

FACTS, FACTS, FACTS, INDISPURABLE.

Everybody knows who have tried, and those who have not, should call at once and be convinced that we sell "better goods" for "less money" than any house in this vicinity.

CLOTHING BOOT AND SHOE establishment in theory.

There never was a time when it was more to your interest to buy

CLOTHING, Custom and Ready-Made,

HATS, CAPS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, Trunks, Portmanteaux, Valises, Men's Boots and Shoes,

at our store than now. We have an immense stock of elegant and serviceable

Fall and Winter Goods,

purchased from all the leading American, British, and Canadian manufacturers.

We call special attention to our

OVERCOATINGS, ULSTERS, OVERCOATS,

REEFERS.

Give the boys a chance on

BOY'S ULSTERS

OVERCOATS,

which we offer at prices which are simply unapproachably low. Don't take our word for it, but come and see

T. W. Smith & Son

York and Queen Streets, Fredericton, Sept. 20, 1882

ALBION HOUSE!

September 13th.

CAMP SUPPLIES

I have now in stock the following goods, suitable for

Lumbermen's Outfits:

Etoffe Pants, Homespun Shirts, Homespun Jumpers, Duck Jumpers, Horse Blankets, Rubber Coats, Storm Coats.

Reefer Jackets, Cardigan Jackets, Heavy Wool Cloth, Plaid Etoffe, Tweed Suits, Knitted Mufflers, Knitted Jerseys, Buck Mitts, Domestic Mitts, Domestic Oversocks, Flannel Shirts, Ribbed Undershirts, Ribbed Drawers, Plush Caps, Fur Caps, Felt Hats.

CAMP BLANKETING,

EXTRA VALUE.

Trunks, Valises, Grain Bags, Carpet Satchels, Seamless Bags, Etc., Etc.

The above goods can be had in any quantity from present date forward through the season, at prices that must give satisfaction to every purchaser.

Wholesale and Retail.

F. B. EDGEcombe,

Queen St., Fredericton,

Branch Store: St. Mary's Ferry

Fredericton, Sept. 13, 1882

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., October 25, 1882.

St. John in its Trial.

Everybody knows that the people of St. John can, at the eleventh hour, make a great effort to promote a celebration of any sort. But in the breast of not a few, there seems to be a spirit of malicious opposition to any kind of public demonstration, while the better sort are disposed to rest listless and apathetic, until it is just beginning to be all too late to do anything with good effect, and then they rouse themselves and go into the project whatever it may be, with a will. It so happened about the time of the expected Vice-regal visit in 1879, and a few weeks before the Exhibition of 1882. There can be little doubt that the citizens of St. John would have done better on both occasions if they had made more timely preparations. We hope that they will not show a similar spirit in making preparations for the great Centennial Exhibition of 1883. From what one of the city papers has let fall concerning the insufficient progress that is being made, we fear that the people will fall back into an apathetic mood if the press which has in similar cases shown itself very powerful, does not rouse and keep them up to the mark. A short time ago many responded to the call of the Mayor, and enrolled themselves in a general committee and sub-committees and everything seemed to be in good train to secure a comprehensive exhibition, and a worthy celebration of a most auspicious occasion. We do not imagine that half has been taken, because the Mayor and gentlemen acting with him were courteously reminded that to secure the success of the Exhibition, they must act under the law of the land, but only that the natural spirit of procrastination and of dislike to exert themselves so long in advance is numbing their energies. But St. John will have to consent to be well stirred up. Much is expected from it. As the Telegraph says it is "on its trial," if it fails the result will be fraught with loss of prestige and its natural consequences.

The New Apostle.

The remembrance of the visit of "the Apostle of England" to our little city of Fredericton is destined to fade already, but his words and ideas remain as fresh as yesterday, and, in the mind of his listeners, yet of those who will search for them in black and white. "The art preservative of all arts," has, though in an artistic manner, preserved them. We are afraid, that they are not of that order, "which the world will not willingly let die." What is true and good in them, and there is much that is good and true, has not originated and it will survive in another form, but as presented by him, they, after a fugitive existence will disappear in the limbo of forgetfulness, or to remain to reward the search of the antiquarian collector of literary curiosities. But these words, we imagine, destined to some sort of immortality, and as a poem will find a place in the history of English Literature in the latter part of the Victorian Age, and thus remembrance of his peripatetic and erratic course as an apostle will not, altogether, fade away. If Diogenes, Tenebradus, Thomas Carlyle, who in his Sartor Resartus, has given the world a philosophy of clothes, saw and heard this new apostle of dress, how loud must have been his cynic laugh, with what an avalanche of scorn he must have overwhelmed him. But the Chelsea Ser was wearing the "gloomy portal," when this "wandering star" appeared. He troubled himself not with the babblement of any false prophet, who came further to distract these "latter days," when many are losing hold of faith, and in the search of new doctrines are ready to welcome any that will titillate the ear, and lull the thought. Those who think that the end of life is to make "the best" of all things, and to find a place in the history of English Literature in the latter part of the Victorian Age, and thus remembrance of his peripatetic and erratic course as an apostle will not, altogether, fade away.

Defective Sighting.

Statements are made, that the practice of the field guns and the rifle fire in the Egyptian campaign, was not so accurate and destructive as from the almost perfect weapons of precision in the hands of the artillery and infantry, it was expected to be. These troops will have to be more closely drilled at the different ranges before they will be able to make good use of the rifle and the field gun, and the same may be said of the artillery. It is a well known fact, that at least to military men—that the artillery frightens far more than it kills, and thus indirectly accomplishes the desired end. But there are times when it is necessary to be as accurate as well as as frightened, and with the Armstrong rifled guns of to-day this should not be a very difficult matter. Let the artillery know the range, and he will drop his projectiles where they are wanted, and the same may be said of the infantry.

The much abused "Charybdis"

Has been returned to the custody of the Imperial authorities, and Admiral McIntosh has taken charge of it, and will have it conveyed home. Perhaps the Dominion Government and local provincial authorities will yet regret that they have treated "the old hulk" with such contempt. The Halifax Evening Mail says that the "Charybdis" is much needed in Halifax, and that the spathy shown by the leading citizens in not taking steps to secure it, is unaccountable. It contends that it would be very advantageous to the Maritime Provinces if it were stationed at "the great naval depot of the Dominion," that it would be the means of converting many wild boys into able seamen, to their own good and the benefit of society, and be an admirable feeder to H. M. ships of war. But if the citizens of Halifax are as much opposed to be taxed for its partial maintenance as were the citizens of St. John, there is no use of their petitioning to have remain in their harbor. The British Government will not consent to pay all its expenses as a training ship. The Dominion Government might contribute something, but the city of Halifax would have to bear the greater proportion as is done in similar cases in Liverpool and Glasgow, and other ports.

Transit of Venus.

Astronomers in the Dominion, or elsewhere, are on the "qui vive" making preparations to observe the transit of Venus, an event which will not occur again in a century. It will take place about three in the afternoon of December 6, and if the sky is clear, it is hoped that accurate data on which to calculate the distance of the sun will be obtained. This is the important season which astronomers are looking forward with such interest to the event. We see by the Mail 19th inst., that Mr. Carmichael, Superintendent of the Meteorological office of Toronto, had then just returned from his visit to some of the chief points in the Eastern Provinces, Fredericton among the rest, for the purpose of observing and calculating the magnetic declination at these places. When he visited Montreal he practiced with "a model of the transit, which is a mechanical arrangement whereby a ball or dex is small to pass across and illuminated space, and instructed observers from Fredericton, Quebec and Montreal on its use. Though the transit will not be intensely interesting to astronomers and important to their science, it will seem to be anything but wonderful to ordinary stargazers and might pass without notice.

The Water Commissioners are desirous of securing the services of the dredge "Dominion," and have sent a requisition to Ottawa to that end; the time required is only three or four days, and the Government should certainly give a favorable reply. We notice by the daily papers that the dredge called "the water" is at work here at Grand Lake, and one of Messrs. Glasier's tugs will tow her into Antigonish, where she will go into winter quarters.

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Capital and Journalism in U. S.

The United States seem now, to be living under the despotism of capital, and to be destined to show, for the instruction of the world, to what depths of political degradation and corruption a great nation may be dragged by its worship of the "almighty dollar, and its trucking to the money power. Jay Gould, the millionaire among millionaires, is the Napoleon of the stock and shabred exchanges, and he is in the grasp most of the railroads and telegraph lines of the country, and is bent on controlling commerce. Politicians are ready and eager to do his bidding, and further his schemes for a golden consideration, and great daily papers are in his pay. Jay Gould and his brother monopolist, Vanderbilt, have a mighty power of opinion of political and journalistic morality in the States, and they do not seek to hide it, but have given it to the world. In a country like the United States, public opinion through the channels of the press, should be a controlling power for good, but journalism has become the servant of capital, which "has thrust a golden ring through its nose" and leads it. Speaking of "the Pretensions of Journalism," a writer in the November number of the North American Review, says:—"Who ventures now to go to journalism for direction in the tangled labyrinths of the day? For journalism has become very generally, the voice and echo of party, the veriest slave of 'the Ring' that lapses exorcism of modern municipalities. There is no longer a patient, loud discussion of underlying principles. Party organizations have come to find their focal points no longer in principles and measures, but in men and names. Patriotism seems to have gone utterly out of politics, and left ravenous lust of office, plunder and power, as the sole centralist, organizing forces. Journalism cannot rise higher than its fountain springs of subsistence. It, in turn, is in subjection to the clutches of tradition, manufacture, and rings of stock gamblers and monopolists. The 'great dailies' are often reduced to the business of so many organs, throwing out their prescribed duties according to the pleasure of the master printer. How many of them were shamelessly, even ostentatiously, the sinister livery of servitude to that or that money king. What pregnant secrets of partnership and mastership might not be excavated from among the fiscal records of these lordly and imperious establishments! Will a discreet man learn his lessons in politics, of men and measures, will he square his investments after the leading of current journalism! How shall it expose and denounce the sly tricks and spoliations of directors and monopolist officials, in the plundering and dilution of stocks, which are the people's properties, in the perversion and defiance of legislation, in the violation of charters, in the unsettling and destruction of property, and in the tampering with food and fuel between producer and consumer. How shall journalism undertake to do all or any of this while it is the lawful thrall and property of 'rings,' 'cliques' or 'monopolists.'"

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Thirteen years ago, at the start of the magazine, the publishers and editorial staff, etc., occupied a dingy flat on the third story of a building on Broadway, now they are located in the spacious fifth floor of an splendid building on Union Square, which commands a magnificent view of New York and Brooklyn. The arrangement of the various business, reception, editorial, art and storage rooms, is commodious, and while adaptability and comfort have been consulted, much care and good taste have been spent in their decoration; a view of them gives the impression of spaciousness, and an air of unobtrusive elegance. The article on the "Century's New Home," is profusely illustrated with views of the different rooms, etc., and they give a better idea of them than any words can.

Government Sale of Pure-bred Stock.

The sale of pure-bred cattle, sheep and swine, came off, under superintendence of J. L. Inches, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, last Wednesday, on the Stock Farm. There was a large attendance of buyers from all parts of the Province, and every description of stock found ready purchasers. The prices realized were satisfactory, though not in all cases up to the value of the animals, and the sales netted about \$1,800. The animals were all in good condition, and gave signs of having been well looked after, and reflected credit on Mr. Barker, manager of the Stock Farm. The interest taken in the sale by the farmers of the Province, proves that they have a great desire to secure pure-bred animals, and to keep pace with the spirit of agricultural improvement, which is manifesting itself throughout the Dominion. And the success of the sale and the proof given that the cattle, etc., imported by the government, had thrived well, and increased on the Stock Farm, and that the farm itself was under good management, and in every respect an excellent example to the farmer, are strong arguments in favor of the establishment of the institution, and fully justify the government for their expenditure upon it.

The editor of the Montreal Academie

in the issue of October 19th, works himself into a state of righteous indignation over the vile column of stories circulated by the Telegraph that M. Nadeau would support the government on the understanding that they would appoint M. Thériault to a seat in the Legislative Council, and that he would vote against it if he did not. "Mr. Nadeau," he says, "is man enough to support any government, and any measure which meets his approbation, and to vote against any administration on a bill which does not institute that he would vote to maintain a government in power which he was convinced ought to be condemned by the people simply because it would give a place to any man whatever, is to fling in the face of an honest man and good citizen, and the face of the whole country of Madawaska, an insult and gratuitous injury, which we feel compelled to throw back." We are afraid that neither Mr. Nadeau or the Montreal Academie will get any satisfaction out of the Telegraph.

"The Mail" Explains.

It is asked by some, why does Canada, under a protective policy and under the new and great N. P. import so largely. The Toronto Mail gives, in answer, three or four reasons. In the first place, our protective tariff has created industries, the machinery for carrying on which had to be purchased abroad, and we have had to pay for it. Our railways building has received a great impetus during the past few years, and, as everybody knows, our own engine and car works, though running on foreign made goods, have not been able to overtake the demand. Railway supplies have therefore been brought into the country. In the next place, the opening of the North-West, the settlement of a large population there, and the establishment there of growing towns and prosperous cities, have led to a demand for goods which we cannot make, and we must import them for home made goods. Settlers, too, have brought valuable effects with them, and our farmers, in view of the splendid prospects they now enjoy, have introduced valuable breeds of cattle. But, in addition to these causes for the increase in our imports, there is the fact that prosperity causes a demand for luxuries. In Canada during the last few years the improvement in their material condition has enabled our people to purchase and use articles which, as they are luxuries, they would not have thought of buying a few years ago. Last Wednesday, 18th inst., bye-elections for the local house in Ontario, took place in the constituencies of Glenagry, South Essex, West Hastings, North Renfrew which before, returned Conservative members, and in South Bruce, South Waterford, East Simcoe and Muskoka—Liberals. The result did not serve up to Ontario conservative expectations. Only West Hastings returned a Conservative, consequently the Liberals carried seven of the eight vacant seats, and made a gain of three. The Mowat Government that was strong before has been further strengthened, and from present appearances, they will be able to hold their own, whenever a general election may come, and it must come some time next year.

Following up the example of the ironclad train, so successfully used in Egypt, a number of bullet-proof military carriages are being constructed at Woolwich, called "shelter carts," which are destined to be extensively used in future wars. They are similar in appearance to the trench carts, and can be carried on the rails, and are provided with a hop for infantry going into action. On arriving at the front they can be dismounted from the wheels in less than a minute. The iron plates composing the sides are pierced with holes for rifles, so that infantry inside can keep a constant fire at the enemy, whilst another party of soldiers are at work behind the shelter carts throwing up earthworks.

There is a constant stream of taste among smokers as to the kind of pipe they prefer. Some like the clay pipe best, others prefer the briar root, others again the meerschaum, some must have their pipe well seasoned before they can enjoy it, others again must have a new pipe and throw it away whenever it gets old. But through this diversity of taste among them is curious it is not at all curious that there is a substantial unanimity among them that "Myrtle Navy