

Do you require a First-class
SUIT OF CLOTHING
CHEAP?
Please call and examine the large assortment of CLOTHES at
THOMAS W. SMITH'S,
CONSISTING OF
English, Scotch, Irish,
French, German, Canadian and
Domestic
CLOTHS,
A Perfect Fit every time, or no trade.
Ready Made Clothing, Ulsters, Over-
coats, Reefers, Tweed Suits.
A FULL LINE OF
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
cheaper than the cheapest.
Hats, Caps, Trunks,
Fortmanteaux, &c.
THOS. W. SMITH
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Fredericton, N. B., 1881.



Watch Repairing.
NEW GOODS.
Silver Necklets and Lockettes.
Jet Necklets and Collarettes.
Jet Bracelets.
Gold Necklets and Lockettes.
Gold Suits, Brooches and Ear
Rings.
Ladies' and Gents' Rings.
New Styles Plated Ware.

BABBITT'S.

1881.
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!!!
Housekeepers' Goods in Grey and White Cottons, Sheerings, Prints, Tickings, Towels, Table Linens, &c.
GOOD CHOICE AND GOOD VALUE.
Now is the time to knit for summer wear. Packs' Cotton
Warps in all Numbers at Factory Prices.
F. B. EDGECOMBE.

WANTED!
A Good General Servant.
No Washing—Good Wages.
Apply from 9 till 11 o'clock to Mrs. SCARLETT, Regent St., or Mrs. HOOPER, "The Uplands," Fredericton.
January 13, 1881. Jm

GRAND HOTEL
AT
GRAND FALLS.
To Lease for a term of years or for Sale, that valuable hotel and premises situated at Grand Falls, on Front Street, at present occupied by Leonard Reid.
Possession given 1st of May, 1881.
Apply to the undersigned or to Fraser, Wetmore & Winslow.
BRIDGET E. BRYSON.
Jan. 7.

The "EMRESS"
Whepley's Empress Skates,
PRONOUNCED by experts the most reliable, simple, durable and convenient self-adjusting Skate ever invented. No Wrenches, Keys, Screws, Nuts or Tools. Can be changed to boots varying in size in a moment, by a simple movement of a Latch.
This Skate is entirely original in detail and combination.
The inventor having been for more than six years past experimenting to this object, has a great variety of devices, constantly changing the world to produce a Self-Fastening Skate equal to it. For sale by
JAMES S. NEILL.
Fredericton, Jan. 13.

Shovels, Shovels.
60 BUNDLES Shovels, round and square
10 points, long and short handles, riveted
and smooth backs, steel and iron.
For sale low by
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.
Fredericton, Jan. 13.

ALDERMEN'S ELECTION.
TWO ALDERMEN
to represent each Ward in the City of Fredericton for the ensuing year, will be chosen on
MONDAY,
the 24th day of January, inst.,
at the following places in the several Wards:
WELLINGTON WARD.
At or near the Fire Engine House, in the said Ward.
ST. ANN'S WARD.
At or near the City Hall, in said Ward.
CARLETON WARD.
At or near the Masonic Hall, in the said Ward.
QUEEN'S WARD.
At or near the County Court House, in the said Ward.
KING'S WARD.
At or near the Fire Engine House, in the said Ward.
Courts for the Nomination of Candidates will be opened at the several polling places above named, at 9 A. M. on the morning of the election. The Poll will be opened at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Dated at the City Clerk's Office, Fredericton, this 8th day of January, A. D. 1881.
CHAS. W. BECKWITH,
City Clerk.

January, 1881.
More New Goods!
Per SS "Nestorian" and "Prussian."
A. A. Miller & Co.,
have received by the above Steamers
a second importation of
DRY GOODS,
which will be offered at
LOWEST PRICES.
In part as follows:
Tweeds,
Winceys,
Shirtings,
Jacket Cloths,
Red Flannels,
White Flannels
Grey Flannels,
Reels,
Braces,
Hemp, Carpets,
Grey Blankets,
Plain and Fancy
Dress Goods,
Costume Cloths.
To which we respectfully invite inspection.
A. A. MILLER & CO.
Opp. City Hall, Fredericton.
January 13.

Maritime Farmer.
FREDERICTON, N. B., January 13, 1881.
A New Offer.
Some people go so far as to say that the Pacific Railway contract is worse than the Pacific Scandal. This exaggeration discredits the statement. They are different matters altogether. And, in no way, so different as in the feeling they have aroused in the people of the Dominion were really excited and angry over the revelations, known as the Pacific Scandal; rightly or wrongly, they believed that the parties to that scandal, had dishonored the Dominion, and they showed a determination to punish them, and they did punish them. There was something electric in the state of the public mind then. As much cannot be said of its state at present. There has been nothing spontaneous in the agitation over the contract. It has been laboriously and in cold blood worked up. There has been nothing really exciting about the movement. After all the meetings the people seem as little in earnest, as little convinced that the contract is disastrous to the country as they were before they called to attend them.
Besides the Pacific contract is a matter of business, about which people can differ without falling into a rage, however some may affect a great deal to be said for and against, whereas the "scandal" excited passions which made people incapable of taking a cool view of the matter, of passing an unbiased judgment; they acted as if they would incur personal obloquy if they appeared to seem to condone it.
There is no doubt but that the contract will pass Parliament, and receive the Governor-General's assent. The Government will stand by their bargain with the Syndicate, and there is no danger of their falling. It is absurd to suppose that they will at this time of day entertain any new proposition made by any number of capitalists, however eminent.
There has been considerable excited talk in Ottawa, over a new Syndicate, who have, it is said, offered to build the road for \$22,000,000, and 22,000,000 acres, with no exemption from taxes or duties. The said Syndicate is composed of Sir W. P. Howland, Herbert H. Cook, Allan Walker, Hon. Wm. McMaster, Col. Gilmour, and Mulholland, who as far as we know, were not reputed "eminent" capitalists, until the exigencies of opposition to the "contract put them in that position. The offer which (as is said) they have made, is of course better on the face of it, than the terms of the contract. No one will say that these terms might not be ameliorated with advantage to the Dominion. If the offer of the "New" Syndicate (supposing it to be bona fide) induces the "Old" Syndicate to modify their terms in the country's favor, it would be well. But there is not much hope of this. We suspect that, the contract will pass very much as it was originally drawn up, and also that this talk of a new company and "better terms" is a weak invention of the enemy, started by the opposition, in the hope of embarrassing the Government. We cannot see how the leaders of the opposition, after all that they have said against the contract, and building the whole Pacific railway, could support such a proposition, as it is said, has been made.
"In this connection" may be read the following paragraphs from the *Canadian Statesman*:
"There is every prospect of the Government carrying the contract through the House in a very few days. The holiday speeches of Mr. Blake and Sir Charles Tupper have created no popular enthusiasm; both had large audiences, as they would have if they were announced to speak on any subject; they have convinced their several hearers no doubt; but Mr. Blake has failed to rouse public opinion to anything like an excitement of disapproval, so that Sir John Macdonald will feel free to call upon his party for support. It will be a strict party vote, and there are no signs at present of any Government losses."
"A great deal of the newspaper talk about the gigantic monopoly in lead the Syndicate will have in the North-west is absolute nonsense. In the first place, we are party only with two or three million acres out of two hundred million acres. And then those lands will only be profitable to the company when settled. The railroad must create a population if it is going to pay for it, it can make nothing out of waste lands. The settlers will not be tenants at will of the company any more than those settled on Government lands will be tenants at will of the Government; and the settlers benefiting the railway company will certainly benefit the country."
"The truth is that we could well afford to give away a hundred million acres more to any company undertaking to colonize it within a reasonable period, at the great price we own are now nothing to us until they are made productive. They may be farmers, but it is not available. Get British money over and they will unlock the treasure, but until they come it is idle to talk of great wealth and the prodigal waste of it by granting lands to build railways."
Turk and Greek.
Last year closed with a squally sky in the East, and it shows no sign of clearing. The Turk is playing his old game of bluff. He is determined to hold out against conceding the frontier demands of the Greeks, hoping that the Great Powers will not insist in his carrying out the stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin, with regard to these frontier concessions, and confident that, he is able to deal with the Greek singlehanded. A proposal of arbitration, made by the Powers has seemingly been rejected, both by Turk and Greek. The Grecian nation is boiling over with military enthusiasm; its chamber have passed a convention for a large loan, and every Greek capable of bearing arms, is burning for the fray. "Europe," exclaimed Tricoupis, leader of the opposition, "may tear up the protocol, but the tattered document will be steeped in the blood of the Greeks." To which Premier Comourdouros replied, "We have acted on our own responsibility, Europe understands that we are capable of excepting to its decision. We are resolved courageously to defend the interests and honor of Greece." So strong is the feeling in Greece against the Turk that a retrograde movement, it is thought, on the part of the Government would endanger the throne of King George, and the revolution could scarcely be confined to Hellenic Territory. The outbreak of hostilities, it is said, only a question of time, it may happen immediately, or be postponed until March, or possibly to the Greek Kalends.
In relation to this matter, a dispatch from London, 10th inst., states that Mr. Gladstone said in the House of Commons on Monday, that what Government had to say relative to the Greek question was covered by the Queen's Speech; that the Powers were endeavoring to effect settlement of the frontier, but had not agreed upon any measure to effect that object. Their endeavors he heard were of a pacific nature. He expressed the hope that he could not be considered as generally confirming the alarming accounts published of the relations between Turkey and Greece.

The Queen's Speech.
The interest in the Queen's Speech at the opening of Parliament, last Thursday, was concentrated in the paragraphs relating to Ireland. Allusion was made to the multiplication of agrarian outrages beyond former precedent, and to the frustration of the administration of justice, with respect to these offences, through the impossibility of procuring evidence, and the extended system of terror which has been established in various parts of the country which has paralyzed almost alike the exercise of private rights and the performance of civil duties. "The present circumstances of the country lead me to apprise you that proposals will be immediately submitted for entrusting me with additional powers necessary in my judgment, not only for the vindication of order and public law, but likewise to secure on behalf of my subjects protection for life and property, and personal liberty." After reference to the Irish Land Act, 1870, and to what it has done in the way of contributing to the security and comparative well being of the occupiers of the soil, without diminishing the value, or disturbing the foundations of property, the speech proceeds:—
"In some respects, however, and more particularly under the strain of recent and calamitous years, the protection which it supplies has not been found sufficient either in Ulster or in the other Provinces. I recommend you to undertake the further development of its principles in a manner conformable to the special wants of Ireland, both as regards relation of landlord and tenant and with a view to effective efforts for giving to a large portion of the people by purchase a permanent proprietary interest in the soil. This legislation will require the removal for the purposes in view of all county courts, and the limitations on ownership of property with due provision for the security of the interests involved. A measure will be submitted for the establishment of a county government in Ireland, founded upon representative principles and framed with the double aim of confirming popular control over expenditure and of supplying a yet more serious want by extending the foundation of habits of local self-government."
It is evident enough from the foregoing in the speech that the Government measure will not satisfy the ardent friends of Ireland. Moderate land reformers take their stand on the platform of "the three F's" viz., fixity of tenure, free sale of the right to occupy, and fair rents, fixed by an impartial authority. The Government may not go so far as to satisfy even them. The speech conveys the impression that the Government intend to resort to coercive measures to restore law and order, and an outbreak of violent denunciation from the leaguers may be expected. Parnell and his colleagues have avowed to resist the passage of any measure of coercion by every means in their power. They will carry destruction tactics to the extreme limits of endurance. It remains to be seen whether Parliament will exercise illimitable patience. A despatch from London states that—
The Marquis of Hartington in a speech during the debate on the address, on Tuesday evening, declared that there were no negotiations in the press on the state of Ireland. He said that the propositions for coercion, however, would not be based on the reports in the press, but on official authoritative reports. Terrorism, he declared, existed, it was created by a small band of miscreants and fanatics. (Applause.) He denied that the land bill would be a feeble message. It was necessary, above all, he said, that the bill should be just. He denounced the Land League and its atrocities and declared that it was necessary, temporarily, to suspend the force of liberty in order to re-establish its substance. Mr. Healy spoke in refutation of Lord Hartington's statements, and declared that the existing laws of Ireland were barbarous.

M. De Lessops.
The party of engineers for Panama, left Paris on the 6th, and received something like an ovation at the Railway Station. They embarked from Marseilles on the 6th. M. De Lessops remains in Paris. He is a great family man if not a man of a great family. Some of the Parisian papers delight in revealing interesting facts concerning him, as that he has eight babies, and is about to have a ninth baptised, to whom the Queen of Spain will be Godmother, and Bishop of Panama Godfather. They say, that he is in the habit of taking seven of his babies out every day in a pony carriage. But what do the public care for such innocent facts regarding the great canal engineer? They will be more interested to know that M. De Lessops is bound to abate with his canal. He already has had excavators made which will excavate 300 cubic meters of earth in an hour; carts and flood-gates, and in fact everything necessary to make his start. He says that in this canal he has not against him that formidable obstacle—England—which he had in the Suez work; that she is with him. He says that he and his wife were on the canal route for months, together with their children and many laborers, and had not a single death.

The Local Government have not yet determined to fill up the four vacant seats in the Legislative Council. One paper says, that they will not make any appointment until next summer; another paper states with probably equal authority, that they will make them in the course of the winter. Both agree in saying that when the seats are filled up, the new members will be pledged to support a bill for the abolition of the Upper Chamber, when a measure to that effect shall have passed the Lower House until the Legislative Council is abolished. It should be maintained up to its constitutional number. We see that the *Montreal Advertiser* puts in a claim for one of the vacant seats, on behalf of the French population, who have never yet been represented "above." Hon. Mr. Landry will not doubt see that the claims of his people are not overlooked. When an Acadia Legislative Council is appointed, he will be able to adduce one more proof for the many he has already given of the progress made by the Acadians within the last fifteen years.
The rumor, which has found its way into the papers, that A. F. Randolph, and Geo. D. Street, of St. Andrews, had been appointed to fill the seats made vacant by the deaths of Hons. J. A. Beckwith, and Hibbard, is without foundation, in fact.

Queen and Princess Louise.
The best authority says, 6th inst., that the stories persistently put about in one or another of the society journals, that some months past as to a serious personal disagreement between the Queen and Princess Louise have absolutely no foundation. They are the most scandalous lies in connection with them as yet. The press has been sought to be generated that the Queen has wished the Princess Louise to return to Canada and that the Princess has refused. The truth is that the Queen has asserted her maternal authority to the Princess from returning to Canada, on the specific declaration of Sir Wm. Jenner that the health of the Princess has been so severely shaken by the consequences of the serious illness which she contracted last year at Ottawa as to make it a question of life or death whether she should pass the winter quietly here under treatment, or venture upon an Atlantic voyage and a Canadian winter. She is still under the care of Sir Wm. Jenner, and her condition is still too precarious to make it possible for her advisers to fix any time at which it will be prudent for her to set out on a transatlantic trip.

The Boers.
During the Zulu war, the Boers of the Transvaal, threatened to rise, and make a fight for their independence; they did not, neither did they forego their determination. After the conclusion of the war, the British held the Transvaal by a military force, which was to walk, numerically, to intimidate the Boers who are of too dogged and resolute a character to be easily shaken from their purpose. They had been, it is said, making preparations for a rising, of which the authorities at Natal were fully cognizant, so that the disaster which befell a portion of the 94th Regt., which took place in December, should not have been totally unexpected, 250, men of that regiment, marching from Lydenburg to Pretoria, were attacked by an overwhelming number of Boers. They were met by two men with a summons of surrender. The Colonel refused, and opened his men when fire was immediately opened on all sides. The officers were almost instantly shot down, and the force disabled. The first dispatch stated that 120 men were killed and wounded, and the rest taken prisoners. Eighty-six of the killed were buried on the field, and twenty-six of the wounded have since died. Since then the Boers have made themselves virtually masters of the Transvaal, and they now hold Pretoria and other places, and the British if they intend to keep possession must conquer the country. The Transvaal is now governed by a triumvirate, composed of Martin Pretorius, Paul Kruger and Commandant Joubert, a Volksraad. An appeal for independence, drawn up by Professor Harting of the Utrecht University, has been most extensively signed, and has been widely distributed in Great Britain, and will be in the United States. The Transvaal Boers, have the sympathy of the Dutchmen of the Free Orange State, and will probably have their material aid, if the trouble develops into a stand up fight between them and the British. They are said to be committing excesses on the Natal frontiers, and inciting the Kafirs to rise. Reinforcements from Gibraltar consisting of the 97th Regt., etc., have been sent to Natal. Sir Evelyn Wood, who acquired so much fame during the Zulu campaigns, will go out to the Cape as second in command of the forces under Sir George P. Colley.
The British Government must be anxious to avoid another little war in South Africa, though they are not disposed to grant all the Boers demand, and probably will grant them nothing while they have arms in their hands. Mr. Gladstone is credited with stating that when full information regarding the Transvaal is submitted to Parliament, the government's desire to act with impartial regard to the interests and rights of all concerned, will be appreciated."

Mr. Gibson and the New Syndicate.
The name of Alexander Gibson, Esq., of Marysville is mentioned in connection with the new Pacific Railway Syndicate, which has been sprung upon the Dominion. The statement made that he has offered to put down half a million of dollars, as his first contribution to the Syndicate, is not only a street rumour. The name of Alexander Gibson would not doubt, be a power of strength to the New Syndicate, which will require strong bolstering. His name is synonymous with enterprise, energy and success. It is likely that he will identify himself with a company, born of excitement, generated by party heat, and put the last part of his reputation in jeopardy? We will not presume to answer our own question. We will only say that rumor often makes very free with Mr. Gibson's name, we wish it were the case in this instance. Little more than a month ago, rumor proclaimed that Mr. Gibson intended to erect and run a cotton mill on the Nashwaak, and the sum, that rumor declared he was about to invest in the enterprise, was very close on half a million of dollars. There is no question that Mr. Gibson, if he determined to run such a mill, would make it a success. We hope he has not abandoned the idea of establishing a home industry, and building up his locality. New Brunswick has very few Gibsons, and it stands very much in need of enterprise, and capital. Its people, as members of the Dominion, are of course interested in seeing the great railway built on the best terms possible and the northwest opened up, but after all, it is a far away interest.

The Mayoralty candidates indulged in a good deal of prating, and made some personal hits which brought down the applause of the crowds in the Market House. It is wonderful how personal antagonism sharpens the wit. Among the few things said worth remembering, were the remarks made by Mr. Everett concerning the exemption of Dominion officials from taxation. This exemption, he says, costs the city about \$1500 or \$1600. There is no reason or right in it, as far as we can see. These Dominion officials enjoy all the advantages for which their fellow citizens are heavily taxed, the free schools among the rest, nor are they called upon to pay anything to the Dominion, which might be considered as an act of against civic taxation. They are as a class the best off, the comfortably situated, the city. There is something very invidious, unjust in their exemption from the common civic burdens. Still we must not forget that there are honorable exceptions to the rule in this case. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Justice have paid their taxes and the other Dominion officials would do themselves honor by following their honorable examples.

Long Range Infantery Fire.
A controversy is going on in England, regarding the efficacy of long range infantery fire. A good deal can be said for and against. The chief argument in favor of it, is that troops employing it begin to injure the enemy when a great distance away, make him uneasy, and still do not forgo the advantages to be derived from killing him at short ranges should he continue to advance. The main arguments against it are, that it leads to reckless waste of ammunition, and shakes the steadiness, and injures the morale of the troops, as was abundantly proved by the French in the Franco-Prussian war. The *Saturday Review* thinks that the sum of the matter is, that long range fire is sometimes of great use, sometimes it is utterly futile. "The question is, in one sense, one of degree and opportunity; in another, one of discipline, trained skill, and constant practice in judging distance. By all means let the soldier be taught to utilize the far reach of his arm, but not with a view to training him to believe that the tug-of-war will be decided by even the very best shooting he can make at extreme distances. When the soldier realizes, as he only will after a course of much more practical training than he now gets, how much better results he obtains from his weapon used with discrimination and coolness and disciplined steadiness and self-restraint, than when it is merely used as a vehicle for emptying his pouch with the utmost despatch, he will be prone to think twice before he throws away a shot, more especially at ranges which his eye can barely fathom."

A party of English bicyclists are to make a tour on this continent.

The Halifax Award sticks still hard in the throats of some of our republican neighbors. They have never ceased to regret that their government were so recent to economical principles, as to pay for the privilege of fishing in British waters, a privilege, they think, which might have been obtained by sheer bluff. In the House of Representatives, last Friday, one Newberry, made the charge, that the Halifax Award was obtained by fraud, and offered a resolution asking for an investigation. The House, very wisely, threw the resolution out. This Newberry was, of course, partly incited to take the action he did, by reading the accusations that Professor Hind, who has long been a man with a grievance, has preferred against a former Macdonald government, of cooking the British Fishery returns in order to deceive the Americans as to their value. There is always somebody who is discovering "mares nests," and raising a hulluo, and we strongly suspect that the Professor is among the number. This mention of the Halifax Award, brings to mind another fishy, if not fishery, matter. What about the unexpected balance of the Geneva Award, which the Americans have appropriated? Are they going to expend it against the credit of the nation? Until that matter is settled there should be no question raised about the Halifax Award. The latest news concerning it, came 6th inst., by way of New York. The Chamber of Commerce met that day and passed a resolution favouring the distribution of the Geneva Award to persons who lost vessels and cargoes by depredations of the Confederate cruisers, and to those who were obliged to protect commerce under the American flag, by the payment to underwriters of extra insurance. But passing resolutions is every one knows, a convenient way of postponing action.

The Lead Commission.
The Irish Land Commissioners have submitted their report to the Government. Three of them, Lord Passborough, Baron Downe, and Wm. Shaw, M. P., recommend the adoption of the three F's—fair rents, free sales and fixity of tenure:—
"They admit the principle of free contract, but intimate that practically such freedom does not exist. They propose that the rent be fixed by two arbitrators, one representing the tenant and the other the landlord, with power to summon an umpire, and that the rent is to remain unchanged for 21 years. They would take away the power of eviction except for non-payment of rent, sub-letting, or waste. Occupying tenants are not to be allowed to contract themselves out of the Act, but non-occupying tenants should be allowed to do so, except within a certain limitation. Corporations and limited owners should be enabled to sell to the amount of an annual payment not exceeding the present rent."
Two of the Commissioners, Kavanagh and the O'Connor Don dissent from that recommendation.

The Terrible Year Arrived.
Under the above caption the New York Sun attempts to recant all the sinister predictions that have, as by common consent, been concentrated upon the year 1881. It says:—
"F timid persons first began to look forward with some alarm to the year that has now opened, when, several years ago, the key to the so-called prophetic symbolism of the Grand Pyramid of Egypt was made public, named by the man of great reputation of the British astronomer, Piazzi Smyth. Others, using Mr. Smyth's observations and measurements, have gone much further than he did in drawing startling inferences; but no one has done his book on the subject more powerfully it must affect those who have the slightest leaning toward superstition or credulity. Besides, this record of explorations and experiences in the heart of Egypt's greatest mystery, has been characterized by the interest, of Dr. Schliemann's descriptions of his discoveries in Homer's Troy. Such a book could not well be neglected by the world of readers; and by the way, the world of writers. Occupying tenants are not to be allowed to contract themselves out of the Act, but non-occupying tenants should be allowed to do so, except within a certain limitation. Corporations and limited owners should be enabled to sell to the amount of an annual payment not exceeding the present rent."
Two of the Commissioners, Kavanagh and the O'Connor Don dissent from that recommendation.

Lord Kimberley, Colonial Secretary. in his instructions to the new Governor of the Cape Colony, says:—
"It is impossible to consider the arrangements to confer free institutions on the Boers until the authority of the Crown is vindicated. With regard to the Baasuts, instead of arming them it has been thought better to form the Fingo-Baasuts into militia, and the Boer war terminates. Hercules Robinson should use his influence on the side of leniency. Any confiscation of territory must be submitted to the Queen for her sanction. The Kimberley discourages any attempt of British jurisdiction. The President of the Orange Free State, in a telegraphic despatch, urges that no credence be given to the malicious fabrications of the Dutch. He declares that the Free State only wishes for peace for the whole of South Africa, and fervently hopes every effort will be made to prevent further bloodshed."
Hercules Robinson, Liberal, has asked whether the Boers would be recognized as belligerents? Mr. Duff, Under Colonial Secretary, said that operations would be carried on with every regard to humanity; that nothing was known regarding the consideration of the question of belligerent rights."

You can be Happy.
If you will stop all your extravagant and wrong notions in doctoring yourself and families with expensive doctors or humbug cures, and do learn always, and use only nature's simple remedies for all your ailments—you will be wise, well and happy, and save great expense. The greatest remedy for this, the great, wise and good will, is "Hop Bitters"—believe it. See "Proverbs" in another column.

Acknowledgments.
Frederick Keller, Woodstock, Carleton Co., \$2.00; John Richards & Son, Fredericton, \$1.00; John Elliott, Lower Hayesville, York Co., \$1.00; Mary E. Allen, Lower Hayesville, York Co., \$1.00; Geo. G. Warner, Kingston, Kent Co., \$1.00; James McDonald, Kingston, Kent Co., \$1.00; C. Spurgeon, Fredericton, \$1.00; Russell L. Ryan, Millville, York Co., \$1.00; M. S. Hopkins, Fredericton, \$1.00; James Graham, Millville, W. O., Macktawick, York Co., \$1.00; Wm. Hallert, Mouth of Keswick, York Co., \$1.00; Wellington Sheppard, Mouth of Keswick, York Co., \$1.00; Isaac Hagerman, Hartland, Carleton Co., \$1.00; Major Wilkinson, Stanley, York Co., \$1.00; A. M. Ross, Duppy's W. O., Douglas, York Co., \$1.00; Harvey Long, Lower Prince William, York Co., \$1.00; John O. Tool, Fredericton, \$1.00; Mrs. Wm. Cochran, Marysville, York Co., \$1.00; William Wilton, North River, York Co., \$1.00; Michael Yerns, Mouth of Keswick, York Co., \$1.00; Captain Powys, Kingsclear, York Co., \$1.00; Geo. W. Davis, Ormiston, Sunbury Co., \$1.00; W. C. Brown, J. P., Fredericton, \$1.00.

Deaths.
In this city on Sabbath evening, the 9th inst. died at the age of 71, Maria, beloved wife of George Coultard.
At New Maryland, on the 5th inst., of Diphtheria, Sherman E. beloved son of Dunbar D. and Lettie Nasson, aged 1 year and 6 months.
At Mountain, New Jersey, U. S., on the 9th inst., after a lingering illness of consumption, Sarah J. Hutchings, wife of Geo. W. Beverly.

NOTICE.
THE Annual Meeting of the "Maritime Farmer's Association" will be held at the office of the "Maritime Farmer," at 5 o'clock, P. M., on Thursday, the 27th inst., for the purpose of evidence of the return of commercial prosperity.

New Advertisements.
WANTED!
A Good General Servant.
No Washing—Good Wages.
Apply from 9 till 11 o'clock to Mrs. SCARLETT, Regent St., or Mrs. HOOPER, "The Uplands," Fredericton.
January 13, 1881. Jm

Dever Brothers.
ARRIVING TO-DAY,
JANUARY 5, 1881.
1 BALE
Camp Blanketing.
2 CASES
JEANS.
2 CASES
CHECK DUCKS
2 CASES
Cotton Flannels.
3 CASES
PRINTS.
6 BALES
Gray Cottons.
1 CASE
WHITE COTTONS
4 BALES
White and Blue Warps.
All to be sold at Low Prices.
DEVER BROTHERS.
Fredericton, January 6.

1880
1880
CHRISTMAS!
Silk Handkerchiefs; Scarf Pins, Ties, etc.; Collars, Cuffs, Braces; Separable Cuff Buttons; Collar and Shirt Studs; Socks and Braces; Regatta Shirts; White Dress Shirts; Cardigan Jackets; Wool Shirts and Drawers; In great variety at
C. H. THOMAS & CO,
Gents' Furnishers and Shirt Makers,
Queen Street,
Opposite Reform Club House
Fredericton, Dec. 9.

TENDERS FOR WOOD!
SEALED TENDERS for 200 cords of good Merchantable Green Heartwood will be received at the BOARD WORKS, Fredericton, until
MONDAY,
the 17th inst., at noon.
100 Cords to be delivered at Government House and 100 Cords at Public Offices.
Not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.
P. A. LANDRY,
Chief Commissioner.
Board Works, Fredericton, Jan. 13, 1881.

THE Semi-Annual Meeting of the County Council of the Municipality of York will be held at the County Court House in the City of Fredericton, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of January, inst.
Dated 2nd January, 1881.
HENRY B. RAINSFORD,
Sec'y-Treas.

TO RENT.
THE Subscriber's Dwelling House on George Street, West End, A good Well of Water. Also a large Garden. Has a Furnace for Heating.
Immediate possession given.
F. PHILIPSE ROBINSON.
Fredericton, Jan. 6, 1881.

TO LET.
THE BRICK HOUSE and premises occupied by Benjamin Atherton, situated at King Street, opposite the Methodist Meeting House. Possession given the 1st of May.
Apply to
FRASER, WETMORE & WINSLOW,
Fredericton, Dec. 23, 1880—6m

Nails, Rope, Etc.
Just received per train
40 COILS Rope, 136 Kegs Cut Nails,
24 COILS Rope, 136 Kegs Cut Nails,
Hill Wire. For sale by
JAMES S. NEILL.
Jan. 6, 1881

ALBION HOUSE,
QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.
NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!
Housekeepers' Goods in Grey and White Cottons, Sheerings, Prints, Tickings, Towels, Table Linens, &c.
GOOD CHOICE AND GOOD VALUE.
Now is the time to knit for summer wear. Packs' Cotton
Warps in all Numbers at Factory Prices.
F. B. EDGECOMBE.

WANTED!
A Good General Servant.
No Washing—Good Wages.
Apply from 9 till 11 o'clock to Mrs. SCARLETT, Regent St., or Mrs. HOOPER, "The Uplands," Fredericton.
January 13, 1881. Jm

GRAND HOTEL
AT
GRAND FALLS.
To Lease for a term of years or for Sale, that valuable hotel and premises situated at Grand Falls, on Front Street, at present occupied by Leonard Reid.
Possession given 1st of May, 1881.
Apply to the undersigned or to Fraser, Wetmore & Winslow.
BRIDGET E. BRYSON.
Jan. 7.

The "EMRESS"
Whepley's Empress Skates,
PRONOUNCED by experts the most reliable, simple, durable and convenient self-adjusting Skate ever invented. No Wrenches, Keys, Screws, Nuts or Tools. Can be changed to boots varying in size in a moment, by a simple movement of a Latch.
This Skate is entirely original in detail and combination.
The inventor having been for more than six years past experimenting to this object, has a great variety of devices, constantly changing the world to produce a Self-Fastening Skate equal to it. For sale by
JAMES S. NEILL.
Fredericton, Jan. 13.

Shovels, Shovels.
60 BUNDLES Shovels, round and square
10 points, long and short handles, riveted
and smooth backs, steel and iron.
For sale low by
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.
Fredericton, Jan. 13.

ALDERMEN'S ELECTION.
TWO ALDERMEN
to represent each Ward in the City of Fredericton for the ensuing year, will be chosen on
MONDAY,
the 24th day of January, inst.,
at the following places in the several Wards:
WELLINGTON WARD.
At or near the Fire Engine House, in the said Ward.
ST. ANN'S WARD.
At or near the City Hall, in said Ward.
CARLETON WARD.
At or near the Masonic Hall, in the said Ward.
QUEEN'S WARD.
At or near the County Court House, in the said Ward.
KING'S WARD.
At or near the Fire Engine House, in the said Ward.
Courts for the Nomination of Candidates will be opened at the several polling places above named, at 9 A. M. on the morning of the election. The Poll will be opened at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Dated at the City Clerk's Office, Fredericton, this 8th day of January, A. D. 1881.
CHAS. W. BECKWITH,
City Clerk.

January, 1881.
More New Goods!
Per SS "Nestorian" and "Prussian."
A. A. Miller & Co.,
have received by the above Steamers
a second importation of
DRY GOODS,
which will be offered at
LOWEST PRICES.
In part as follows:
Tweeds,
Winceys,
Shirtings,
Jacket Cloths,
Red Flannels,
White Flannels
Grey Flannels,
Reels,
Braces,
Hemp, Carpets,
Grey Blankets,
Plain and Fancy
Dress Goods,
Costume Cloths.
To which we respectfully invite inspection.
A. A. MILLER & CO.
Opp. City Hall, Fredericton.
January 13.

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