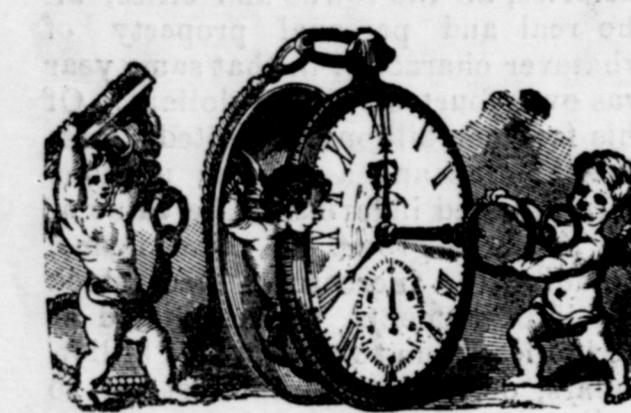


THOS. W. SMITH,
Merchant Tailor,
has imported his usual large stock of Goods
for the
SPRING and SUMMER TRADE,
CONSISTING OF
English, Scotch, Irish,
French, German, Canadian and
Domestic
CLOTHS.

Ready Made Clothing,
Hats, Caps, Portmanteaux, &c
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Latest Fashion Plates just received.

In our Custom Tailoring Department,
as usual, a First-Class Fitting Suit every
time or no trade.
Inspection Respectfully Solicited.

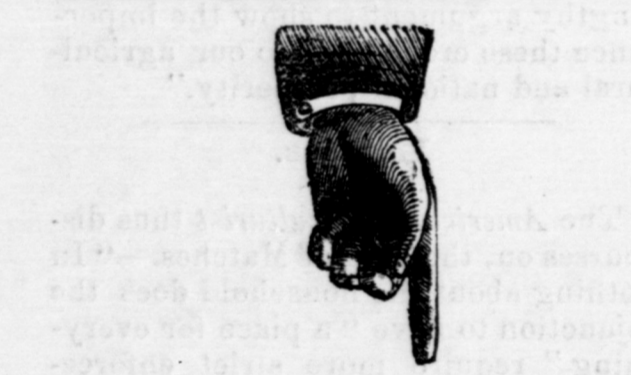
THOS. W. SMITH
MERCHANT TAILOR.
April 28



NEW GOODS.

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

BABBITT'S.



THE

ALBION HOUSE

presents a special attraction to buyers of
DRY GOODS

The Largest, Cheapest, and
Best Stock

of Goods to be found in the trade, and marked at
prices which will give entire satisfaction, and
secure a rapid sale.

An immense assortment of

PRINTS,

in Patterns, Quality, Value, unsurpassed.

The New Windsor Flounce Print,
in very unique designs.

Shirtings, Ducks, Cottonades.

A splendid assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

in all the newest shades and materials.

PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS.

An especially large showing of Hosiery,
Lace and Muslin Ties, Silk Scarfs, &c.

Millinery, Lace and Muslin
Curtains, Lamberquins, &c.

NOVELTIES IN

FANCY DRY GOODS.

Styles the Latest. Goods the Newest.
Prices the Lowest.

The elegant styles I am showing this
season in every department are so happily
suited to the public taste that I am confident a
personal inspection will command your re-
turned patronage.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

F. B. EDGECOMBE,

Agent for Demorest Patterns,
Fredericton, May 28

Communications.

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:

Sir,—Happening to be in Fredericton for a few days I have been—as no one seeing it for the first time can fail to be—delighted with your pleasant little city, nestling cozily in its shady avenues, so beautifully situated, and so attractive alike by the neatness of its comfortable looking detached villas, the handsome and substantial appearance of the public buildings, and the elegance of the majority of the stores.

But having thus stated the favourable impressions of a stranger, truth compels the avowal, that to my mind, the desirableness of the city as a place of residence, is considerably lessened by the want of one of the first requisites of healthy existence, viz: a plentiful supply of good wholesome water. As I am informed the site of the city consists of a limited depth of porous soil, overlying a substratum of retentive clay, in which case the wells must be fed with surface water, percolating through a medium, contaminated with the continuous drainage from closets, a condition of things that is sufficiently aggravated, has frequently led to calamitous outbreaks of disease.

Enduring such an undesirable, not to say, positively serious, sanitary condition, in the city, in the event of the visitation of an epidemic, would be the less surprising, if securing the blessings of a plentiful supply of pure water, were either very difficult or expensive—objections that happily do not hold good here. The natural source is the noble river flowing past the city's doors, capable of affording a practically unlimited supply of exceptionally pure water, to a thousand such cities. And by the adoption of what is known as the Holly System of supply, a pumping directly into the mains, as is done most successfully in many small towns, some smaller than Fredericton, and even in some large cities, both in Canada and the States, by which the serious cost of constructing an elevated reservoir, and rising main thereto are obviated, the only thing to be considered is the favorable nature of the soil for laying pipes cheaply, would surely not be prohibitory in such a city as Fredericton.

Leaving the important sanitary considerations out of the question altogether, the increased control over fires in a city when the most of the houses are of wood, obtained by an efficient, and never failing supply of water, ought of itself, one would imagine, in view of the disastrous conflagrations that have occurred in the country for lack of such supply, to be a sufficient inducement for the possession of water works.

In addition to the inestimable advantages for health and comfort, of a bath in the house, constantly supplied with pure water, a public swimming bath is always a source of healthy enjoyment for the young, as well as being profitable, as an investment.

I have I think sufficient to show the necessity there is, that your city for sanitary considerations, should have a plentiful supply of good wholesome water, and to point out the best way by which the present deficiency can be supplied.

I remain, yours etc.

E. S. CATHELAN,
M. Inst. C. E.
Fredericton, June 1, 1881.

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., June 9, 1881.

NOTICE.

Remittances to the "Maritime Farmer Association" should be by Bank Draft or Post Office Order, made payable to Julius L. Inches, Fredericton. When this is not convenient, money may be sent by Registered Letter.

The Coming Elections in Nova Scotia.

The election excitement is growing warm in the counties of Pictou and Colchester, and throughout Nova Scotia. All the principal papers have now, the flag flying in one of their columns over the names of their respective candidates. In Pictou, Mr. John McDougall, merchant of Westville, a young man of ability, and education, and of fluent speech has been, by the conservative party, nominated their standard bearer in the coming election, and he has for his opponent, Mr. Carmichael, who formerly represented the county in the Liberal interest. In Pictou, a "desperate struggle" is anticipated, but even liberal sympathisers say, that Mr. Carmichael will have very hard work to win. Such an admission shows that their hopes are but weak, for had they any just ground, however slight, for expecting success, they would have proclaimed their certainty of it with unhesitating confidence. In Colchester the Liberal party has secured an opponent to Hon. A. W. McLellan, in the person of Mr. Charles N. Cummings of Follyhill Village, Londonderry, a general trader, as on a paper defines his calling, "a farmer, who is engaged largely in speculating in farm produce, especially of potatoes, of which he ships large quantities to the United States." Hon. A. G. Jones of Halifax, promptly and emphatically declined nomination, and at the last hour of the convention in Truro, last Thursday, Mr. Cummings, much against his will at first, was chosen, as a sort of "forlorn hope." A desperate venture, seemingly, both Mr. Carmichael and Mr. Cummings have entered upon. Pictou and Colchester Counties have thriven greatly, under the present government's policy, by the protection it has given to the iron and coal industries. The managers of the Colliers in Pictou—of the "Halifax" "Intercolonial" Vale coal, iron and manufacturing—companies have issued an address to the electors of Pictou, calling on them to elect a good man, which will have a powerful effect in rolling up a great majority for McDougall. They show how great was the depression in the coal industry for years previous to 1875, owing to the hostile Customs tariff of U. S., and the absence of a demand for Nova Scotia coal in the Dominion Markets, and the very favorable results which followed to the coal industry, by the protective policy, the government adopted towards it and other interests. Whereas in 1879, only 288,403 tons of coal were sold, in 1880, 434,922 tons were sold; employment was given to 1,439 operatives about the mines, \$580,000 were paid out for wages and material, and the expenditure of this large sum in the county greatly benefited the farmer. Over \$600,000, was paid to the railway and shipping interests for the forwarding of coal from the mines to the markets. Capitalists have now \$3,500,000 invested in the mining of coal in Pictou County. Such being the facts, the said managers contend that if a supporter of the government is not returned, confidence will be shaken in the continuance of the policy under which the county has flourished, and an injustice will be done to capitalists, who, no doubt, would be the protection annulled without drawing their means from their present investments with the worst result to the prosperity of the county.

The Liberal Papers have no arguments so urgent as those to put forth, why their men should be elected, and in default some of them are giving currency to scandals and asseverations. Sir Charles Tupper, who entered resolutely on the campaign, by addressing a meeting at River John, last Monday,—and Hon. Mr. McLellan in foul terms "as a pair of Sabbath breaking blacklegs, going about selling themselves and buying others." "When you have a weak case, abuse your opponents counsel!"

The Stock Farm.

There will, or ought to be considerable competition among the farmers of the Province to secure the Stock Farm for their locality. The farm, well managed, will be a great benefit to the whole Province, but there is little doubt, that the country in the neighborhood of said farm will receive most advantage. So evident does this appear to Mr. Pichard, C. E., in the *Transcript*, that he indulges a hope that more than one locality in the Province will be found willing to pay a bonus for the privilege of selling or letting a farm to the Government. He thinks, that farmers in any locality would show themselves public spirited, or "wisely selfish," were they to offer the Government a farm free of cost. He suggests, that the farmers of Westmoreland and Albert should instruct their representatives at the Agricultural Board to make the Government an advantageous offer. The country around the marshes of the above mentioned counties is, he thinks, owing to the pastures being less affected by summer droughts, than in other sections of the Province, and from the abundance of winter provender, peculiarly well adapted for the raising of, at least, the large breeds of cattle—the Durhams, Herefords, Holsteins, and Polled Angus.

A Remarkable Future.

What feeling is it that is inspiring so many persons to speculate on "the Future of Canada" at the present time? Are those who speculate in public print driven to do so from sheer lack of a subject on which to write? Or are they moved by the invisible spirit that guides the world to its destinies to write of the things that must, sooner or later, come to pass. Imperial federation has its eloquent and fervent exponents; Independent reciprocity with the United States has its supporters on both sides of the line; and Annexation, pure and simple, has its devotees, who are burning to speak out plainly. Confused by the many alternatives, and not able to make up their mind as to which of them would be the best future for Canada, some,—among whom is the editor of the *Canadian Spectator*—indulge in the dream that a general breakup is in store for the whole continent, and that a new order of things will come about. The North will separate from the South; the North West will join with the West; Ontario will part from Quebec and join to New York; Quebec and the Maritime Provinces will unite with the Eastern States. In short, the various sections of this vast continent consulting only their interests and their geographical positions will cut themselves free from the ties which now bind them together, and form new Nations or Dominions. Some people evidently, when they commence speculating on the future of Canada, wander, in vision, to strange conclusions.

The Claim Paid.

If late telegrams from Washington transmitted true intelligence, the fishermen of Gloucester Mass., who suffered, alleged, outrages at the hands of the Newfoundlanders in Fortuna Bay, and Aspo Bay, Cape Breton, in 1875, have now a very handsome indemnity in their pockets or some secret corner of their chests or cupboards. The British Government have paid over £15,000, (\$75,000), and the Government at Washington have given them a receipt in full for all damage done. Secretary Blaine, no doubt, feels that he has done a good stroke of business, and shown that he is duly qualified to deal with the British, while Sir Edward Thornton is glad to have got rid of a troublesome business. \$75,000 is a large sum, however, to pay for the damage done to the nets of the Gloucester fishermen, who were fishing illegally. It is too bad that these pestilent Americans should so often get the better of the British, in these fishery disputes. What will be the end of them?

The Derby.

The greatest turf event of the season in England, "the Derby," (1½ mile course) was run on the Epsom Downs, on the 1st inst., and the race was won, by half a length, time 2 m. 50 s., by Iroquois, an American horse. This is the first time that the Derby has been won by an American bred colt, and its owner, Mr. Pierre Lorillard, of New York, who has long been working hard to win the honor, was triumphant, besides being much in pocket. All the great sporting journals predicted that Mr. Norman "Perseus," which was second, would be winner and betting before the start was 12 to 2 against "Iroquois." As usual on "the Derby Day," there was a tremendous concourse in the Downs, from royally downwards, to the gipsy tramp. The House of Commons adjourned over for the day; not even the Land Bill and the troubles in Ireland being sufficient to detain members at their post. Great is the hope in England.

A Sale of Northwest Lands to Frenchmen.

It was stated, in London last Friday that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company had sold 200,000 acres in the Northwest to French Agriculturists at \$1.25 per acre. The buyers it is said, intend to colonise the land and "to promote Canadian competition with the United States." These French agriculturists who most probably are of the class of peasant proprietors in France, noted for their patient industry, and indomitable thrift, would make excellent settlers. Even the *Toronto Globe* is pleased at the report, and hopes that it is true.

It appears that the question, "who will succeed the Governor-General?" is being quietly discussed in Ottawa. The Princess Louise will not return to Canada, and that the Marquis of Lorne, after he has made his tour in the Northwest, will go home to join her, are accepted as facts. If His Excellency leaves Canada under these circumstances, a sense of failure must accompany him, though, it is due to him to say, that that failure will not be owing to any want of appreciation on his part of his position in Canada, or to any lack of interest in its people or their affairs. It is unfortunate that the health of his consort, much shaken by that accident in Ottawa, has been so uncertain as not to permit her to be constantly by his side. It will be doubly unfortunate if the coming of a daughter of the Royal House to Canada, which was so joyfully and enthusiastically hailed as an earnest that the binding Canada to the Mother Country was being drawn close, should be, by the irony of events and influences, loosened. We trust that will not be the case.

A Burning Question.

Every stranger who visits Fredericton is charmed by the fitness of its situation, by its natural beauties, and by fine buildings. If he is observant, he is visited by a doubt if our beautiful Capital holds its advantages on a secure tenure. Inflammable material has been scattered all over the city; at the back of the principal streets are ranges and collections of shanties, stables and barns, enough to feed a devastating conflagration were fire to break out among or near them, and were the wind to blow strongly from a quarter that would strengthen and spread the flames. Every thoughtful citizen has the vision of that danger presented to him whenever a fire breaks out, and he never can be sure that a fire will not break out at an unreasonable time, when the elements will conspire to aid it in its work of destruction. He can never be confident of the safety of the city, until it is water tight and unaffailing supply of night air to great proportions might break out at any time, the engines, overtaxed, might break down, the hose might burst, the tanks might run dry, and the flames might spread quite beyond the power of the fire department, and the citizens aiding, to master. Were Fredericton provided with Water Works, on some such system as that suggested by our correspondent in another column, it would be secured from danger of a disaster that might fall fatally upon its existence as a city, or at least inflict an injury upon it which would not recover for a generation. Water Works, to these who think seriously on this subject, are an imperative necessity, both as a means of supplying constant streams in case of fire, and of giving the citizens the pure element, free from contaminating, deleterious ingredients, for all domestic purposes. How these necessary works are to be constructed and maintained is a question that ought to be taken seriously into the consideration of such of our citizens who have most to dread and to lose from fire. In towns of less population than Fredericton, water works are maintained by private companies. If Fredericton as a city cannot afford to construct them, the citizens who have the greatest stake in it, should incorporate themselves into a company.

An Academy of Literature in Canada.

The Governor General, who is now in Quebec, encouraged by his success in founding a Canadian Academy of Arts, intends to establish an Academy of Literature for Canada. At least, the *Quebec Chronicle* which may be inspired by a literary man, and a historian to boot, His Excellency may have thought that he could not make known his intention through a better channel. It is perhaps fitting that such an idea should have its birth among the influences of the "ancient capital," whose sons of literary genius, native or imported, deem it the "Athens" of the Dominion. The proposed Academy, it is said, will be organized on the model of "L'Academie Francaise" which will make it all the more acceptable to the French Canadians, who would, no doubt expect that Quebec would be chosen as the site of the institution.

The Intellectual Development of the Canadian People.

A gentleman in this city, has sent us the following review of a work on the above subject, by J. G. Bourin, of Toronto, which consists of a series of essays contributed to the *Canadian Monthly*, and which he considers one of eminent usefulness and attractiveness to all interested in Canadian progress. Many of our readers will no doubt, be pleased to read the opinion of an intelligent critic on a work on such a subject.—The writer's sound and temperate judgment and impartial vision have caused previous works of his to be cited as authorities, and in reports by thinkers in the mother country; and a like careful moderation is apparent throughout these pages. This just spirit in the workmanship, and a certain well-aided candour in the material, will assure to the book a high permanent value. The style is occasionally somewhat unpolished and too little compacted, and not often the language is considered in a high degree graceful or melodious; neither style nor language falls short of their main end, that of giving the thought a clear and firm expression.

The Golden Smith Dinner.

The dinner given by the Ontario Press Association, to Goldwin Smith, (who is on the point of departure for England) against which the *Toronto Globe* had been raving for weeks, came off in the "Queen's Hotel" of that city, last Friday evening. It was a pleasant gathering, where the Tory lions lay down with the Grigs and the lamb, the independent journalist, (Mr. Smith himself to wit), sat, not only unhurt, but honored in their midst. Speaking of journalism Mr. Smith, according to the reporters rough version said that—

Feels Young Again.

"My mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia and a dull, heavy inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost helpless. No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine so fit to use in the family.—A lady, in Providence, R. I.

Obstructions and Riots.

The difficulties in the way of the British Government, in dealing with the spirit of disaffection in Ireland, and the determined opposition to the Land Bill in Parliament, appear to grow rather than become less. Over a thousand amendments, (1500 it is said) to the bill are on file, and were they to be debated serially and seriously, the session would be prolonged to Christmas. But the opposition are not going to be so unreasonable, as from their putting in so many objections to the measure, "they appear to be. Many of the thousand amendments though differing in their wording, are identical in scope, and if, as it is stated, the opposition have concluded not to move amendments which are substantially the same, twice, but to confine themselves to secure the amendment of the Bill on essential points, their thousand and one objections will in practice, become wonderfully reduced. Mr. Gladstone may yet hope that the bill will be carried this session, though it will be prolonged for a month, and that he will be permitted after having accomplished the greatest work of his life, to retire from the active cares of the leadership in the House of Commons to the comparative repose of the cushions in the chamber of Peers. Report says that he will sit there as the Earl of Oxford. Yet looking at the complications which may arise from the determined opposition of the Tory party in the Lords, headed by the Earl of Salisbury, which may result in the defeat of the Land Bill there, and an appeal to the country, and at the almost revolutionary spirit in Ireland, that rest, so much desired by the venerable statesman, may be long delayed.

The Land League is still a power strong enough to keep alive disaffection, and to promote hostility between landlord and tenant in Ireland. It is a body difficult to deal with. Some parties in England, notably the Times would have it summarily suppressed; but the government will resort to no arbitrary measures, but will trust to their power under the Coercion Act, to restrain their leaders from sedition, and bring the people who are inflamed by them, into a quieter state of mind. The attitude of the government towards the Land League and all the troubles it has occasioned, shows that they have strong faith that their honesty of purpose in wishing to deal justly between landlord and tenant, will yet make itself felt, and will bring about the pacification of the "land of ire." Still,—looking at the tumults and riots that have lately taken place, and the taking place in Ireland, and the very dangerous feelings that are being roused up in the breasts of the constabulary and military, and the bricksbats and stones, and the bottles and the brickbats of excited crowds, and forbidden to retaliate and defend themselves, it is difficult to see how the sedition and violent spirit can be quieted without recourse to sharp measures, and without bloodshed.

The late riot in Clonmel growing out of the sale of tenants interests in farms was exceedingly violent! An account says:—

"When Goddard, the agent of the Emergency Committee, was leaving the court he was surrounded by a mob of hisses. A priest was passing out of the building when the crowd made a rush to enter. A policeman in the confusion laid his hand on the priest's arm. At once a cry went up that 'Father Macdonald had been arrested.' The crowd became fiercely excited, and the authorities at once concentrated the whole force of military and constabulary below the court, and the streets leading to it. The Hussars used the flat of their swords freely, the point and edge being strictly forbidden them. One Hussar in charging round a corner met with a serious mishap. His horse stumbled and fell and five or six of his comrades, who were following swiftly, fell over the prostrate horse and rider. Before the men could recover themselves their horses had galloped up the street, and the men had to defend themselves from the mob until they were rescued. Owing to the exertions of the priests, several of whom received many hard knocks, the people were induced finally to disperse. A soldier of the 48th Regiment was so seriously injured that his life is despaired of. The doctor states that the man, if he recovers, will be insane. About thirty citizens were seriously wounded."

Eclipse of the Moon.

A total eclipse of the moon will come on Saturday the 11th. It will begin shortly after midnight and reach total obscuration at 1 1/2 m.; the moon will reappear at 2 39 m., and her eclipse will be entirely over by 4 41 a. m. If the night or morning is clear, it will be the most beautiful lunar eclipse that has been witnessed for years. But how many will deprive themselves of their natural right to watch "the reappearance of the moon" before, at, and after its obscuration.

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CURRENT COIN.

The census shows that Toronto has a population of over 90,000 souls. In Glasgow alone 20,000 copies of the Revised Testament were sold on the day of issue. The number of immigrants arriving at New York during May last was 76,812. Since January the arrivals have been 182,7108. The Canadian Pacific railway syndicate have purchased for two hundred thousand dollars the line of steamships plying between Victoria and Puget Sound. Statistics show that while eighteen residence of St. Louis went crazy last year from the excessive use of liquor, only one lost his mind on account of religion. The Scott Act has been quashed in the county of Lambton because the voting on its adoption took place on the same day as a election in the county for the Local Legislature. Prof. Robertson Smith, recently suspended by the Assembly of the Scotch Church for writing certain articles on the Hebrew language and literature, has accepted a position on the staff of *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. A Gentleman in Philadelphia is said to have never failed but once in a hundred trials to induce a balky horse to start, by tying a string tightly around his ear close to his head. Have any of our readers tried it? The advertisements of the city of Ottawa offering inducements to manufacturers to locate in that city are receiving many answers from all parts of the country, and the indications are to a big boom in manufacturing interests in that city. It is known from well-informed circles that the census will show Halifax city to have a population of over thirty-six thousand and the Province generally over four hundred and fifty thousand. In 1871 the population of Halifax was under thirty thousand. The Lord Chancellor expresses the opinion that the Revised Testament cannot be read in the churches of the English Church until it has been recommended by some sufficient public authority, and any clergyman so using it incurs the risk of being held as an offender against the law. The result of the recent census of India are being roughly cast up, nearly all returns being in. According to these, the numbers for the North-West Provinces are 32,600,000, and Oude 11,200,000. The increase since 1872 has been about five per cent. The grand total for the Punjab is 22,640,403, of whom nearly 19,000,000 are British subjects. It is worth of notice that while the great centres of industry in England are rapidly increasing in population, the small towns, villages, and hamlets, according to the census returns are rapidly becoming depopulated. What were once towns have degenerated into villages, villages have become hamlets, while several old hamlets are passing out of existence slowly but surely. When the excellence of Rice as a diet is fully understood its use will be more frequent and of daily occurrence in every household. At this season of the year especially, it may properly be classed as superior to any of the cereals which are in such general use for the morning and midday meals. No other food is so easy of digestion, and at its present cost it is cheaper than potatoes, oat-meal or grain-grits of any kind. The reports of the crop prospects in Ontario are on the whole favorable. In some localities in Brant, Bruce, Grey, Halton, Lincoln, Lambton, Monck, Norfolk, Perth, and Welland, these prospects are not favorable compared with this time last year, but in the majority of the counties they are as good, and in a few better. Of all crops, the prospect of the Fall Wheat appears to be the most encouraging. Grass, almost everywhere, promises well. A London, Ont., paper throws out the following hint to those who do not understand the art of swimming.—The safety of a considerable number of the *Victoria's* passengers depended solely on their knowledge of swimming, and many thus saved their lives. It is true that many who could swim were drowned, but many also were drowned because of their inability to do so. One young lady thus saved her life who learned the art of swimming last summer in the city bathing house. The Irish tenantry are not half so cruel to the landlords as sympathisers with the landless proprietors would have the public believe. Some time ago a landlord having difficulties with his tenants had to flee from Ireland and take up his residence in London. When the fishing and shooting season came round the refugees longed to enjoy the sport which his own estate afforded. Through his agent he made his tenants aware of his desire. Did the tenants decline to permit him to return to his property? No. With commendable generosity, they said he might come back to Ireland and enjoy all the fishing and shooting he liked—provided he stayed no longer than a fortnight. The chiefs of the "new party" in English politics, of which Mr. Cowen, the "Liberal Jingo," is the guiding spirit, have formulated as follows their programme for agitation:—1. Manhood suffrage for all Parliamentary and municipal elections; 2. Triennial Parliaments; 3. Equal electoral districts; 4. Payment of members, election expenses to come out of the rates. In addition to discharging this programme, a conference of delegates from all parts of Great Britain will be asked to consider the following subjects:—1. Adult suffrage; 2. Nationalization of the land; 3. Abolition of the House of Lords; 4. Bribery at elections to be made an act of felony; 5. Legislative independence for Ireland. A Mr. Bishop recently gave in London an exhibition of his "thought reading" power before a number of scientists. Being brought into a room blindfolded he repeatedly found hidden articles, the location of which was known to the person whose hand was laid in his or on his forehead. He also discovered the words of which some present had thought by holding their hands or feeling them on his forehead while he pronounced one after the other the letters of the alphabet. It is supposed that the persons successfully experimented on indicated the letters forming the word by a tremor susceptible to Mr. Bishop's delicate organization. "Thought reading" promises become fashionable in England. The complications arising out of the actions of the British Government in South Africa during the past five or six years appear likely to be without end. The annexation of the Transvaal by Great Britain, by giving assurance of settled government, induced a large emigration thither of traders and others, who, now that British rule is to be withdrawn, claim that they have been misled and ruined. It also led to the subjugation of the Zulus, who were broken up and deprived of their arms, their only means of defence against their inveterate enemies, the Boers. Now that the Boers are to be granted their independence the Zulus naturally fear that the Boers will take advantage of their defenceless condition. They, therefore, very reasonably demand British protection, or else that their arms be returned to them so that they may be in a position to defend themselves.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT EXHIBITION!

NATIVE ARABS FROM PALESTINE!
THESE interesting Oriental people will occupy the platform of the
CITY HALL,
ON
WEDNESDAY EVENING,
June 16th, commencing at 8 o'clock. They will exhibit their
Social Customs, Amusements, Dress, Manners, Religion, &c. &c.
All of which will be explained by the celebrated linguist PROF. ROSEDALE, a Christian Jew.
Tickets 25 cents for all parts of the Hall. Sold by Hall, Hunt and Richards.

STOCK FARM DRY GOODS!

WANTED!

THE undersigned committee of the BOARD of AGRICULTURE request those desirous of Leasing or Selling Farms, suitable for a PASTORAL STOCK FARM, to forward a description of the property to J. J. ANDERSON, Secretary of the Board, at Fredericton, not later than the 25th June next, giving particulars as to situation, extent, character of soil, average yield of hay, and the number of cattle it would pasture in addition to the yield of hay, with particulars of the buildings now on the property, and stating the price at which it will be sold, or the rent per annum for a term of not less than ten years.

GEO. A. STELLING, J. J. ANDERSON, THOS. F. BARKER, Committee.
Fredericton, June 2-16.

G. H. THOMAS & CO.

have just received another lot of the

M. BRACE.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET!

BALBRIGGAN'S

Merino and Cotton

Shirts, Drawers, Socks.

White and Regatta Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Scarfs, Silk Handkerchiefs, Celluloid Collars and Cuffs, &c.

C. H. THOMAS & CO.
Queen Street, Fredericton.
May 5 1881

REMOVAL

87 CASES

NOTICE.

BOOTS, SHOES

—O—

A. A. Miller & Co. RUBBERS,

received this Spring at

LOTTIMER'S

Fashionable Shoe Store,

and more still to arrive.

CITY HALL,

to the store next below

M. Colter & Sons Grocery,

and directly opposite the

NORMAL SCHOOL.

Now opening 50 packages

New Goods, which will be sold very low.

Please call.

A. A. MILLER & CO.

April 21

A. LOTTIMER.

Fredericton, April 28