

## Hard Times scared to Death!

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

## SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

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

in all the latest styles.

## Zinc, Leather & Wood TRUNKS.

Latest Fashion Plates,

Just received—away up.

We establish the highest quality with an unrivalled

Elegant Styles and Beautiful Fabrics.

We delight the purchaser with prices, which

are never so low. We afford all an opportunity to secure the

NEWEST AND BEST

## Spring Garments

at prices within their means.

## 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 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., Frederickton, N. B.

March 30, 1882

## Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., June 1, 1882.

### Mr. Fraser's Candidature.

York County is now committed to a tri-

angular contest, thanks to the obstinacy and

arrogance of Mr. Fisher. He has absolutely

refused to submit to the decision of a

Convention of the Liberal-Conservative party,

as whether he or Mr. Fraser is the more fit

and proper person to be the standard bearer

of the party at this time. His ambition and

vanity, his preposterous ideas of his merits

and claims, have hurried him into adopting

the course he has taken, and made him utterly

oblivious of the duty he owes to his party.

It is a disastrous course for an aspiring

politician to take, and can hardly result in

anything but his annihilation.

What ground does Mr. Fisher arrogate

to himself the leadership of the Liberal-Conservative

party? Because, according to his own

confession, when he ran last election, he

spent some two or three thousand dollars

of his own money, and he means to recoup

himself for that expenditure. It is a pretty

confession for a "purist" to make, but that

by the way. It is certain that by entering

on the coming contest in defiance of a large

and influential section of the party, he will, but

throw away bad money after bad money, and

utterly fail in his object.

But that is not his only reason for persist-

ing in his candidature unsupported by the party.

As the dispenser of patronage for the last

four years he considers that he has claims to

be the head of the party, and that the position

of his candidature is his right. But who put

him forward? Certainly not the Members

of the Liberal-Conservative party. He came

forward of his own motion, encouraged by

some of the promises of Sir Charles

Tupper, that he would have the patronage of

the county, whether he won or lost the

election. That is a position which should

be the property of the party to recognize. Cer-

tainly it is a position which members of the

party who sympathized with the purpose of

the late meetings will make determined

efforts to get out of. They feel that it is

absolutely necessary to make a bold move

and with Hon. Mr. Fraser as their standard-

bearer, they enter on the contest with con-

fidence. He has never been elected in any

election, and he has in his time made hard

concessions. He will again march the way to

victory. The perfect willingness he has

shown to submit to the decision of any con-

vention that might be called, and the readi-

ness with which he has put himself in the

hands of his friends, when all hope of recon-

ciliation was abandoned, and he was asked

in the interest of the party to come forward,

has greatly increased the always warm feel-

ing in his favor. His card to the electors of

York is out, and will be found in another

column. It will be read by hundreds of

our readers in every parish, and it will be

posted up everywhere in the county, so that

those who run may read. The card is but

his precursor. He will be round among his

friends shortly. By his personal inter-

course and addresses he will arouse up their

enthusiasm, which is ready to be fired, for

years of great encouragement have come to

him already from many quarters. Though

this is a very busy season with the farm-

ers, we hear he is taking great interest in the

election. Luckily the agony is sharp will be

short, and they will soon be free to give

their undivided attention to their own labors.

There are signs that the electors of the

county will be aroused as they never have

since the decisive confederation cam-

paigns, and that a very large vote will be

polled. In calculating Mr. Fraser's chances,

the fact that in the election of 1878, only

half a vote was polled must be borne in

mind. There were votes enough then to

elect a third candidate over the heads of Mr.

Richard and Mr. Fisher. With his prestige

and his past services to the city and county,

and his record as a statesman in his favor,

there should be no doubt that his prospects

of personal friends and supporters will be

greatly increased by hundreds, who will be

induced by the interest they take in the

present political situation, to cast their ballots.

We confidently count upon him scoring a

majority over the other contestants. The

committee who have undertaken the manage-

ment of the election, will spare no pains to

secure that desirable result. Let all true

friends of the party, let all who will consult

the true interests of the county, unite and

put forth energetic efforts in his behalf.

The Dominion Elections.

Some philosopher, we think, once observed

that it was a solemn and noble thing to

behold people, free and self-governing, meet-

ing to exercise their franchise right to choose

their representatives in high Parliament.

Such a spectacle does the Dominion now

afford "to gods and men." Its general effect

is very impressive, though it is inadvisable

to look too narrowly into its details. The cam-

paign was fairly opened last week in Ottawa

when Sir John and Sir Leonard spoke at a

convention meeting, to nominate a Liberal

Conservative candidate for the Capital. The

ministers were able to say with pride, that

when Parliament was dissolved, they were

stronger than when it met, but that dissolu-

tion and an appeal to the people were neces-

sary as they required five years more power

in order to re-assure capitalists who had in-

vested, or contemplated investing in differ-

ent enterprises, that their protective policy

would not be reversed. After five years sec-

urity these enterprises would be able to stand

on their own feet. The Dominion now dwell

with pride on the state of the Dominion now

compared to what it was in 1878, and con-

fidently expect that their appeal to the peo-

ple will meet with a triumphant response.

Their administration has been one of success.

They will be judged by its general spirit,

not by its details. They have acted, done,

and succeeded. It cannot be denied that

their tariff has accomplished its twofold pur-

pose: on the one hand, it has revived and

encouraged old industries, and produced new

all over the Dominion, it has given impetus

to thousands of operatives and stayed the

exodus; it has created the feeling that

the Dominion is a nation, independent, and

able to look after, stand up for, itself; on

the other hand, their tariff has abundantly

accomplished its purpose of and to put an

end to the era of deficits, and of creating

surpluses which have been used to promote

the construction of public works, and to keep-

ing down the public debt. As signal has been

the success of their railway policy. Four

years ago the Liberal government were with

regard to the Pacific Railway exemplifying

the policy, "how not to do it." Since the

country was committed to the work it was

made to be desired that it should be proceed-

ed vigorously. The people generally were

tired with the government's inaction. Right

sections of the road, sick of discussions that

threatened to be interminable. They felt in-

finately relieved when Sir John's government

put the work in the hands of a wealthy Syn-

dicate of the highest standing and were as-

ured that a work which had undertaken as a

government work, would have been well ad-

ministrations, and gone far to ruin the

country, would be carried out with energy,

and completed in a few years, at a cost not

too great, considering the magnitude and im-

portance of the work, and the great actual

and immense undeveloped resources of the

country which would increase and open up.

Four years ago the great Northwest was

compactly unknown. Owing to their en-

lightened policy, its fame has been spread all

## The Egyptian Embargo.

The full which came to the troubles in

Egypt has proved to be only temporary. By

latest accounts complete anarchy prevails

in Cairo. Arabi Bey, and the army, are in

a state of open revolt, and have the sympathy

and support of the Ulemas, the priests, clerg-

ies, and many of the Nobles. Arabi Bey, has

defied the English and French fleet at

Alexandria, and he counts upon working up

a very strong feeling in all classes of native

Egyptians against foreign intervention. His

watchword seems to be, "home rule," or

Egypt for the Egyptians, and expulsion of all

foreigners who assume control of the country's

financial affairs. The Sultan, or rather the

Porte is accused of playing a double game.

While the Porte, openly, has seemed to sup-

port France, and though they have hitherto

disavowed the intention, may by the force of

circumstances feel compelled to occupy Egypt

for the protection of their commercial inter-

ests, and of the lives of the Egyptian popu-

lations, without consulting the claims of the

Sultan or the sympathies of Austria. Again

Sultan threatens if there is active European

intervention in Egypt, that he will assume a

more active attitude in Morocco, which would

be a direct assault upon the Mohammedans in

Africa, who have been the avowed enemies

of the occupation of Tunis by the French

against the non-Mohammedan population

everywhere, from Tangier to Alexandria.

Italy, also, which wishes to establish itself

port the Khedive, has been secretly inducing

the army to revolt, in hope of producing a

crisis which would imperatively call for in-

terference by the European powers. It is

displeased an English and French fleet as-

sembled at Alexandria, and has been out of

all patience by the Greek government send-

ing some ships there. The Porte wants to

have the coast clear for its own operations.

The situation certainly appears sud-

denly, and the Egyptian people are being

drawn into a very dangerous position. The

Porte must not undertake such a venture

until it has given Russia security for the

payment of the war indemnity of 1878.

Austria, it is said, consent to no settle-

ment of the difficulty which does not leave

the side of the Egyptian people. It is

commercially and politically on the western

shore of the Red Sea, would like to have a

finger in the Egyptian pie. It sympathizes

with the old despotic Khedive who still

dreams of returning to his Kingdom, but

cannot help him while France and England

are on the side of his enemies. The present

Khedive Tewfik. Altogether this Egyptian