

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

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.

Zino, Leather & Wood

TRUNKS.

Latest Fashion Plates,

Just received—away up.

We establish the right-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.

Frederickton, 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 places us 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, it is stated, were privately given some time ago by the "Fire" office, that were no longer to be carried into effect—an inglorious innovation on the old practice. The London Globe in referring to the matter says that—

"Our troops may, at some future time, encounter those of a faction that has not acknowledged that it is afraid to trust its colors to the valor and discipline of its soldiers. If we should capture some of their colors (and this, of course, might happen, we ought to return them as soon as possible, as under such circumstances we could not fairly keep them. When the colors of a regiment, or rather of a Line battalion, are stowed away to save them from the risk of being captured, a pair of white flags might be served out under the name of the colors of the regiment, to the correct mode of offering to surrender, or of asking for quarter. Defeat instead of victory is the probable result of a battle for which our reformers are anxious to provide; and some of our latest encounters seem to justify their opinion."

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., May 11, 1882.

Foot Double Assassination.

The first movement of the change of policy with regard to Ireland, has been signalled by a foul and execrable deed, which makes the best friends of that country almost despair of its future, and comes like a justification to those who denounce conciliation and concession, and clamor for the imposition of martial law. Great disappointment was expressed, at the appointment to the Secretaryship of Ireland of Lord Frederick Cavendish in the place of Hon. Mr. Foster. He was not accounted a strong man, but he was in accord with liberal thought, and carried respect from his position and character. Mr. Parnell expressed himself pleased with the appointment, and characterized Lord Frederick as an amiable gentleman, painstaking and strictly conscientious in the discharge of his official duties, and who would under the personal supervision of Mr. Gladstone, successfully carry out the contemplated reforms. Unhappily, however, Lord Frederick's fitness for the position will never be proved.

Along with Earl Spencer, the new Lord Lieutenant, he reached Dublin, on Friday, On Saturday, he and Mr. Burke, Under Secretary, after transacting official business up to six o'clock, left the Castle for their respective residences. After dinner they met for a walk in Phoenix Park. It was a little after seven, and still broad day light, and the place was public, and overlooked by the windows of the Vice-regal Lodge. A sudden and most brutal, murderous assault was made upon them. We quote the account given by the telegraphic dispatches:—

"They were strolling in the Park about a half mile from the city, and a quarter of a mile from the Chief Secretary's Lodge, when a car drove up containing four men, two of whom jumped down from the car and attacked Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, stabbing them both several times in the throat and breast. The victims struggled hard for life, and in the struggle became separated, their bodies being found some ten paces apart. The bodies were taken to the hospital, where they were kept in the hospital until they were brought in. The hospital surgeon stated that he fancied he felt a slight pulsation in Burke's body when he was brought in."

"A large quantity of notes and gold coin, besides their gold watches, were found in the pockets of the victims, which showed that the object of the crime was not robbery."

"The locality of the outrage is terribly marked with blood. The spot where the body of Lord Cavendish was found was absolutely desecrated while Mr. Burke's body lay in a pool of blood."

"Telegrams were immediately sent to all the police stations in Ireland and Great Britain giving information of the murder. Burke had long been regarded with extreme disfavour by the Nationalists of Ireland. The police are on guard at the scene of the murder in order to prevent interference with the pools of blood."

"The news of the double assassination spread with lightning rapidity from Dublin over the civilized world, and excited the greatest sorrow, consternation, indignation and horror everywhere. It called forth the ever prompt and tender sympathy of the Queen for the family of the murdered nobleman; it roused London society as it is seldom roused; in the clubs and all public resorts it provoked the bitterest resentment; it was in every man's mouth, and burned with fiercer anger in a man's heart, it was felt that it was a deed that might carry with it the gravest consequences, and tell with fatal effect on the immediate future of Ireland."

"By none were the cruel murderers denounced with stronger expressions of horror than by the National Land League of America and by Parnell, and the released members of Parliament and David. A manifesto from their hands, denouncing the cowardly and unprovoked assassinations as a stain in the name of hospitable Ireland, which will never be removed, until the murderers are brought to justice, was quickly issued and read by the people all over the country. Parnell in the painful position in which Mr. Gladstone is now placed, open to the bitterest censures for his change of policy, and assailed on all sides to reverse it, would feel more than ever in honor bound to aid him all in his power to carry out the proposed reforms, and to restrain the demands of the national party upon the government. When there is danger that the reforms which the government have announced they were willing to grant, may in the anxiety excitement caused by this appalling deed, be revoked, it is no time to agitate for further concession."

"The following further particulars regarding the assassination have come to light:—

"The two bicyclists, sitters in the employ of the Railway Company, state they passed the spot where the murders were committed. They saw the assassins strike their victims and heard Lord Frederick Cavendish cry out 'ah, you villain' to his assailant, who then stabbed him again. Lord Frederick fell over against the bicycle of one of the bicyclists, who was coming to his assistance, but the murderers, with bloody knives, made towards him and both the bicyclists thereupon got away as fast as possible. They saw the car on the road waiting for the murderers. The driver's back was turned. They saw the man stab Cavendish in the back as he lay on the ground."

"The murderers have not yet been arrested—several men taken up on suspicion have been discharged. It is hardly possible that any criminal will long escape capture. A car containing four men, driven at speed, ran into a dray at Maynooth, their appearance and excited conduct aroused suspicion that they were the murderers. If they are caught, there are witnesses who feel certain they can identify two of them."

"The Government will offer a reward of £10,000 for information given within three months which will lead to the conviction of the murderers, and a reward of £1,000 for private information. The Government will also grant a free pardon and extend the special protection of the crown in any part of the Queen's dominions to any persons other than the principals in the crime, who may give the information required."

"The Colors in Action.

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"The following are the prophet Venno's weather prognostics for the year. They are not cheerful, for our readers will know just what reliance is to be placed upon them:—

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"Second—The season will be marked by not only great precipitation, but by a mugginess of atmosphere generally, caused by the prevailing condition of the earth and the long continuance of clouded sky. This will result in periods of extreme sultriness and heavy weather, during which the thunder and hail storms will occur. In other words, the summer will be the reverse of clear and dry."

"Third—There is a likelihood of June and August frosts in northern, western and southern sections, and a general cold wave may occur towards midsummer."

"Fourth—The autumn months will continue moist. September will probably give rains and floods in Western Canada, and in the western and southern sections of the United States. October will be much the same, with early cold and snow falls. November will begin the winter of 1882-83—a winter likely to be memorable for its severity, especially heavy snow falls and very cold weather over the whole northern hemisphere. That a cold and wet summer is invariably followed by a cold and stormy winter, is a truth now so well proved and borne out by the testimony of past records; that we cannot lightly put it aside; and if we have good and sufficient grounds for predicting a former, we must assuredly have grounds at this time, it is but right that we should warn the people of this latter in good season."

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Hon. D. L. Hanington.

The *Monteur Accident* in noticing the arrival of Hon. D. L. Hanington, in Shediac on a visit to his relations and friends, pays him a high and well deserved compliment.

That gentleman will agree with the strongest debaters, most effective speakers on the floor of the House, and that his clear (unreproachable) logic, his great wit, his knowledge of public affairs, his ardor in debate, (as *son d'air au combat*), his unalterable devotion to the political principles, and to the friends he has adopted, make him one of the most remarkable figures among those who have distinguished themselves in the House, which is now on the point of being dissolved."

"The *Monteur* goes on to say, "Hon. M. Hanington commands to-day, the admiration of his friends, and the respect of his adversaries, and the talents which he has displayed, as much in the Executive Council as in the House, has drawn such a degree of public attention upon him, that there is no knowing how soon the time will come when he will occupy one of the first places in the administration of the affairs of the country, a distinction which he will have well deserved both by his abilities and his large and enlightened views, as well as by his zeal and disinterestedness."

Mr. Hanington, as well as his colleagues, will not soon to the country to ask a renewal of the confidence which they have reposed in him for the last four years. The electors of Westmorland, careful of their own particular interests as well as of the general interests of the Province will not hesitate for a moment to clothe him again with the power which they confided to him with so great unanimity in 1878, and will send him back to lead before the elect of the country, *Gladier devant les élus de la nation* the cause of the good and wise administration of public affairs."

"If the editor of the *Monteur* speaks from direct information, if he is 'inspired,' as the saying is, his hint that Mr. Hanington will soon be called to take a foremost place in the government, to step from the forecastle, to the quarter deck, gives additional credit to the report that Hon. Attorney General Fraser, will contest York in the coming Dominion election."

We see by the *Monteur* that the Liberal conservative party in Westmorland is bestirring itself. "Organization" is the order of the day, delegates have been, and are being chosen to conventions, which will meet in Dorchester, Sackville, Shediac, to concert definite measures of action for the approaching campaign. We suppose that neither party in York, will make a movement for organization for the Dominion election, until the actual word "dissolution" is given by the "powers that be." Though everybody says, that that event will come off in June, nobody here is absolutely assured in his mind of the fact, or feels like acting."

Members in Dress Coats.

Night sittings of Parliament are sometimes enlivened by the humors of members who take their seats at a late swell dinner. When honorable members appear in dress coat and white chokers, with rousers flush on their faces, and unwonted animation in their eyes, even those noted for their staidness and hard sense, are apt to disport themselves with the subject under discussion. The vote of \$12,000 for expenses in connection with the "Charybdis" was before the House one Tuesday, when the unlucky ship figuratively speaking, was almost sunk by the rattling blast of wit with which hon. gentlemen assailed her. Mr. Burpee said that she did nothing but roam about the harbor of St. John doing damage. Let the Government burn her, said Sir Albert J., the harbor cannot accommodate her. I want, insisted Mr. Donville, to have the shipping in St. John harbor protected, let the vessel be sent to Halifax. I object to that, says Mr. McKenzie. One member argued that the "Charybdis" had better be sent away back to England, burnt, run ashore, or broken up or sold, as while she remained in St. John harbor, no bridge could be built, as the harbor was not large enough for both. On the famous Banister, the Pacific Coast legislator, suggesting that as the Dominion Government had not fulfilled the contract with British Columbia to build a railway across the continent, it should at least put the "Charybdis" en route between Halifax and Victoria. Mr. Anglin innocently asked if the hon. gentleman thought "she could weather the Horn?" Which, hon. returns the ready Banister, the Cape Horn? The discussion by this time having become considerably jumbled, Mr. McKenzie gives it as his fixed and deliberate opinion, that the Government should put it self in communication with Barnum, and see if he will not buy the "Charybdis" to put *Jumbo* in. The Government, we may incidentally remark, are in a quandary over the best mode of disposing of this "white elephant" on their hands. They are indisposed, seemingly, to go to the expense of fitting up the "Charybdis" as a naval vessel for the instruction of cadets, and they hesitate over sending her back to the Imperial Government. But they will have to adopt one or the other course. Later in the sitting, on the item to purchase twenty-five copies of *Les Placés Bourgeois* being moved, Mr. Anglin, in immaculate "claw-hammer" and in glistening glasses, rose, and in surprise, exclaimed, "twenty-five copies of Aurora Borealis?" By what process were they taken? When Sir Leonard rose, the discussion he remarked, that dress coats seemed to have that evening a wonderful effect on a number of gentlemen in calling out a remarkable flow of good humor. As a bagedier finance minister, he was, perhaps, grateful for the effect, however, as a conscientious man, he must have been grieved at the real cause of the flow.

Venor.

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Hon. Mr. Foster's Statement.

The late engaging topic, now, is the state of Ireland. The tragic turn which affairs have taken, following to close upon Mr. Gladstone's change of policy, gives great significance to the attitude taken by Hon. Mr. Fisher in opposition to it. The following is an abstract of the statement made by him, why he withdrew from the chief Secretaryship of Ireland. Some of his remarks, especially that in reference to paying blackmail to law breakers, was received with uproarious applause by the Conservatives. He stated that—

"He could not agree to the release of the suspects unless he got from them a public undertaking to cease opposing a re-acting of the law. As he could not obtain that, he could not remain in office. He would have been still so had he wanted the Government to let the rules of procedure wait until a fresh Act securing punishment for outrages had been passed. The Coercion Act had been passed by the League, or put it under petitions, and better paid, but he feared the unconditional release would undo all the good effects of the Act. Justifying the arrest of Mr. Parnell, he said it was still so had he wanted the Government to let the rules of procedure wait until a fresh Act securing punishment for outrages had been passed. The Coercion Act had been passed by the League, or put it under petitions, and better paid, but he feared the unconditional release would undo all the good effects of the Act. 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