Hard Times scared to Death!

"We cannot tell a lie, we did it with our little hatchet" when we knocked the covers off our immense, low priced

SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS.

And now we are ready to give you a welcome that means business. We have laid in a new

SPRING STOCK

OF

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 facts 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

March 30, 1882

ALBION HOUSE.

WHOLESALE.

NEW GOODS!

We beg to announce to our friends and the trade generally, that having largely extended our premises, our facilities are thereby increased and improved, which place is in a better position to attend more fully to the wants of our numerous customers. The stock is the largest and most varied ever shown in the city, and the prices are unusually low. We call special attention to our

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT!!

which is now well stocked with a splendid assortment of

Ready Made Clothing,

Scotch, English and Canadian

TWEEDS,

DUCKS, OVERALLS,

JUMPERS, &c.

STRAW AND FELT HATS

for Men and Boys at such low prices as must command the attention of buyers.

Trunks, Valises,

with a complete assortment of

LUMBERMEN'S GOODS.

☞ Orders by mail will be carefully and promptly executed.

F. B. EDGECOMBE,

Wholesale and Retail,

Queen St., Fredericton, N. B.

March 30, 1882

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., May 18, 1882.

Hon. John J. Fraser.

It has been announced on authority that carries the greatest weight, that the Hon. John J. Fraser will not seek to re-enter the local political arena after dissolution takes place. Indeed his resignation as Attorney General and Leader of the Government may be made anytime before that event takes place. His very numerous friends and supporters have this one consolation to temper their regret, his retirement is not a final withdrawal from politics. His talents, political knowledge and experience, will still be at the service of the constituency of York, in what some are pleased to call "a higher sphere."

Mr. Fraser has now been fully seventeen years in a public capacity before the people of the county. He was dragged, we may almost say, from his fully occupied privacy, at a time of intense political interest, at a crisis and turning point in the history of the Province, and he made no slight personal sacrifice at that time. Of Mr. Fraser beyond all men in political life, that we know of, it can be with truth averred, that, he did not grasp at honors and power, but power and honors sought him. His unblemished record for integrity, his personal magnetism, if we may so speak, drew hosts of friends to him, and his talents and his administrative capacity, in his career in public office, generally fully justified the confidence which they implicitly reposed in him. When Mr. Fraser steps out of the local political arena, there will be no one to succeed him, who will fill his place. No one, of whom it will be said, that he constrained even strongest political opponents to respect and praise him. As we can say nothing more just, or so eloquent, of Mr. Fraser's career as a leader in local politics, than what has already been said, we copy the following graceful tribute from the St. John *Telegraph*, whose editor speaks with perfect knowledge and appreciation of his subject:—

It is with the deepest personal and political regrets that, on the best authority, we announce the fact that the Hon. John James Fraser, has felt it to be his duty to announce to his colleagues his determination to retire immediately from the local political arena. He will, at a very early day, ask that his resignation of his present position as Attorney General and leader of the Government be accepted. We have reason to know that it is with much sorrow that Mr. Fraser has felt called upon to take this step, so cordial, so intimate, so confidential have been his relations with his supporters in the Executive and in the Legislature, while no man in his position could be more courteous and friendly to his opponents, or more desirous to serve them. It is more proper, however, for us to speak of the feelings of the members of the House towards the Attorney General than to interpret his regard to them. Few men have been more deservedly loved and trusted by his supporters than Mr. Fraser; few more heartily respected and esteemed by his opponents. Scarcely any man in his position was ever more modest and unassuming. In the discharge of his duties, he was one of the hardest worked men in political life, often helping colleagues in matters that properly devolved upon them, he being almost always at headquarters. In his relations to the Finances as Provincial Secretary and Receiver General, he was like Cæsar's wife "above suspicion." As Attorney General and Leader of the House, as well as of the Government, he was a painstaking administrator and an ever loyal and patriotic legislator, His personal worth and amiable character inspired univeral confidence, and formed the bond that cemented his party. We do not claim perfection for him or for any man; he, like others in public life, made mistakes, but they certainly did not arise from selfish or personal motives. So far as we know, he never sought or bargained for office, position or business from any Government or any person. We never knew Mr. Fraser to ask that the press should correct its utterance in regard to him, even when they may not have done him justice, nor did we ever know him to seek to inspire the press. The editor of this paper as an M. P. P. was generally able to support Mr. Fraser, but whether able to do so or not, he ever found in him the same honorable and upright man, and the same true and sincere friend. It is no wonder, then, that we deeply regret his retirement from the Provincial political arena, and the regret is not lessened when we feel confronted by the fact that Mr. Fraser's new political relations are not likely to be such as to enlist our sympathies. That consideration will not, however, affect those feelings of personal attachment and esteem which we can never cease to cherish towards John James Fraser.

Affairs in Egypt.

Affairs in Egypt are in an exceedingly complicated state. How they can be unravelled successfully it is hard to see. The sword to all appearance, must sooner or later cut the Gordian Knot. The Suzerain Sultan, the Khedive, the ministry, the notables, the army, are all at sixes and sevens. The Christian population lives in terror, afraid, if revolution prevails, for their lives and property. The army, the main cause of the trouble, is at present the greatest power in the State, but it is weakened by disaffection in its ranks. It upholds the Ministry of Maroudi Bey, who is moving to depose the Khedive in favor of his infant son, Abbas, with Maroudi as Regent, and Arabi Bey as Governor. The Porte has been watching events with the intention of intervening and asserting its paramount authority in Egypt, but it is uncertain how far the Great Powers will allow it to go. The Khedive is resolute to maintain himself and has appealed to France and England for assistance. To complicate matters there is a rising among the wild Bedouin Arabs, and a fear that they will prove another element of danger in a very entangled state of affairs. Already a Turkish fleet is preparing to put to sea, and orders have been given by the British Admiralty to the channel fleet to hold itself in readiness to sail for Alexandria. France and England will act in accord and along with Turkey. A demonstration on the part of these three powers may bring the army and Maroudi Bey, to their senses, but there is no saying what rash step their presumption may cause them to take. The army will have to be well thrashed before it is reduced to its proper and subordinate position in the body politic of Egypt. All that France and England are concerned to see is order established, under a strong sovereignty, under which there will be no danger of interruption to commerce by the Suez Canal, and under which the Christian population can live in safety, and European bondholders look with surety for interest on their investments. Neither covet possession of the "Land of the Pharoahs."

Latest despatches state that a calm has come over the embroilment in Egypt, but looking at the bad elements at work it can only be temporary.

Gerrymander?

The State of Massachusetts is to be divided into congressional Districts, (12) in accordance with the new apportionment of representatives. The Legislative Committee has completed its work. It was in Mass, that the term, "Gerrymander," in this connection, was first invented some "sixty years ago." There is some objection made that the State, by this last division has been "gerrymandered." But the principle of equalising the populations of the districts, has been very fairly carried out, and the boundary lines of the counties have been as fairly respected. One of the principal objections is, that the city of Boston has been too minutely divided for the sake of adding the pieces to the villages and towns adjoining. It is safe to say that no redistribution scheme would satisfy everybody, and that many people, finding such a convenient term ready for their use, are irresistibly, but mostly without any just cause, impelled to use it.

Mr. Fraser's Record in York.

In the contest in which the Hon. Mr. Fraser will enter ere long, the greatest stress of opposition will be directed against the course he has pursued in looking after the interest of the City and County. During the course of his career, he has had persistent detractors and depreciators, who have endeavored to embarrass him, and, in fact, crush him by the demands made on him for the construction of public works in the County. But his course, on record for all time to come in the Journals of the House, proves that in promoting the construction of great and permanent works, and improvements, he acted wisely, judiciously and effectively, and proved himself a splendid benefactor to his city and county. In fact without undue hurry, without attempting impossibilities, he has been the means of procuring great public works, which, if he had given way to the pressure put on him, and endeavoured to accomplish all at once, he would not have been able to do. We happen to know from statements which have been made in the Legislature, and not contradicted that a determined effort was made in the winter of 1876, by the opponents of Mr. Fraser, to crush him as Provincial Secretary, and with the view to that end, an unseen but not unknown hand, engineered several delegations, ingeniously arranged so as to include a number of Mr. Fraser's personal friends, to wait upon the Government claiming for York a number of public works,—a bridge across the St. John, New Parliamentary Buildings, a Normal School Building. It was industriously circulated through the constituency, that Mr. Fraser had no influence in the government, and was quite subservient to the Premier, Mr. King. But the course he took was proof of his good judgment, and entire disproof of the slanders against him. In the session of 1876, he secured the passage of a resolution, by an unanimous vote, for plans and specifications and tenders for the erection of a Normal School in Fredericton, and immediately after prorogation, entered into contracts, and had the work commenced, and within a year the present Buildings were opened! With the exception of an eloquent speech from Mr. Elder, the sole credit of that work was due to Mr. Fraser. Acting on the policy of hastening slowly, which, on the highest classical authority, is the wisest policy, he moved in the matter of procurring New Parliament Buildings. In the canvass during the election of 1878, insincerity was imputed to him by his chief opponent. But his course rebuked that slander. He secured a vote of the Legislature for plans and specifications, and would assuredly have carried through the matter, as he did the Normal School Buildings. Then, the fire occurred which brought on the Capital question. Mr. Fraser then proved himself to be the staunchest friend of their city, while if current rumor does not sadly belie him, the Leader of the Opposition in that crisis of the fate of Fredericton, was with difficulty restrained from moving one of his votes of confidence, and perilling all. An analysis of the votes on the Capital question, shows how great, how superior was the influence Mr. Fraser wielded in determining that the Legislative Buildings should be rebuilt here, and in fixing the capital in Fredericton for all time to come. The people of Fredericton can understand how much of the material prosperity of the city and county was involved in the settlement of that question. And then, there is the Bridge question! Is it nothing that Mr. Fraser has secured a $50,000 bonus for that work? None but irreconcilable discontents will think so. If Mr. Pickard had any influence at Ottawa, he would have obtained a like sum from the Dominion Parliament, and a free bridge would then have been secured. Look at what the Dominion Government have done for Quebec and Nova Scotia, in the way of subsidies for railways. To Victoria County they have granted, also, a subsidy to connect the railway at Edmondston, with Riviere du Loup. For harbor improvements in St. John and Caraquette, for public offices in Carleton, St. John, Sussex and other works, they have appropriated $750,000. If "friend John" had only been in accord with the government, instead of being a determined opponent, he could easily have secured $50,000 bonus for the bridge. The people of York can draw their inference. We think we have said enough at this time, to show that Mr. Fraser has by his action proved his devotion to the interests of York while, we must add, that his administration has been fair in its dealings with the rest of the Province.

The Opposition organ, and the *Reporter*, have been in a wrathful state since it became known that Hon. Mr. Fraser intends to contest York in the Liberal-Conservative interest at the Dominion election. The *Reporter* especially is in a very bad way indeed. It has lately changed its color, and adopted, with his usual modesty, the "pink of perfection." But it has taken the wrong color; its proper hue is that of the Seville orange, which has a "jealous complexion." In its present bilious mood, yellow should be its only wear. The *Reporter* is angry and jealous because it seems Mr. Fraser has not seen fit to make it his political confidant, and because he has not made known his intention to run for York, at the Dominion elections, to Mr. Fisher, thus ignoring that gentleman and his pretentions to be the Liberal-Conservative candidate. Mr. Fraser has always shown recitence in imparting political confidences, and in acting as he has done, we have no doubt he exercised a wise discretion.

Mr. Fraser is acting in no "hole and corner" manner, or in a way "unbecoming the high minded and honorable gentleman" that he is. The fact, that he is to contest York, shows that his candidature is approved of by the heads of the party, and proves, by consequence, that Mr. Fisher's pretentions are not looked on with favor. If Mr. F. is a wise man he will bow gracefully to the inevitable, and await with patience his time. He and the Opposition may rest assured, that, Mr. Fraser's career as a political leader, will not suffer in the estimation of the people of the County by labored efforts at depreciation, or his character, which has stood without a stain through the batterings of seventeen long years of political life, be in the slightest degree damaged by the jealous maunderings of the disappointed candidate.

A new kind of Enterprise.

It must be said that the great county of Westmorland goes ahead, in enterprise, of the Metropolitan county, and Moncton, in this way, eclipses Fredericton. We hear nothing now of the cotton, and boot and shoe and other factories, of which so much was said last year. The Board of Trade, which made a show of starting something, is now quite inactive, and might as well be defunct. There is somewhat more life in Moncton. The last thing in the way of enterprise there, is the proposal made by Mr. R. S. Kerr to start a factory for the evaporation of vegetables. The process has been developed by Mr. Kerr, who has now a factory in Niagara, New York, where 120 hands are employed and which pays well. By the process of evaporation, vegetables are reduced in weight and size, without having their quality deteriorated, as it is claimed, that, an application of water restores the dried up, parched, potatoes, carrots, turnips, parsnips, cabbages, etc., to their freshness and youth. Vegetables evaporated, are not affected by climate, and owing to their diminished bulk and weight, can be profitably exported. A paying market, it is said, could be found in the tropical climes. If the Niagara factory pays well, there is no reason why a similar one in Moncton, carried on in a similar manner, should not be successful.

Mr. Black and the Stock Farm.

We hear from Westmorland, that Mr. Black continues his opposition to the Stock Farm. He has a perfect right to form his own opinion on this, or any other subject, but he has no right to misrepresent the matter to the people of Westmorland, many of whom have not the opportunity of obtaining more correct information.

Mr. Black has very few sympathisers in his opposition to this establishment; we cannot recal any new project that has been so generally approved by the people as this. A large majority say it is a step in the right direction, and others say they are willing to give it a fair trial. We have not heard of any continuing to oppose it, unless a very few about Sackville.

These gentlemen got their backs up against the government on account of its management of Agricultural matters some years ago, and they still persist in their opposition. and we believe would do so under any circumstances. Mr. Black may find congenial listeners in the gentlemen, but their number is small, and they will not increase his majority much in the coming election.

We believe that one of the principal objections these opponents charge against the Farm, is that it was not made a Model Farm or College. We have heard that objection advanced frequently by persons who had not seriously considered the matter.

It is quite true that many desire that an Agricultural School of some kind should be established in the Province, and were disappointed when the Farm was adopted on the present plan. But it is unfair to blame the promoters of the Farm or the Government because their idea was not carried out. The Province is not in a position, financially, to establish a College, and the Legislature would not give the money for such an institution if it were. It is quite evident that the time has not come for this. But is that any reason why we should not have a breeding farm? The Provinces is much in want of better stock, and cannot compete with other countries until there is a general improvement in our cattle and sheep. Are we not to improve our stock because we cannot have a College? The Farm is established for the one object viz., to give the farmers a better class of stock at a moderate price. All should approve of this, and we believe nearly all, who have carefully considered the question, do approve of it. Those who wish to go further and have a School or College, can advocate their cause without hindering the Farm. And this is what we think Mr. Black should do, instead of working up a hostile feeling for his own gratification. We have too much faith in the intelligence of the people of Westmorland to think that he will gain much by his present course.

Short Route to England.

A number of restless spirits are impatient of the time it takes to cross the heaving breadth of ocean between Europe and America. To them, it is insufferable that the voyage should consume eight to ten of their precious days. It has been proposed to reduce the time of passage by running a special class of fast steamers between New York and Milford Haven, and no doubt the attempt will be made. The last project is to reduce the voyage to 1700 miles, and save two days by constructing a railway across Newfoundland, as a link in a system of swift transportation between New York and Europe. By selecting points on the east coast of Newfoundland and the west of Ireland, and establishing connection with fast express trains on both sides of the Atlantic, it is thought that the desired end will be attained, A company has been formed, under the name and style of the "Great American-European Short Line Railway Company," which has been munificently subsidized by the Government of Newfoundland. The company has already been granted 5000 acres of selected lands for every mile of railway built, with a complete monopoly for 45 years, and immunity from taxation on all railway material during that time. They will also receive an annual subsidy on the endorsement of bonds to the extent of $3,000,000 should the voters at the election which will take place in the autumn endorse a proposal, to that effect, which will be submitted to them by the government.

The only good feature of the proposed short route, is the shortening of the sea voyage, if it can be called good. The average passenger would prefer to be two or three days longer on board of a good steamship rather than be subjected to the inconvenience of frequent transfers as he would be by this route. Any one from Fredericton going to England by it would in the first place have to take a railway journey to Halifax, say, to catch a steamer to Newfoundland. After reaching Ireland by one of the company's boats he would be transferred to a railway, and carried to Cork or Dublin, and from thence he would take a steamer to Liverpool. It is only those who have travelled who know how excessively disagreeable these frequent transfers are. We do not believe that the short Newfoundland route would ever become popular, or pay its enterprising projectors. The Government and people of Newfoundland are naturally anxious to have the new short route established, as it necessitates the construction of the railway across the island, a work long spoken of and much deserved, but which would never pay by itself. It is a very risky enterprise the G. A. E. S. L. company propose to undertake to say the least.

"Nineteenth Century" Emigration Ideas.

The subject of emigration is awakening interest in England at the present time. And, the fact that 140,000 people, from the United Kingdom, have this year gone to the States has raised some anxiety. A writer in the "Nineteenth Century" lays down three propositions. First, that emigration is necessary, from the overcrowding of population on the old soil; second, that emigration is best organized and controlled by the State; and, third, that emigration should be directed to the British Colonies, especially Canada. He maintains that Canada can boast better lands and better climate than can the United States, and vaster dominions, more magnificent rivers, greater natural advantages of soil and mineral wealth, and nearer connection with England than any other Colony. If that is so, one might think, that, the advantages which Canada presents, only require to be brought before the attention of intending emigrants, to induce them to prefer it to the United States. But, unless the British Government will offer them as great facilities and advantages as are offered to them by American emigration agents, it is useless to expect that they will be so self-sacrificing and so patriotic as to refuse them, in order to retain the honor and privilege of continuing to be British subjects. Regarding the organization of emigration, the writer, Mr. W. B. Paton, says:—

"I think that Commissioners should be appointed, to be called Emigration Commissioners. Both the United Kingdom and the colonies should be represented on the commission. Agencies should be established throughout the country, with the special object of recruiting emigrants for the colonies, as sergeants recruit soldiers for the army. The entire control of emigrants ships, the dissemination of information as to the colonies, the advancement of moneys to assist persons to emigrate, the granting of free passages to the colonies where necessary, the conducting of emigrants to their new homes, the recovery of the moneys so advanced by taking mortgages of the lands granted to the emigrants, would be some of the varied duties of such a commission. When once the emigrant has been settled in some locality at the expense of the State, the commissioners should adopt measures to compel his remaining there for a certain time.

Ireland.

If there is a malignant power who interferes in human affairs, his hand is surely seen in those of Ireland. But there is no need for searching for a mysterious cause for the influence which works woe and wretchedness to that distracted country. The hatred inappeasable, and it may be said, inherited, borne by a large portion of the Irish people to England, and the determination of extreme spirits to resist conciliation and peace, in the desperate hope that by keeping up a perpetual turmoil, and perpetrating outrages and foul murders, England will be wearied into granting Ireland the Independence they seek is sufficient explanation. None except those who wish to believe it, or who care not to admit the truth to themselves, will believe that the terrible assassinations, were as Egan the Secretary of the Land League assumes to think "the work of individual fanatics, who may have been casual passers bye, acting on a sudden impulse." The general belief is, that the murderers were but the instruments of the extremists, the secret plotters who determined to resist the policy of conciliation, and keep up the state of war. The horror and detestation expressed at the execrable deed have been all but universal; and nowhere more sincerely and strongly, than in Ireland itself; but, it has only excited the extremists to unholy glee and to bitterer hatred. The Parnellite party may well deplore and denounce the murder of the Secretaries, for it has thrown them from an almost triumphant position into a worse state than before, that is. if they do not follow the first promptings of their hearts, and give Mr. Gladstone their sympathy and support in the painful position in which he has been placed, but fall back on denunciation and obstruction as far as the new rules of the House, which will be enforced against them, will allow. And it is evident that they are working round to a position in which they will feel their helplessness, and which will increase their bitterness. The measure which has been brought in by the Government, and which gives fullest power to the Lord Lieutenant, to repress crime in Ireland, has extorted expressions of fierce rage from them. That the measure is sufficiently stringent, the following sketch of it shows:—

The bill provides that in places where the ordinary law is not observed, special tribunals consisting of three judges, may be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant to try cases without a jury. The judgment of the court must be unanimous. Appeal can be made to the Supreme Court, the judgment of the latter to be given by a majority of judges. The Supreme Court may diminish but cannot increase the severity of sentences. The bill also gives power to search for secret apparatus of murder, such as arms, threatening letters, etc.: power to enter houses by day or night, under warrant of the Lord Lieutenant; power to arrest persons prowling about at night and make them give an account of themselves, who are to be dealt with summarily; power to arrest strangers, as crimes are generally committed by foreign emissaries, the hospitality of England not being for such persons as agents of O'Donovan Rossa, and power to remove foreigners considered dangerous to the place. The Government therefore intend to revive the Alien act; secret societies are to be dealt with summarily and membership thereof will constitute an offence under this act. Cases of aggravated assault are to be treated in a summary manner. Power is given to repress intimidation and unlawful meetings, the latter to be dealt with summarily. Newspapers containing seditious and inflammatory matter are to be suppressed and their proprietors required to enter into recognizances not to repeat the offence. Justices can compel attendance of witnesses about to abscond. The Lord Lieutenant can appoint additional police where necessary, at the cost of the districts concerned. Compensation for murder and outrage will be required of the districts where they occur, the outrages to be dealt with summarily by courts to consist of two stipendiary magistrates.

A Turn of a Tide.

Little over a year ago the exports of American wheat, fresh beef, bacon, butter and cheese and live cattle to the United Kingdom, were very large, and threatened along with the bad weather then prevailing to go far to ruin farmers and cattle breeders. The dreaded American competition was the theme of many an agricultural speech and article. But men are not able to prophesy, even with regard to matters of trade. Within the last three or four months, a turn in the tide of exports of American wheat, meats, produce and cattle has taken place. It is now impossible to sell American wheat at a profit in Liverpool, and "steamships have even paid for the privilege of carrying wheat across the Atlantic as ballast." The exports of butter and cheese have almost entirely stopped, as both these articles can be bought cheaper in Europe than the United States; while the shipment of fresh beef and live cattle. are almost insignificant owing to the high prices for beef prevailing in the United States. And not only there we may say, but in the Dominion. Housekeepers even in Fredericton know that the price of beef was hardly ever so high as at the present time. Not only are the exports from America decreasing, but it has been found profitable to re-import American pork from Europe, and sell it at a profit in the United States. The New York "*Commercial Bulletin*," tells how an owner of a quantity American bacon shipped it from Havre to the States, and sold at 1½ cents per lb., advance over the first purchase price. A Boston exchange speaking of this transaction manages to draw some consolation from it as follows:—

But it is not the fact that these meats were returned to this country, solely on account of the French inspection laws; they might easily have been sent to other European countries, if it were not for the fact that the ports of those countries are, and have for some time been, full of American meats offered at lower figures than they could be purchased in our own markets. A great deal of pork has been shipped abroad, partly for the purpose of keeping up the prices here, but it appears evident that an end has come to operations of that kind. The European laborer has profited by this, at the expense of the American laborer. We are not sorry that the tide has turned. In exporting grain and pork and beef, we are exporting the very soil itself of our country, and impoverishing outselves of the resources upon which we must depend for the support of the natural increase of our owa population, and the almost countless thousands that are pouring in upon us from across the Atlantic. In this respect, the high prices here, and the consequent curtailing of exports are a positive benefit to every interest of the country.

Mr. Joseph Holyoke, Secretary to the School Trustees in District, No. 6, Long's Creek, sends us the following regarding the recent school examination there:—

Our school examination came off on Friday, 12th inst. The school has been taught during the winter term by Mr. H. Cawley, who has made good progress and given general satisfaction to all concerned. There was a very respectable number of visitor's present, among whom was Mr. Thos. Slipp, trustee, who took an active part in the examination, and particularly represented the "right man in the right place," in addressing the School at the close. The attendance of scholars was quite large, and they were examined in the different branches comprised in the new Course of Instruction. The teacher with zeal, and diligence, has prepared a class of eight, who are working in Standard 6 of the new Course. and intends presenting them at the Annual Inspection for superior allowance. The room was beautifully decorated with evergreens, which spoke volumes for the taste of the young ladies of Long's Creek. All answers to questions were promptly given by the scholars, and I fancied I could see written in their bright, intelligent faces, a determination to avail themselves to the utmost, of the opportunities for improvement accorded to them, and I trust they may hold fast to that determination, remembering always that there is no royal road to learning, and that no human being can become proficient in any department of study without proper application. At the conclusion, recitations were given by a large majority of the pupils, and received much applause from those present.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The MARITIME FARMER only $1.00 a year.

Ridgeton, Ont., was nearly all destroyed by fire on the 10th inst.

Dr. Kaye, assistant Under-Secretary for Ireland, has received his death warning.

There are said to be 80,000 Coolies at Hong-Kong awaiting shipment to America.

The entire population of a township on the Isle of Skye have decided to emigrate to Canada.

A report was in circulation in Boston on Tuesday night that Queen Victoria had been assassinated.

To the 31st of March 872 suspects were arrested in Ireland, of whom many have been liberated.

A series of huge fires are reported in southeast Russia. The loss is enormous, and distress extreme.

Hanlan and Wallace Ross will row at Winnipeg, on the 3rd of July for the championship of the world.

A match has been arranged between Boyd and Laycock for a race on the Tees on the 3rd of July for £400 a side.

In British Columbia, before August, the Chinese in that Province, number about 32,000, and will outnumber the whites.

The Liverpool *Post* asserts that the American Fenians are dissatisfied with Mr. Parnell's attitude, and that it is believed they intend to murder him.

The American Bible Society proposes a thorough canvass of the States and Territories to supply every destitute family with a copy of the sacred writings.

A match has been arranged between Princess Beatrice, Queen Victoria's youngest daughter and Prince Frederick William, eldest son of the Landgrave of Hesse.

The practicability of storing electricity has been demonstrated on an Atlantic steamship, in which electric lamps, lighted before leaving Havre, afforded constant light until New York was reached.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Influenza, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest. 50 cents and $1 a bottle.

An English paper records the departure for New York of a party of forty young men, sons of gentlemen, on their way to Minnesota, where they are to be placed as pupils with American farmers.

PERUVIAN SYRUP cures Dyspepsia, General Debility, Liver Complaint, Boils, Humors, Chronic Diarrhœa, Nervous Affections, Female Complaints, and all diseases originating in a bad state of the blood.

A hungry rat devoured fifteen canary birds in Cleveland, Ohio, in one night recently and in consequence grew so corpulent that he couldn't escape from the cage. That rat was killed with much promptness.

The fish breeding and rearing establishment of Sir James Gibson Maitland at Howietoun, near Stirling, in Scotland, is the largest of the kind in the world. In the hatching house are many millions of fry.

No more hand aching from using steel pens when Esterbrook's turned uy point pens afford the most delightful relief. Ask your stationer for their Telegraphic, Tecumseh and Choctow. Robert Miller, Son & Co., agents, Montreal.

At the gate of the cemetery at Avignon, in France, the parents of a child certified to have died of croup insisted on having the coffin opened to take a last look. The child was found breathing, and was expected to be saved.

A despatch to the New York *Irish World* says that Mr. Davitt fears that a sacrifice will be demanded to satisfy the vengeance of Irish landlordism, and, furthermore, that he has private information that he himself will be the one selected.

By late census reports it appears that the total population of Maine is 648,936: the native population 590,053; the foreign 58 883; colored population 1,854. Of the foreign population 19,095 were born in Canada, 13,955 in New Brunswick, and 13,421 in Ireland.

There were present at the funeral of Lord Cavendish, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, representing the Queen; Mr Gladstone and sons, Lord Granville, Speaker Brand, and five thousand of the tenants of the Duke of Devonshire, father of the deceased.

It is probable the Princess Louise, who arrives at Quebec from England on or about the 5th prox., will not come to Ottawa till the fall. Her Royal Highnes, his Excellency, and suit will spend the summer months in the Lower Provinces in fishing and other amusements.

DR. A. R. SCOVILL, Cincinnati, says:—"For Coughs and all the early stages of Lung complaints, I believe it to be a certain cure; and if every family would keep it by them, ready to administer upon the first appearance of disease about the Lungs, there would be very few cases of fatal consumption."

CHEAP AND GOOD.—For 50 cents you can purchase from any reliable druggist, a box of Mack's Magnetic Medicine, which contains forty-five doses. This is cheaper than any other similar medicine sold, and while it is cheap our druggists say it is the best, and gives satisfaction in all cases. Read the advertisement in another column.

All efforts have failed to identify a murdered at Bucyrus, Ohio. He calls himself John Smith, and says that is a good enough name to take to the scaffold. He wantonly killed a marshal, who was trying to arrest him for drunkenness, and he is now under sentence of death. His only purpose now is to die without being discovered by his relatives and friends.

Jos. Beauden, M. D., Hull, P. Q., writes:—*Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil* commands a large and increasing sale, which it richly merits. I have always found it exceedingly helpful; I use it in all cases of Rheumatism, as well as fractures and dislocations. I made use of it *myself* to calm the pains of a broken leg with dislocation of the foot, and in two days I was entirely "relieved from pain."

The fire brigade of Winnipeg, has been reorganized on a paid system, which took effect last Monday, with Capt. W. O. McRobie, late of Montreal, as chief. Three fire halls are to be built and thoroughly fitted up with appliances. There will be three steamers, with hose reels to each, the chemical engines, and a hook and ladder combination. There will be 32 men, all told, including the Chief, whose salaries aggregate $16,500 per annum. The cost of the change and full equipment will be $150,000. It requires 17 horses, at a cost of $300 each, for the brigade service.

WORTH MENTIONING.

When anything worth saying is spoken in that terse and pointed way that bears the impress of honest conviction, we like to have people know the nature of the communication. Of such a nature is the folling from Mr. W. F. Haist, Camden P. O. Lincoln Co., Ontario. Mr. Haist says: "With great joy over my restored health, I would write a few lines concerning that wonderful remedy, St. Jacobs Oil. For the last six years I have been using various medicines internally and externally, but nothing would help me. Finally I procured a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, which cured me after a few applications. My mother-in-law, who has also been a great sufferer from rheumatism, was also relieved by the use of the Great German Remedy. St. Jacobs Oil is a great blessing to suffering humanity, and I shall do everything in my power to make known its merits.

FEBRUARY, 1882

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT

John J. Weddall's.

White Cottons,

GRAY COTTONS,

White Sheeting Cottons

GREY SHEETING COTTONS,

PLAIN AND SWILLED.

White Pillow Cottons,

42, 45, and 54 inches wide.

NEW PRINTS.

AMERICAN CAMBRICS,

Striped Piques.

CRETONS.

PATCHWORK PRINT.

ANGOLA.

Knitting Cottons,

in all the leading colors.

PARK'S COTTON WARPS

—AND—

Carpet Warps,

always on hand at lowest market prices.

JOHN J. WEDDALL,

(Successor to late Thos. Logan)

Opp. Normal School

Fredericton, Feb. 2, 1882

WATERPROOF

TWEED COATS!

A large assortment very low in price,

5.00, 6.50, 7.50, 9.00, and 11.50,

AT

C. H. THOMAS & CO'S.

UMBRELLAS.

A full line. Good value.

75cts, 1.00, 1.25, and 1.40.

AT

C. H. THOMAS & CO'S.

BALBRIGGAN

UNDERCLOTHING.

A large variety, all sizes, in Shirts and Drawers, at

C. H. Thomas & Co's.

COLLARS AND CUFFS.

The Lion Brand—the best collars in the market—at

C. H. Thomas & Co's.

F'ton, March 30, 1882

BABBITT'S

JEWELLERY ESTAB'MENT,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

CHRISTMAS 1881,

NEW CHRISTMAS GOODS

—AT—

BABBITT'S.

☞ Gold and Silver WATCHES.
☞ Gold and Silver NECKLETS
☞ Gold and Silver LOCKETS.
☞ Elegant Gold Setts Jewellery
☞ Fine Gold CHAINS.
☞ Sleeve Buttons, Studs.
☞ Gents' Signet Rings.
☞ Gem Rings, Fruit Knives
☞ Silver Ware, Tea Setts.
☞ BUTTER COOLERS.

FANCY GOODS:

VASES, PARIAN WARE,

SPECTACLES, EYE GLASSES.

CLOCKS in great variety.

N. B.—NO LOTTERY in connection with this business. All purchasers will get the value of their money at the time of purchasing. No tickets issued.

DEVER BROS.

Have now ready for inspection their

New Stock

OF

LACE CURTAINS

AND

LAMBREQUAINS.

Real and Imitation Laces

Black and Cream

SPANISH LACES!

Setts of Fringes.

MANTLE ORNAMENTS!

SUNSHADES

AND

Fancy Parasols.

Shoulder Capes,

IN

CHENILLE AND JET.

Scotch Tweeds

AND

WORSTED COATINGS.

Silk Mantle

AND

JACKET CLOTHS

Kid, Silk and Lisle Gloves.

STRAW SUN HATS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Table Linen, Napkins, Doglies, Pure Linen Towels, Glass Cloths.

☞ Gentlemen's Underwear of all descriptions.

DEVER BROS.

Fredericton, May 11, 1882

When you want to Buy

BOOTS AND SHOES

DON'T FORGET THAT

A. Lottimer

HAS REMOVED

HIS CELEBRATED

SHOE STORE

TO THE SHOP IN

MACHUM'S BUILDING

NEXT DOOR BELOW

Dever Brothers'

Dry Goods Establishment,

AND JUST

5 doors above

HIS OLD STAND.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE

Normal School,

Queen Street.

Fredericton, May 4, 1882