General has made the speech on the want of confidence debate. He met the charges of maladministration of the finances, defined the position of the government with regard to the abolition of the Legislative Council, and other economical questions, and explained the position of the School Law, and his intentions regarding it. Altogether a statement of the financial position of the Province, and a defence of the past actions of his administration, and a definition of their policy, it was an able effort. We will publish it in full, next week.

The Opposition Resolutions.
Of repeated votes of "Want of Confidence" may become too tedious, and tend to make local politics odious, but in absence of any great question they serve to keep our speakers from rusting; they give them an opportunity to air their political oratory which might want for want of exercise. "There is a soul of goodness even in things evil." Mr. Blair's resolutions, it has been said, are not a vote of want of confidence; not a direct vote, it may be granted, but certainly an indirect one. He has, assuredly, the pertinacity requisite in the leader of a forlorn hope, but he may fear that he will meet the fate of many a leader of a desperate cause. Of course Mr. Blair may say that in moving his resolutions he is acting in the interest of the whole Province, but he ought to remember that he is indebted to York for his position, and that he is not likely to maintain it if he acts against its interests. It may be glorious to offer one's self as a sacrifice for the public good, to be a martyr, but if he sacrifices himself he will not be a willing martyr, he will be one through a mistake of judgment on his part.

No one will deny, that the government ought to keep expenditure within income, to stop off unnecessary expenses. This year the revenue has been managed on this true principle of economy. The revenue has exceeded the expenditure, under the amount spent on the new Provincial Buildings. "The government," said the Provincial Secretary, (in the debate on the Blair resolutions), is bringing the expenditure within the scope of the income, the expenditure was reduced \$50,000 in the first year, and \$30,000 the next year. He hoped when some matters are settled, the old balance could be wiped out, and the Province start with a clean sheet. Government and Opposition are thus agreed on the necessity of economy. They are also agreed on the desirability of abolishing the Legislative Council, the only difference between them in this question is, that the government acknowledge that the members of the Council cannot be forced against their will to consent to their own extinguishment, while the Opposition do not consider the constitutional difficulties in the way. We do not believe in the abolition of the Council at all. The reduction of the number of members of the Executive Council, would from an economical point of view, not be a saving word speaking about, and it is doubtful if it would be any political benefit. The most objectionable part of Mr. Blair's resolution is that with reference to Government House. That the people of York should thoroughly understand the drift of it. If given effect to it would do much to neutralise the resolution fixing the seat of Government in Fredericton, which was carried last session, by help of the able assistance of Messrs. Landry and Hanington, whose services Mr. Blair now ungratefully forgets.

If he is serious, he would not only abolish the Legislative Council, but would shut up Government House, send the Governor to find a dwelling where he liked, deprive him of the services of his Secretary, and make his office ridiculous and unnecessary, by doing away with all the ceremonials and pleasant hospitalities now incumbent upon him. He would, in short, reduce the Legislature to a mere Municipality, and inflict a positive loss and injury on his constituency of York, (as our correspondent "Civis" shows). What was the use of fighting for handsome new buildings in Fredericton, and the Seat of Government in Session and doing all in his power next session to make the one unnecessary, and the other hardly worth holding? Yet Mr. Blair is guilty of such inconsistency. Luckily for the County he will, not be able to make his inconsistency, however hurtful to his own political credit, injurious to York.

The Protection Bill Passed.
The Bill for the Protection of Life and Property in Ireland, was after a debate, which for length and incident, if not for content, was the most remarkable in British parliamentary history, passed last Thursday, by a vote 281 to 36. Parnell and his colleagues have the satisfaction of knowing, and by his own statement, we know that Parnell is very proud of the feat, that they delayed the passage of the Bill, seven weeks. But they will never be able to repeat such a feat again. Their power of obstruction is effectually broken. The passage of the Arms Bill is next in order in the series of legislation for Ireland, and that measures the government would gladly drop, could they see there was no necessity for it. The Land Bill will likely be introduced to-day, if Mr. Gladstone is sufficiently recovered from the accident which befell him last Wednesday. As he was stepping into his carriage after paying a visit to the Prince of Wales, in Marlborough House, he slipped and fell backward, striking his head in the descent, on the carriage steps, and was taken up insensible. This accident recalls to mind the fatal fall of another great statesman and leader of government, Sir Robert Peel, who after visiting the Queen in Buckingham Palace, was thrown from his cob on Constitution Hill, and taken up dead. Fortunately no fatal results will follow to Mr. Gladstone, from his accident, and he will, it is to be hoped live to give peace and contentment to Ireland. The Land Bill he will introduce, ought to give to the so much needed peace and contentment to reasonable people, it is said; but has he on the whole got only reasonable people to deal with? Parnell said in his late address to the people of King's County, "that his belief was that the present government will fail to settle the land question. Yet if they give the tenant legal defence against eviction, it will be something not to be refused. But no measure which does not reduce the rental to about the governmental valuation, will be acceptable to the Irish tenant." These words are we think an indication that Parnell is not disposed to hold out in irreconcilable hostility to the government and a land bill. The truth may be that he would be very glad to come to peace with the government, and put an end to the difficult, dangerous and untenable position in which he is placed. He must know, in his secret heart, that he can do nothing beneficial for the Ireland he professes to love so much by making friends of the rent com-

Abolishment of the Legislative Council.
A portion of the press which supports the Opposition wishes to pull out one of the planks of Mr. Blair's platform. A general resolution, urging economy and reform, they would support heartily, but they don't like a resolution that particularizes the reforms to be carried out. The Chignecto Post thinks that, "the proposition to do away with the Legislative Council is somewhat inopportune," and it believes that, in many sections of the Province the vote would go for abolishing the House of Assembly instead. The Transcript thinks there will be no general agreement to the proposition that the measure of reform should embrace the abolition of the Legislative Council, etc. It was a big mistake for Mr. Blair to bind down his party to specific reforms.

Conduct in the Business of the Country.
A correspondent who signs himself "Josiah Sample," sends us the following communication, headed "Conduct in the Business of the Country," and we publish it, to oblige him, just as it came to hand.
In Fredericton we had a word of primo dry wood last week. I sold it in the Mechanics Square where there were a lot of teams with wood and hay drawn up very promiscuously. I wonder accidents don't occur there. A vote of the Assembly, on the 10th of settlement, was there on the same kind of errand as myself, and says Jerry, "let's put our teams, and go and see how our representatives are conducting the business of the country." Jerry is a great fellow, a school trustee, and speaks of coming out at next election. I was kinder anxious to see how our representatives conduct the business of the country. I never had been in the legislature before. "What do our representatives conduct the business of the country," says I, "the old house is other, and the new, an splendid looking building, is not finished yet as I saw. They'll be able to conduct a big lot of business in that house, I think," says I. The Normal School, says Jerry, "is in the top of the hill, and I think it is a fine building. So Jerry and me put up our teams, and away we went to the Normal School to see how our representatives conducted the business of the country. Jerry is a great fellow, a school trustee, and speaks of coming out at next election. I was kinder anxious to see how our representatives conduct the business of the country. I never had been in the legislature before. "What do our representatives conduct the business of the country," says I, "the old house is other, and the new, an splendid looking building, is not finished yet as I saw. They'll be able to conduct a big lot of business in that house, I think," says I.

The Boers.
Bad news have come from South Africa, of another reverse to the British at the hands of the Boers. The chances of peace, which, last week, seemed hopeful, have been dissipated, not the British, who have been defeated, nor the Boers, who have been victorious, will cease hostilities now, till the question who shall be masters in the Transvaal is fought out in the open field. A detachment of 27th ult., by way of London, from Newcastle, a rough collection of shanties protected by fort on the high mountain road half way between Pietermaritzburg and Pretoria, officers the intelligence that 197 men and 20 officers, consisting of the infantry naval brigade under Gen. Colley, occupied Magela Mountain on Saturday, and were attacked by the Boers, largely reinforced by the Boers of the Orange Free State, at seven o'clock on Sunday morning. The British were in position at a place called Spitzkop. The fighting was very severe, and firing heavy. The Boers charged four times up the hill, and the British were forced to retire, having expended all their available ammunition and as the reserve of it had been taken out of reach to the summit of the mountain. The loss on both sides was heavy. Col. Colley is reported as undoubtedly killed. Only 100 of his force escaped. Further particulars of the disaster, and news of the movements of Sir Evelyn Wood, whose headquarters are in Newcastle, will be awaited with anxiety.

Famine in Russia.
All the civilized nations of the world were struck with sympathy when Ireland was struck with famine. Other nations and other people may suffer under a similar and as great a calamity, but they are doomed to suffer almost unheard of and unknown. This winter has been a bitter one in some of the regions of Russia. A correspondent of a Paris paper gives a deplorable account of the famine, which summarised, is as follows:—
"In the villages, as he relates, people die of hunger every day, and men, women and children are the sole objects of being inured in the streets, at least they are fed at the expense of the State. The Kalinkus attack towns and villages with impunity, and massacre the inhabitants in order to obtain their provisions. The Baskirs sell their children for small quantities of flour, and the Kalinkus dig up the bones of horses that died last year of plague and grind them into cakes. The villages are entirely deserted, and the men and women have fled to the cities or to Siberia, abandoning to their frightful fate the old men and the nursing."

A Thrilling Story.
At the anniversary Mission sermon in St. James Methodist Church, Montreal, last Sunday, the Rev. Dr. Peck, of Brooklyn, preached and he illustrated a point in his sermon with the following excellent story:—
"If any of you, he said, will go down to St. Johnsbury, Vermont, you may see the man who gave me the facts I am about to relate. He was an American sailor, and had sailed to a port in Chili. On going ashore to enjoy his day of liberty, he became not so say intoxicated, and a little hilarious. One of the police officers, instead of coming up as your police or our police would, and remonstrating with him not to make a noise in the street, this petty tyrant drew his sword and striking at him, knocked him down. Mr. Haskings, is an American sailor, and he has done under the circumstances, got up and knocked him down in return. He was arrested and tried in a language of which he could not understand a word, with scarcely any defence to speak of. He was convicted and condemned to be shot at eight o'clock the morning after the following day. Mr. Loring was the American consul there and he went to the authorities and expostulated with them that it would be monstrous to shoot the man. But these petty tyrants paid no attention to his expostulations. On the following morning, the day before the execution, he went again and made a formal protest in the name of the American Government against the execution. But the petty tyrants would not respect even this. The next morning came and to Mr. Haskings' words, "I was brought out to the field, pinned and bound to a post. They slipped a black cloth over my face, and I heard them order the soldiers to get ready." It was the custom for the various consular officers to send up their flags at 8 o'clock in the morning, the office of the English consul, just opposite that of the American consul, and just as the former was preparing to hoist the Union Jack, he looked out and saw a large crowd assembled on the field where the execution was to take place. Rushing over to the office of the American consul he said, "Great God Loring, you're not going to let them shoot that man?"
"What can I do to repel the American consul?" I have protested against it; I can do no more."
"Quick as thought the English consul shouted, "Give me your flag!" and in a trice the Stars and Stripes was hoisted to the top of the pole, and the American flag flew in his hand, he hastened across the field, following his way through the crowd and the soldiers, and running up to the doomed man, he folded the American flag round him, and then laid the Union Jack over his shoulders, and he stood there for a few minutes, standing aside a few yards he faced the tyrants, and shouted defiantly, "Now shoot your tyrant, but I shall die through the heart of England and America!" and they dares't," exclaimed the preacher while the immense crowd in the gallery, forgetting the place and occasion burst into applause. He continued: "Mr. Haskings said to me, with tears streaming down his cheeks, they loosed me then, and oh, how I longed to embrace those two flags."

We Believe.
That if everyone would use Hop Bitters freely, there would be much less sickness and misery in the world; and people are fast finding out, that while the quack is keeping well at a trifling cost by its use. We advise all to try it.—U. & A. Rochester, N. Y.

Gen. Roberts, who succeeds Colley, will have by the time he arrives in Natal a force of 13,000.
The Dominion Rifle Association will hold its next Annual Meeting at Ottawa, on the 5th September.

The Syndicate Lands.
Much was said by Opposition members, in the course of the Pacific Railway debate, of the tyrannical monopoly of land which the Syndicate would create in the North-West. Under their system of disposing of lands, that spacious and fertile territory (of which they chose to forget the Government would still, after giving them the 25 million acres, hold the far greater area) would become a second Ireland, and the unhappy emigrants flying from dear land and rack renting landlords, would change their sky but not their burdens and misfortunes. But that doleful picture was mere imagination. The Syndicate are not going to hold the lands granted to them, which the Opposition said were worth \$5 per acre. They intend disposing of them at a reasonable price, hoping to make a reasonable profit. The Toronto Mail says: "We have reason to believe that the arrangements to be made by the syndicate for the sale of their lands include terms very favourable to the settler. It is stated that the lands will be sold at from \$2 to \$2.50 per acre, and that half the purchase money will be returned when the lands are put under cultivation. In fact this arrangement will net the company about one dollar per acre on their lands. Of course the expense of immigration business will be great, and this with other expenses will naturally reduce the net value of the lands to the company. But on the whole one dollar per acre is as much as they will receive, supposing them to get the best available price originally for their lands."

The Marine and Fisheries Report shows that the expenditure of the Department for last year, was \$303,422, while the amount voted was \$300,043. The number of persons engaged in the marine service of the department, was 1,774, \$105,000 were expended in maintaining the government steamers. "Napoleon III," "Druid," "Newfield," "Glandou," "Northern Light" and "St. James Douglas." The total number of steamers in the Dominion is 707; 636 were steamers added to the list, and 30 were lost. The total number of casualties to British, Canadian and foreign shipping that occurred in Canadian waters, and to Canadian seagoing vessels in other than Canadian waters reported to the Department was 328, lives lost, 174. The disasters on the inland waters of Canada were 40. The total number of vessels in the register book on 31st December, 1880, was 7,377 sailing vessels, and 918 steamers, being a decrease of 94 vessels compared with 1879.

The Auditor-General's Report, which we received last week, states that the Revenue for the last year, from all sources, was \$975,234.54, and the expenditure, \$909,671.29; leaving a surplus in excess of expenditure of \$65,563.25. The expenditure on agricultural societies and department was \$11,075. The total expenditure on Education—parish, grammar, normal schools, university, etc.—was \$169,864.05; on Public Works, \$186,621.31; on the Legislative, \$30,706.56; on Debentures redeemed; \$19,000; Interest, \$30,150.

Fredericton Market Prices
Corrected weekly for the MARITIME FARMER by R. Hudson, Market Clerk.
Pork per lb. \$0 06 to 0 07
Beef per lb. 0 04 to 0 05
Mutton per lb. 0 04 to 0 05
Cattle per lb. 0 25 to 0 30
Geese, 0 40 to 0 45
Turkeys per lb. 0 69 to 0 10
Straw per ton, 0 25 to 0 40
Butter per lb. 0 17 to 0 18
Cheese per lb. 0 10 to 0 12
Lard per lb. 0 11 to 0 12
Sausages per lb. 0 23 to 0 25
Potatoes per bush. 1 00 to 1 10
Turnips per bush. 0 45 to 0 50
Carrots per bush. 0 75 to 0 80
Hay per ton, 3 00 to 3 00
Straw per ton, 4 00 to 6 00
Oats per bush. 0 48 to 0 50
Buckwheat per cwt. 1 50 to 1 80
Socks and mitts per pair. 0 25 to 0 30
Eggs, per doz. 0 84 to 1 00
Hams, smoked per lb. 0 8 to 1 10
Socks and Mitts, per pair, 0 25 to 0 30

Marriages.
On Saturday, the 18th of February, at the Residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. G. H. Sterling, Rector, James Martin Eldridge, to Eliza, daughter of Thomas Perley, of Manserville.

Deaths.
In this City, on the 23rd February, of young Annie Maude Finlay, aged 3 years and 11 months and 7 days, fourth daughter of William and Elizabeth Bosborough.
At the Manse, Nashwan, on the 19th inst., aged ten months and twenty days, Charles Young Melville, beloved son of the Rev. P. Melville, A. M.

New Advertisements.
REMOVAL
NOTICE.
BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS
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 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.

CURRENT TOPICS.
It was reported in London last Friday that peace had been declared between Chili and Peru.
Race horses are in great demand in the United States, and it is a difficult matter to obtain them for a reasonable price.
It has been decided by a Brooklyn church that playing cards is wicked, and two-thirds of the congregation have quit using them.
HARRINGTON'S QUININE WINE AND IRON, take according to directions, produces buoyancy of spirits, vigor of mind, and gives lasting strength to the whole system.
The total amount of sales under the Encumbered Estates Acts in Ireland exceeds \$200,000,000. The Act came into operation thirty-one years ago.
Shipping on the Clyde was unusually active last year. Two hundred and forty-one vessels of all kinds were launched, of a total of fully 239,000 tons, an excess of 71,000 tons over 1879. Their marketable value represents an outlay of \$30,000,000.
A member of the Quebec Legislature has received a letter from a constituent requesting the assistance of the Government on behalf of his numerous family. The applicant states that he has twenty children, six couple of whom are twins.
It is said that some Western burglars poisoned a butcher's watch dog and then attempted to break into the shop the next night, but were frightened off, by the barking of a string of sausages. This may be the force of habit strong in death, but we doubt the story.
The Chicago Trade and Labor Union has appointed a committee to arrange for an anti-riot meeting at an early date. It would thus seem that Ireland is not the only place where tenants have grievances. It is rather singular, however, that her companion in trouble should be the United States, who are always so brimming over with sympathy for others. It will now be in order for England and each of her colonies to pass resolutions concurring with our neighbours on the oppression of the landlord class, and denouncing the Government that permits such a state of things as tyrannical and unjust.

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.
The only practical Shirt Cutters in the City; no misfits; we use the best materials, and make up in first-class style.
Satisfaction given in every case.

Shirts Made to Order
BY
C. H. THOMAS & CO.
Gents' Furnisher and Shirt Makers,
Queen Street,
Opposite Reform Club House.

Shirts in stock from 50 cents up. Ribbed Shirts and Drawers 40 cents.
C. H. THOMAS & CO.
1881. **SPRING** 1881

WM. 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.
DIACONALS
-AND-
Worsted Coatings.
BROAD OTHS & 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.
A. A. MILLER & CO.
Opp. City Hall, Fredericton.
February 17.

REMNANTS!
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