

Hard Times scared to Death!

"We cannot tell a lie, we did it with our little..."

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

And now we are ready to give you a welcome...

SPRING STOCK

English, Scotch, French, German, Canadian, and Domestic Cloths.

"Simon pure" Goods.

Ready made clothing

which will equal any lot in the Province

Men's and Youths'

Boots and Shoes,

positively in prices a surprise to all

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

in all the latest styles.

HATS AND CAPS.

Zinc, Leather & Wood

TRUNKS.

Latest Fashion Plates,

Just received—away up.

We astonish the sight-seer with an unrivalled collection of

Elegant Styles and Beautiful Fabrics.

We delight the purchaser with prices, which were never so low. We afford all an opportunity to secure the

NEWEST AND BEST

Spring Garments

at prices within their means.

These plain texts demand your attention; and we respectfully advise an early examination, and invite it.

T. W. Smith & Son

CLOTHIERS,

AND

Low priced Boot and Shoe Men.

Fredericton, May 11

ALBION HOUSE!

JULY 12th.

NEW GOODS!

In addition to Spring importations, I am receiving shipments of new

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS

Every week, thus keeping the stock fresh and well assorted.

JUST RECEIVED:

New Black & Colored Satins.

BLACK AND FANCY

MOIRE W TERED SILK,

Black Broche Silk.

LACER:

Black Beaded Lace.

Black Spanish Lace.

Cream Spanish Lace.

Maltese Lace.

Brettonne Lace.

Torlon Lace.

Edelweisse Lace.

Point D'Alencan.

Guipure D'Art Lace.

Insertion Lace.

Hamburg Embroideries.

Lace Collars & Fichues.

Black and Cream Scarf LACE.

Watered and Brocade Ribbons

Gents and Ladies' Gloves

and Hosiery, New Corsets

in all styles and popular

makes, Buttons

and DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Also a full line of Staple

Goods, in Cottons, Ducks, Ticking,

Prints, Shirtings, Tweeds, &c., &c.,

with leading novelties in Gents'

Furnishing Goods.

Parks' Warps and Knitting Cottons,

in all numbers.

Wholesale and Retail.

F. B. EDGECOMBE,

Queen St., Fredericton,

Branch Store: St. Mary's Ferry

Fredericton, July 12

Communications.

Teachers' Salaries.

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:

Sir.—In the Sun's report of the closing hours of the Teachers' Institute, I notice the following remarks: "The Board of Education..."

"He would take the Institute into his confidence and tell them that he had recently made to the Local Government an application, on behalf of himself and Principal Crockett, for an increase of salary..."

The Teachers of the Province will no doubt, appreciate at its full value the effort made by Dr. Grant to raise their salaries. But that he should select himself and Principal Crockett as examples of the ill-paid Teachers, is rather absurd..."

Fredericton, July 18, 1882

"A Farmer" on Local Politics.

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:

Dear Sir.—In talking with some of my neighbors a few days ago, I was not a little surprised to hear that Mr. Blair did not think it due to the electors of the County to thank them on Declaration Day for their support in the last election, and in reading a paper the other night I saw it stated that he had been over the Province trying to get enough members pledged to turn out the Government..."

Mr. Blair, I being one of Mr. Blair's supporters, I felt that he had gone further than I intended, when we elected him, as I can assure you that we only voted for him as being a good man in the Opposition, which was the only reason for our doing so..."

In Mr. Marshall's speech to the electors of St. John, he tells them that they have received for the City and County of St. John for the last four years \$177,485.51 for Public Works, Roads, &c., and he further states that the total amount appropriated by the House for the whole Province is \$210,000 per year or for four years \$840,000, which shows that St. John got a little over one-fifth of the whole appropriation for Public Works..."

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Mr. Blair told us, when we asked him why he did not give us some money on our roads that he had promised us. He said that we knew that when a man is elected to office, he had not much influence, and that he could not get anything from the Government. I do not think that we are very good policy on our part to turn the men out who we know were so good in the time of need, though it is said they are the preponderating influence, to put in Mr. Elder & Co., who wrote and did everything he could to get Mr. Blair elected, and I do not think that it is reported at all the celebrated want of confidence motions, which were moved for the last four years, that Mr. Elder had promised to go over to the Opposition, which perhaps may account for some of the large expenditures in his county. However I think our representative in the Opposition should not let his greed for office influence him in giving the preponderating influence to St. John who would have taken the seat of government from us, if it had not been for the present leader of the government and Provincial Secretary.

If Mr. Blair's judgment is as sound as he would have us think it is, he cannot help seeing that his popularity is not increasing any, or he would not have occupied a poor third place on the poll, and I have no doubt should he offer himself with his corrected office, he will find a good strong opposition to his election, for I am satisfied that the majority of the electors of the County of York would not like to see the change at present, without giving the present incumbents a fair trial. Not wishing to trespass too much on your space, I remain, &c.,

A FARMER.

Queensbury, July 10, 1882

Wheeler vs Woodward.

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:

Sir.—In your last issue, City Marshall Woodward calls public attention to a communication received by him signed "A Temperance Worker," threatening him with disunion if he carried against the Scott Act. He had a right to complain if the threat were genuine, but his attack upon me was unnecessary and so full of falsehood and mean spite as to deserve attention. His miserable attempt to impose that "communication" on the public as genuine, is too palpable a "sympathy" trick to deceive any person of common sense. "Temperance workers" do their work in open day before all men, and know neither fear nor favor at the discharge of their duty as good citizens. He is right in his description of the man or party who could stoop to such an act, but he must remember that in attempting to fasten it upon the temperance party he is only laughing at it. It is a man of straw, created by the liquor party expressly for the valiant Marshall to knock down.

He says he was promised the Collectorship of Taxes. Now who promised this to John Woodward? The fact is that he had the bold impudence to attempt to bull-doze the City Council into appointing him, but to the credit of that body he failed. He says he was willing to do the work for which the law provides and no more. I may not be the right man in the right place in Woodward's opinion, still I hope that Woodward's office the public will not say of me that "Wheeler served notices and executions on men dead and absent for years, and got paid for it out of our pockets." Perhaps had I the ability of our ex-collector and present City Marshall, I should be able to do the work for less than the \$100. He says he is willing to work for any side if he is paid well enough. That is just the estimate the public have of him exactly. It accounts for a good many "quack" things during his career as Chief of Police. It explains how he could sit in his office and see the laws of the city violated without a move to punish the offenders and enforce the Law. Who paid John Woodward, the Chief of Police, for that work? It explains why he is an officer in the pay of the city and under obligations to that Law is not violated canvasses the city against a law sanctioned by a two-thirds vote of the citizens.

It is a fact that since his appointment Mr. Wheeler has paid into the city revenue less than \$75, and has not got his tax notices out yet. Both of these statements are false. On June 10th, last I received over 1,700 tax notices for delivery, and on July 10th, the day before the date of Woodward's letter, I made my return to the proper official, having delivered all except the dead and absent, in which particular I own I am not Woodward's equal. As to the amount collected and paid in it was over \$500, principally of unpaid taxes of 1878 to 1880, which Woodward should have collected, and this notwithstanding that over \$22,000 of this year's taxes have been paid in already.

Self praise is a poor substitute for merit, and however much Mr. Woodward may be satisfied with himself, the majority of our citizens are more fully convinced now than ever, that the man who will work for any side, provided he is paid for it, is a dangerous public servant, whatever his office. What guarantee that "any side" may mean a side at war, with every private right and privilege and every public virtue, which render our citizenship valuable? John Woodward has proclaimed himself the hireling of whatever money can purchase, and what can it not buy? For this man is a public officer.

It is to be hoped that when our City Marshall again ventures to address the public he will be more cautious of his own reputation, and adhere more closely to facts.

Yours truly,

N. T. WHEELER.

Fredericton, July 18, 1882.

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., July 10, 1882.

Egypt.

In the week—every moment of which was a breath of agony—from the time when a first shot was fired from the British flag-ship against the great Alex Fort, Alexandria has passed through a dreadful experience. The full horrors of the time have not been disclosed, but enough is known.

The horrors of the bombardment; the shells hurrying in the forts, dismounting guns and scattering death around, falling in the city, setting on flame palace and house—the roar of artillery mingling with the roar of conflagration, through which rose the shrieks of the terrified inhabitants were bad enough, but these horrors were intensified tenfold by the letting loose of all infernal passions, making an indescribable saturnalia of outrage, torture, murder, massacre, in the doomed city. Arabi, who before the bombardment was looked upon by the world as a patriotic man, now stands before the world a murderous outlaw. An Arab, indeed, with his hand against every European, and every European's hand against him. The letting loose of the convicts in the prisons to work their savage will in the burning city was a fiendish deed, and his order for the murder of the Khedive, showed that he is ready to go any lengths to slake his rage or further his ambition.

Opinion is greatly divided about this "horrible Pasha," as an English traitor has dubbed him. Is he really a great man, an inscrutable schemer, far seeing in his plans, patient, determined and ruthless in carrying them out? Did he enter upon his cause of insurrection against the Khedive, and lend himself to the schemes of the Porte who wished to establish the Sultan's hold upon Egypt, in order that they could place a subservient ruler—Halim—on its throne, and have power to squeeze rich tribute from the fellahs of the Nile, while all the while he was nursing the ambition to shake himself free from the Sultan, make himself master of Egypt, and the head Khalif of all the Mahomedan nations and tribes in the north and interior of Africa? Or has he been hurried on in his course by overweening vanity and presumption, and the blindness of the bull which dashes his head against a stone wall? Were his threatening hints that England had not the slightest idea of the task in store for her if she intervened in Egypt were mere bragadoocio, or were they spoken with the full knowledge and confidence that he would have the support of myriads of barbarians and fanatical Mussulmans in the South, and the sympathy and support of all the tribes in North Africa, who are now fired with deadly hatred against all Christian dogs? Is the connection he has raised the beginning of a long and bloody struggle, which in its course will involve other nations, and to use his own phrase "wrap them in the flames of war"? Or, is it an unsupported insurrection which will be put down after a battle or two with no great difficulty by England alone, or with some help from France? It seems now certain that the Porte will not intervene in Egypt.

So many are the conflicting rumours, and statements made to be contradicted, that it is hard to know what to believe. But if Arabi has no power behind him but Egyptian soldiers, there will be no great difficulty in putting him down, restoring the power of the Khedive, and entirely disbanding the army which has been the chief cause of the trouble. Arabi may determine to give battle to the British under Sir Garnet Wolseley, either in the vicinity of Alexandria—Kapr-el-Dwar, or at Damantara, a town in the railway to its south. If his contempt of the British army, is only assumed, and in professed eagerness to meet it, only brag, he may retreat to Cairo, which is by railway, some 150 miles from Alexandria, and defy the British from his lofty citadel. If he takes this course, he may stand for months (for the citadel is, it is said, well victualled to sustain a considerable force for some time) and the British may suffer much from the dreadful heat of a Egyptian summer, which will be at its height when the British are down from decrease. But if he allows himself to be cooped up in Cairo, he must surrender in the end.

Madawaska Local Election.

The election in Madawaska for the Local Assembly, has certainly been the closest of the close. There appears to have been a combination against Mr. Theriault, who has so long represented the country to squeeze him out by "hook or crook." A candidate of his own nationality was brought out, especially to weaken him, and he had also to run against another of the same religion with himself. The contest in fact was one against two, and his enemies did not care which one of the two candidates opposing him was victorious so he was defeated. And they do not appear to have been scrupulous in the way they set about to defeat him. Considering all things Mr. Theriault made a wonderful good run, and it is yet to be proved, that he is not in reality the winning candidate. He believes he ought to have been returned and declared duly elected, and has filed his protest, and taken all legal steps to make good his claim.

The protest charges Lynot, personally, and by his agents, with bribery and corruption, and of colluding with the presiding officer and poll clerk, in making a wrongful count of ballots to his own advantage. It was in the Parish of St. Francis that improper manipulation of ballots occurred. After the polling, when the ballots were counted in the presence of the candidate's agents and nominees, Theriault had 14 votes, Lynot 29, and Lynot 29, and a double ballot destroyed, and a check list was taken accordingly. But the check list certified by the presiding officer and poll clerk, gave Theriault 14, Nadeau 149, and Lynot 342, Theriault 342, Nadeau 302. We are sure that Mr. Theriault is firmly persuaded that his election was wrongfully secured, and that he stands at the head of the poll on Declaration Day, and we hope that right will prevail in his case.

The man first came under fire in the Belknap where they formed a portion of Mehmet Ali's army. During an action, the leading battalion was ordered to leave their cover in the distance and attack the Russian line, as they came under fire they retreated, and the other eight battalions refused to advance. The Turkish commander shortly afterwards sent them back to Yarna.

PERSONS OF SEVENTY HOURS are frequently troubled with excessive labour, (especially in the mornings) want of appetite, dimness of vision, confused mind, and imperfect memory. A few doses of Hamilton's Quinine and Iron, and the Quinine Pills, speedily remove these manifestations of a debilitated stomach. Beware of imitations, and get the genuine. For sale by all druggists and general dealers in Canada.

History Repeats Itself.

In many respects the recent proceedings at Alexandria, which repeat the story of the Syrian port of Acre in 1840, during England's quarrel with Egypt. Mahmoud Bey, the Egyptian commander of the place, was officially notified by the English Admiral that any attempt to strengthen the seaward defence would be treated as an act of hostility. The Bey replied politely, but it was soon afterwards that the British fleet opened fire, and the action was very brisk and full when a shell from the "Gorgon" man-of-war blew up the great magazine in the citadel, throwing down the walls, killing several hundred of the garrison, and causing such a panic that the fire ceased almost instantly. Mahmoud Bey and his officers slipped out of the town unperceived, and when the British landed they found no one to oppose them.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.

"Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed-bugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers, &c.

In the North American Review for August, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher writes, "Progress in Religious Thought," pointing out the many influences, social, educational and scientific, which are by degrees transforming the whole structure of dogmatic belief and teaching. T. V. Powderly, the official head of the Knights of Labor, the strongest union of workmen in the United States, contributes a temperate article on "The Organization of Labor." The well-known Boston correspondent, Archibald Forbes, writes of "The United States Army," dwelling more particularly on the features of our army management which appear to him to be most worthy of imitation by the military governments of Europe, and "Women's Work and Women's Wages," by Charles W. Elliott, is a forcible statement of one of the most urgent problems of our time. The author sees no advantage to be derived from the employment of women in menial work, whether of brain or hand, such employment, he insists, only reduces man's wages, and does not really add to the total resources of the whole class of workers.

That Husband of Mine.

Is three times the man he was before he began using "Wells' Health Renewer." \$1. Druggists.

CATARH OF THE BLADDER.

STINGING irritation, inflammation, all Kidney and Urinary Complaints, cured by "Pocupulus" \$1.

Some time ago three packages of unsigned Dominion one and two dollar bills were stolen. They are now being put in circulation. The numbers are—the \$1 from 506,001 to 505,600; and the \$2 from 145,001 to 145,000, and from 169,001 to 168,000.

The Editor of the Herald knows very well the point to which we allusion, his personal interest in the matter, and the Secretary for Agriculture, either wrote the article or had knowledge of it before publication. As this was not the case, all that follows could only exist in the fertile imagination of the Editor; he is welcome to all he can make out of it.

A SIMPLE herb found on the sunny plains of a Southern China has, under the skillful manipulation of Dr. VAN BUREN, proved itself to be a powerful agent in curing suffering humanity. DR. VAN BUREN'S KIDNEY CURE is acknowledged all over the world as the only perfect remedy for kidney troubles. Your druggist has it.

The Albert Count Out.

The perfectly legal counting out of Mr. Rogers, by which his majority of 48 votes was turned into a minority of 64, and Mr. Wallace, Liberal Conservative, was declared elected in his room, has excited Grit worth all along the line. "The party" is all the more angry because the count out has given the Liberal Conservatives in the Province a majority of representatives and emphasised the gain which the Government has made here since 1878. The last resort of the disappointed is to assert that Judge Botsford had no count—no jurisdiction in the case; but, we presume, their threat to punish him and have him censured is more *brutum fulmen*—noise without power to strike. His Honor was convinced that he had a court, and that Court in Albert, until another was appointed under the Act creating separate counties, and it is not to be supposed that a man of sense and shrewdness would run himself into a difficulty for a matter that really was of no consequence to himself.

The question before him was, were certain ballots good or bad under the law? He decided that they were bad, because they were not such ballots as the law demands; they had not the initials of the Deputy Returning officers marked on them. We do not see why there should be so much swivelling over his decision, it was perfectly legal. It is curious how keeneyed and sensitive some of the Grits are to any seeming injury inflicted on one of "the party," and how blind and obtuse to wrong committed on a political opponent. There is the Lumburg case, for instance, in which Mr. Kaublich, Liberal Conservative was declared not elected, because of informality on the part of some deputy returning officers on the mere manner of doing up the votes in parcels. We have not heard that the Liberal Conservatives, as a party, have raised an indignant cry over this carrying out of the law to its very strictest letter.

With regard to the Rogers case, the omission of the deputy officers in the two polling districts to initial the ballots made them bad, they really were not votes for any candidate. It does seem a little hard that any candidate should lose his seat because of the neglect and negligence of an officer, but it is better that the law should be carried out in its strict intendment, than that Judges should be left with a wide discretion to disregard the letter of the law, and to interpret it, by what they conceive to be its true spirit. If it has not, there should be provision made in the law for punishing returning officers who do not do their duty.

An Extraordinary French Lawsuit.

The London News gives the following account of a romantic lawsuit, arising out of travels in Abyssinia:— "The Civil Tribunal of the Seine has just disposed of a romantic suit, arising out of the visit to Abyssinia in 1842 of M. Husson, an eminent professor of natural history in Paris. M. Husson fell in love with a native woman of great beauty, and when he returned to France he took back with him the son who was born to them. In the meantime his wife had married another man, and his wife took such a fancy to the little caste that he was, in accordance with French law, legitimized and registered as his child. The boy was educated at Nancy, where his father and adoptive mother lived, and in course of time he married a young lady of the town and died at a very early age, leaving a daughter behind him. But just after he had his real mother, the Abyssinian lady, appeared upon the scene, and she came to claim him as her son. This was an incident which had not been foreseen by M. Husson and his wife, and as there could be no doubt as to the legitimacy of the colour of his skin testifying to the race of one of his parents—they were unable to resist the claim, the consequence being that the boy was legitimized as the natural son of M. Husson and the Abyssinian lady. A further consequence was that the lady whom he had married and her daughter, lost their share in his inheritance; they were accorded a pension, and in course of time he married a young lady of the town and died at a very early age, leaving a daughter behind him. But just after he had his real mother, the Abyssinian lady, appeared upon the scene, and she came to claim him as her son. This was an incident which had not been foreseen by M. Husson and his wife, and as there could be no doubt as to the legitimacy of the colour of his skin testifying to the race of one of his parents—they were unable to resist the claim, the consequence being that the boy was legitimized as the natural son of M. 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