

Hard Times scared to Death!

"We cannot tell it, we did it with our little mittens," when we knocked the covers off our mittens, 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

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 establish the right—seed with an unrivaled 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,

Low priced Boot and Shoe Men.

Fredrickton, May 11

ALBION HOUSE!

AUGUST 9th.

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 Back & Colored Satins,

BLACK AND FANCY

MOIRE WATERED SILK,

Black Broche Silk.

LACES:

Black Beaded Lace.

Black Spanish Lace.

Cream Spanish Lace.

Maltese Lace.

Bretonee Lace.

Torchon Lace.

Edelweisse Lace.

Point D'Alencon.

Guipure D'Art Lace.

Insertion Lace.

Hamburg Embroideries.

Lace Collars & Fichues.

Spanish Scarf Lace.

Black and Cream Scarf LACE.

Watered and Brocade Ribbons, Underwear, Gloves, Hosiery, Hoop Skirts, and Corsets, Buttons, Dress Trimmings, &c.,

Madras and Pearl Nets.

Also a full line of Staple Goods, in Cottons, Ducks, Tickings, Prints, Shirtings, Tweeds, &c., with leading novelties in Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Parks Warps and Knitting Cottons, in all numbers.

Wholesale and Retail.

F. B. EDGECOMBE,

Queen St., Fredrickton.

Branch Store; St. Mary's Ferry

Fredrickton, July 12

Maritime Farmer.

FREDRICKTON, N. B., August 30, 1882.

The Centennial Exhibition.

It is a fixed fact that an Exhibition will be held next year. It is the general opinion that an exposition of the manufacturing capabilities and agricultural resources of the Province—much fuller and finer than any hitherto made—should form the chief part of the celebrations in honor of its centenary next year, 1883. The exhibition will be merely Provincial, but all the Dominion will be invited to exhibit, and it therefore behoves our manufacturers and farmers to exert themselves to show off New Brunswick to the best advantage. They will respond; but they must feel that the local government is in earnest, must know immediately the terms on which they are expected to exhibit, what aid will be given them, and be satisfied that the building will be prepared in ample time, so that they can see what space can be allotted them. The coming exhibition will not fail for want of funds, though it may fall short for want of timely preparations. If the mistakes, shortcomings, and dissatisfactions of former exhibitions are to be avoided, the machinery of preparation must be put in motion at once. We hope that the local government, at its next meeting, will authoritatively settle the place and time of holding the exhibition, and all the necessary preliminaries.

The Timber Berths.

If one might judge from the early appearance here on Monday of a large number of lumber operators, it might be said that more than usual interest is taken this year in the sale of timber berths. It is a fact that the new regulations have caused an undecurrent excitement among the "big men" of the interest. It was to be expected that some of them would object to any additional burden, however light, being placed on lumber. We see, that a venerable Senator, who once was located in Richibucto, and engaged in the business, but who is now enjoying his ease with dignity in his new, beautiful residence in our vicinity, comes out with a letter, in which he attacks the local government for their new regulations, and contrasts their exacting policy with the enlightened policy of the years when he was in the Legislature. He dwells on the past, and takes no into consideration the changed circumstances of the times. A mist of delusion hangs over these good old times when they are looked back upon by one who played an active part in them. It is well to remember that the Legislature, "intelligent" as they were forty or twenty years ago, were dominated by the great lumber interest, and it is no wonder that the impacts exacted then were light. The "only burden," our Senator says, imposed on the trade was 25 cents, or 30 cents at most, per M. But how many, in all these years, were the complaints that the forests were being stripped and that the Province was receiving no just equivalent. Under the new regulations the 50-centage will not be refunded, and it is contended that that will add 20 cents to the stumpage, making it in all \$1 per M. There is a difference between \$1 and 30 cents certainly. But besides taking into consideration that an impost double \$30 might well have been put on in our Senator's days, without at all affecting the trade, it should be remembered that lumber is becoming scarcer and dearer. In the United States \$2 per M is charged, and in private company's lands here \$1.50, and the government cannot rightly be held to be unreasonably exacting in charging, in effect, \$1. We do not believe that the additional impost will be as "the last hair that broke the camel's back," as our Senator seems inclined to think, though he does not say so in many words. If it is not made very risky by too extensive operations, and the throwing of too much lumber on glutted markets, and the fall of prices, the trade will not be affected, by the small additional impost, appreciably.

It is a little singular that "our Senator" does not take exception to the regulation restricting the sale of timber berths to one year, which the operators who grumble think the most oppressive. He could, hardly have thought it unjust, or he would have made it an additional charge against the Government; besides, he could not refer to the practice 40 years ago or so in condemnation, as one year sales were the rule then, and long afterwards. There is one thing that may be said in conclusion, the T. B. regulations are not like the laws of the Medes, etc., and they can be modified if experience shows that they bear too hard on the trade, or for the matter of it are not sufficiently in the interest of the Province.

Fredrickton and the Loyalist Monument.

Some of those who are opposed to erecting any memorial to the Loyalists take rather high ground. In the spirit of the words inscribed to the memory of Sir Christopher Wren, architect of St. Pauls, they say, "if you seek for a monument look around," at our streets, hewn with such difficulty and cost out of the rock, and at our waterworks. That is all very fine, but what is wanted is some special memento of the spirit which impelled the Loyalists to sail for the foggy Bay of Fundy, and to build upon a barren rock. A monument to their memory would stand for all time, and signalize their love for the Mother Country, their determination to preserve British connection. Can it be, that among those who oppose the erection of any monument, there is an unwillingness to give such prominence to the spirit, aim and object that pervaded the breasts of those devoted men? Can it be that some of them cherish the idea that St. John and the Province generally will go back upon the sentiment that inspired; the Loyalist founders and that they think that it would be awkward to have a monument staring the people in the face and reminding them of the sacrifices made by the refugees from republican hatred and persecution?

The Globe descends to the *tu quoque* style of argument and asks why has not Fredrickton (where it thinks there are probably as many people of loyalist descent proportionately to the population, as in St. John,) put up a monument to the Loyalists. That is it strikes us, quite beside the question. The agitation at the present times for a monument arises from the fact that in St. John there is a movement in foot to celebrate the centenary of the city and Province. People in St. John felt that the celebration should take place in their city, where the progress of the Province in the last hundred years can best be seen. They would have scouted at the idea of Fredrickton or any other place, undertaking to celebrate the event. It has all along been urged in St. John, that a monument to the founders of the city, would be among other ways a most graceful way of perpetuating their memory for all time, and celebrating the centenary of their landing, and it does not become those who are doing all they can to prevent the erection of a monument to excuse St. John from doing it, by saying Fredrickton should have done it. We have no doubt that the descendants of the Loyalist families in our midst, when once the erection of a monument is determined upon, will cheerfully contribute their mite to the fund, and that is, considering their numbers, all that they can justly be expected to do.

Subscribe for the MARITIME FARMER, one dollar year.

Egypt.

Sir Garnet Wolsey is not moving with all the celebrity that on lookers, who do not appreciate all the difficulties in the way, might desire, but he has to all appearance completely circumvented Arabi and will perhaps disperse his force and crush his rebellion before the end of September. But the difficulties in the way, from the nature of the country and the terrible heat, of pushing forward are great and there is at least a danger that the British force under his command, numbering 11,000 men, 2,500 horses, and 27 guns, will be weakened before he comes up to the Egyptians and gets them in a position to deal a decisive blow. There is no wonder that Sir Garnet, as it is reported, desires reinforcements, as it must be absolutely necessary for the carrying out of his plans, that his force should be kept up at least to its present numbers.

Arabi's strategy is to delay fighting a decisive battle. Delay may strengthen him, and weaken, or certainly add to the difficulties of the British. He has evidently, a large force of men at his command, and he has been exceedingly active, judging from the numerous lines of defence, he has constructed, and is continually constructing from Lake Marotis to Aboukir, and the earthworks he has thrown up at Tanta, which is the central position between Alexandria and Ismailia, and those on the line of railway from Nefise, to Tel El Kebir and Zagazig. He has been wonderfully busy with the spade, and no doubt his men, on the whole, are better at that sort of work than at fighting. The desertions of some of his officers, and the miserable, worn down condition of several of his soldiers taken prisoners by the British do not speak well for the spirit of his force, or his ability to keep them in good heart for the work he demands from them. It may be suspected that Arabi, though it is said he has received reinforcements from Tripoli, and is still expecting, from the Sudan, the False Prophet to join him with 40,000 armed fanatics, is in a bad plight. His severe exertions have alienated the sympathies of the people of middle Egypt. It is even said that the railway has been broken up, in parts, in order to cut his retreat from Cairo. He has still a hold on the mass of the people, but he is hated as a disturber of the peace and destroyer of the prosperity of the country by those who have anything to lose. He is still, it is said, supported by the priesthood in Ismail, and to have the power to transfer the Caliphate from the Sultan to the Grand Sheriff of Mecca, is scoffed at by the Mussulman world. Arabi has undertaken a mission he is not competent to fill, and it may be that his present actions are dictated, if not by reckless despair, which sees nothing but disaster in the end, yet by a presumptuous fatalism that assumes that his success is predestined, which is about as bad. If Arabi was a great General, and had a large body of disciplined men, and ample supply of munitions of war and provisions, at his command, he could give the British an immense deal of trouble. He moves on interior lines, and could, with the railways at his command, concentrate rapidly a great body of troops at a given point where he saw the British advance might be opposed with advantage. The British move on exterior lines, and are far removed from the chief base of supply, and, in the event of a repulse, and a great loss of life, would be in a bad position for a time at least. But Arabi does not appear to be a great master of strategy. From his movements, as reported, he seems to be somewhat bewildered, and unable to map out his mind where he best can make a determined stand.

Death of Hon. Mr. Crawford.

The sad, but not quite unexpected, death of Hon. Mr. Crawford, Solicitor General of the Local Government, (some particulars of whose life we give in another column), is very generally regretted. A career which but for continued ill health might have been very successful if not brilliant, has been untimely brought to a close. The position he held in his county of King's, of which he was for twelve years the representative, during ten of which he held a seat in the government, speaks strongly for the confidence that was placed in him. But for the shockingly sudden manner in which he died, he would no doubt have taken a much more prominent part in the public proceedings of the Assembly than he did, but when he did on occasion speak, he spoke very much to the purpose. In private life Mr. Crawford was much liked and he will be much missed by many friends and acquaintances outside the inner circle where his early death will be deeply mourned.

The Dominion Rifle Association.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association will commence at the Rideau Range, Ottawa, next Monday, Sept. 4th. Every Province in the Dominion will be represented, except Manitoba and British Columbia, but marksmen from thence, who have at the Provincial matches, at ranges and under conditions similar to those adopted at Ottawa, made sufficiently large scores in comparison with those recorded at the Dominion meeting, to entitle them to rank in the first twenty, will have an opportunity to get on the Wimbledon team without coming to Ottawa.

A new departure in target shooting will be made at the coming meeting, which will bring the conditions of firing at the range more nearly approximating to the actual conditions of the field. This will not please the steady "put hunter," but will increase the practical efficiency of the rifle shooter. The Toronto Mail says:—

There are, introduced into this year's programme a series of military matches in which the conditions will be as nearly similar as practicable to those under which a man would be required to shoot in case of actual warfare. The targets will be only two feet in diameter, and the range will be about the same as small an object at a distance of 400 yards will no doubt be unsatisfactory so far as large scores are concerned, but they will be reliable. The range will be no smaller than that which would present itself in the field, and the men will realize the absolute necessity for practice, no matter what their result may be, in the new system. Also, instead of a target remaining in position for an indefinite time, during which the marksmen may leisurely make his aim sure, the limit of exposure at the shorter ranges is fixed at 15 seconds, and at the longer ranges, it will probably be the most interesting as well as the most difficult of the three. The officer in command of the firing party will halt his men in the order in which they are to fire; but the moment the target or the supposed enemy disappears he will take advantage of the pause to creep up nearer, so that the English marksmen will be obliged to shoot, and will discover the importance of that very necessary element of a rifleman's instruction, judging distance drill.

Hugo's Certain Belief.

Victor Hugo, the octogenarian French poet and novelist, and egoist, whose reputation is world wide, is himself to the last—for he must now be verging on to the grave. Philosophers, from Plato downwards, have written on the immortality of the soul, but he has not done so in plain to the line insight of faith. Some of the best of men have doubted even while believing, and deeper clouds have seemed to them to envelop the mystery as they neared their end. But Victor Hugo, whom it would be a wild abuse of terms to call an orthodox Christian, has no doubts; he feels the truth in himself, that the soul is immortal. He is nothing if not rational, and antithetical, and widespread. His thus discourses:—

I feel in myself the future life. I am like a forest which has been more than once cut down. The new shoots are stronger and livelier than ever. I am rising, I know toward the sky. The sunshine is on my head. The earth gives me its generous sap, but heaven lights me with the reflection of unnumbered stars. My heart is a furnace, but the result of the bodily powers. Why, then, is my soul the more luminous when my bodily powers begin to fail? Winter is on my head, and eternal spring is in my heart. Then I breathe, at this hour the fragrance of the lilacs, the violets, and the roses, as at twenty years. The nearer I am to the end, the more I hear around me the immortal symphonies of the worlds which invite me. It is marvellous yet simple. It is a fairy tale, and it is history. For half a century I have been writing my thoughts in the language of the world, in drama, romance, tradition, satire, ode, song—I have tried all. But I feel that I have not said the thousandth part of what is in me. When I go to bed I say to myself, say, like so many others, "I have finished my day's work," but I cannot say, "I have finished my life." My day's work will not be the next morning. The tomb is not a blind ally. It is a thoroughfare which closes in the twilight to open with dawn. I improve every hour because I love this world as my fatherland, because the truth compels me to be compelled to believe, that what is dying, my work is only a beginning. My monument is hardly above its foundation. I would be glad to see it mounting and mounting forever. The thirst of the infinite proves infinity.

Fifty Years Ago and Now.

In some of the backmost of the back settlements of the Provinces of the Dominion farming may be conducted in the primitive style of fifty years ago, but by the introduction of labor-saving machines, general changes in the farmers' occupation, has been brought about. With the change in the farming paraphernalia general improvement in the cultivation of the soil has also brought about, though we doubt if the scientific farmers of to-day cultivate better cereals and vegetables, on the whole, than the best farmers of the old school. If the farmers of to-day have great advantages over those of fifty years ago, they are exposed to many dangers from which those of a by-gone generation were free. The Toronto Globe half humorously contrasts the farmers' life now and fifty years ago:—

"The whetting of the scythes and sickle and the 'swish' that accompanied the laying of an even swath have yielded to the clatter and glare of gorgeously painted reaping and mowing machines, with rakes that draw the harrow endless round. The tinned strokes of the flail on the threshing floor are replaced by the swift flash of revolving knives, with the dust and buzzing of that ponderous piece of machinery, the modern threshing machine; the crack of the whip, and shout of the driver on an uncouth 'horse power,' or the busy puffing of an engine, have shorted the business-like spirit that permeates and saturates farming operations now has no simplicity, no attractions for the poet."

Just look at him fifty years ago and now.

That bold, brave, safe and handsome instrument; the sickle, scythe and hedgecock have not left behind them a wake of slaughter. The falling of trees and casual death of the farmer's stock, the snoring or goring of a frantic bull exhausted the catalogue of dangers to which the farmer and his family of fifty years ago were subject. But now his limbs are liable to be pruned from him at every turn, and a cool head to steer clear of the many dangers that surround him. He is still liable to be gored by bulls, and fallen on by trees, or the frames of barns, if he goes out into the woods, or now should he fall in front of his machine the sawing of the knives will soon dispose of him. He is liable to be caught in the tumbling mill of the business-like spirit that permeates and saturates farming operations now has no simplicity, no attractions for the poet. "Just look at him fifty years ago and now. The bold, brave, safe and handsome instrument; the sickle, scythe and hedgecock have not left behind them a wake of slaughter. The falling of trees and casual death of the farmer's stock, the snoring or goring of a frantic bull exhausted the catalogue of dangers to which the farmer and his family of fifty years ago were subject. But now his limbs are liable to be pruned from him at every turn, and a cool head to steer clear of the many dangers that surround him. He is still liable to be gored by bulls, and fallen on by trees, or the frames of barns, if he goes out into the woods, or now should he fall in front of his machine the sawing of the knives will soon dispose of him. He is liable to be caught in the tumbling mill of the business-like spirit that permeates and saturates farming operations now has no simplicity, no attractions for the poet."

Verily the farmers' life "is not a happy one." The sword of Damocles was nothing to the wilderness of knives, hammers, rods, and bolts that surround the farmer who runs, ready at any moment to despatch him. Farms are fast becoming as dangerous as railways and planing mills, and in a few more years may no longer—the farmer who survives in the struggle for existence without being dismantled and dilapidated by the "infernal machines" with which he is beset, will be more or less of a curiosity. The inference is that when all the plumbatic, slow-blooded farmers have fallen victims to their machines, the survivors will constitute a race of unusually active and intelligent men.

The Lord Chancellor and the Lords.

On the occurrence of any grave and serious difference of opinion between the two Houses of British Parliament, the radicals invariably raise the cry, "abolish the Lords." Liberal as he is, Mr. Gladstone has no sympathy with these extremists. He holds that it would be better for the peace and progress of the country if discussions on theories of government, and the place and use of the second chamber were allowed to sleep. On the occasion of the Mayor's Banquet to H. M. Ministers, the Lord Chancellor, who is by office Speaker of the House of Lords, spoke in answer to the toast "Lords and Commons," well in defence of that body, and incidentally in favor of second legislative chambers. It will be seen, however, in speaking of second chamber, elsewhere than in Great Britain, he was cautious, but the whole tone of his remarks were in favor of them.

No man who has the honor to belong to the House of Lords, still more for the time being, will ever be able to prevent his own feelings from overflowing with a sense of profound respect. It has played a great historical part in the past; it has been in the true sense, though not in the same sense as the House of Commons, a great representative assembly, representing many of the most important and permanent elements of prosperity and stability in the country, and consequently, it has a right to be respected. It is not for me Lord Mayor, to follow you in that comparison which you suggested to the House of Lords with those which are more experimental and more recent in other countries. It will be the hope of us all that they may be successful in other countries as here. The institution of a second Legislative Assembly may tend to stability to prevent capriciousness and haste, to give the country on proper occasions an opportunity of reconsidering any doubtful counsels, and to set the seal of ratification on the accounts which represent Liberal public opinion. (Cheers.)

We hope it may be so abroad. The time has not yet been sufficient to prove how the House of Lords will venture to say in conclusion for the British House of Lords, that if other assemblies hereafter do as well and no worse than the House of Lords at this time, and know as well when to let in time, and when to let out, the public opinion of the country, it will not be wrong with those assemblies. Although I should be very sorry indeed either to assert or predict the result of the experiments made in other countries, I venture to say it has not been proved and I do not expect it will be proved, that for its purposes the British House of Lords as an institution is less valuable than those that have yet been tried in any other character. (Cheers.)

Military Importance of Ismailia.

The following is said of the advantages of Ismailia, as a base for military operations:—

The chief element of mystery in the "mysterious expedition" of General Sir Garnet Wolsey is that it should have been thought necessary to remove the base of military operations in Egypt from Alexandria to Ismailia—a movement which even the non-military reader will readily understand gives to the English war on the Nile, a most important character. Arabi's position at Kaf-el-Dwar is more than 100 miles from the Egyptian capital. Ismailia is not much over 50 miles from the Nile, and is a most important point in the most advantageous point in all Egypt. It is the "half-way house" between Port Said and Suez, it is wholly a creation of the canal, and is a French man's work, an Egyptian town. It is built on the west shore of Lake Timsah, through which the canal runs, and which has been converted by dredging into a spacious harbor. A British warship can anchor in the harbor, Ismailia, supplies the town with water, and thence follows the line of the maritime canal to Suez. The railway from Cairo to Suez is built on the west shore of the Nile, and is a most important point in the most advantageous point in all Egypt. It is the "half-way house" between Port Said and Suez, it is wholly a creation of the canal, and is a French man's work, an Egyptian town. It is built on the west shore of Lake Timsah, through which the canal runs, and which has been converted by dredging into a spacious harbor. A British warship can anchor in the harbor, Ismailia, supplies the town with water, and thence follows the line of the maritime canal to Suez. The railway from Cairo to Suez is built on the west shore of the Nile, and is a most important point in the most advantageous point in all Egypt. It is the "half-way house" between Port Said and Suez, it is wholly a creation of the canal, and is a French man's work, an Egyptian town. It is built on the west shore of Lake Timsah, through which the canal runs, and which has been converted by dredging into a spacious harbor. 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