

Hard Times scared to Death!

"We cannot tell a lie, we did it with our little hands" when we introduced the covers of our... low priced

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

And now we are ready to give you a welcome that means business. We have had a very...

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,

postively 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 alightest with an unrivalled collection of

Elegant Styles and Beautiful Fabrics.

Weightlight 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 us in a better position to attend more fully to the wants of our numerous customers. It 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 25, 1882

We take much pleasure in announcing that E. L. Wetmore, Esq., will be a candidate at the coming local election. He has every qualification, personal popularity, official experience, high legal standing, and intimate knowledge of political affairs, for the position of representative of the County.

The Session and Dissolution.

The session which commences on a close Wednesday 17th inst., was the longest continuous one in our history. The Dominion Parliament. It was drawn out by an interminable debate, on the N. P., and many lengthy discussions on motions in amendment to the motion to go into supply. But if there was much talking there were many important measures passed. The spectre of dissolution hovered over the chamber of the House of Commons; the shadow of the coming event passed before the mind of the speakers, and weighed upon their utterances. Though much time was spent in party discussions, the business of the country was not neglected.

A glance at the character of the bills passed, shows that the spirit of far-sighted enterprise is abroad in the Dominion, chiefly in the way of extending the railway system, shortening distances, and opening up new routes of communication with Europe. Nineteen railway charters were granted or amended, and four bills incorporating companies to build important bridges in connection with railways, were passed. Proof is given, that views of enterprise and capital are widening, by the fact of the passage of an Act to incorporate the Lake Superior and James Bay Railway, which work, when carried out, will give the Dominion an independent route, and shorten the distance to Liverpool, 64 and 114 miles, as compared with the distances between that English port and Montreal and New York. Another scheme which has had the sanction of Parliament, is the establishment of cable communication between British Columbia and Asia.

Unlike old countries, the Dominion has no irritating and perplexing questions to set class against class, and to threaten civil war. The people are free to push enterprise to the utmost, to advance their material interests, overshadowed by no imminent dangers, and in that they are happier than most peoples.

One of the most important measures of the session was the Civil Service Bill, which provides for a board of examiners, as to be authorized to examine all candidates to the Civil Service; to give certificates of qualification to such persons as are found to be qualified. All appointments to the Civil Service shall be during pleasure, and no person shall be appointed or promoted to any place below that of a deputy head of a department until he has passed the examination and served a probationary term, nor until he has obtained the certificate. The persons appointed to the first, or inside department, division of the Civil Service must not be less than eighteen or more than thirty-five years of age.

The Governor General proposed a session which will be memorable, with a speech that set forth the prosperous condition of the country, and enumerated the numerous measures passed to encourage enterprise, lessen cost of articles of food, repeal irksome imports, and aid manufacturing industry. The most striking paragraph was the last, in which was set forth the fact and reasons of dissolution.

A hearty congratulation you on the rapid and successful development of our manufacturing, agricultural and other industries. I am, however, advised that their progress would have been still greater were it not that capitalists hesitate to embark their means in undertakings which would be injured if not destroyed by a change in the management of the policy adopted by you in 1879. In order, therefore, to give the people, without further delay, an opportunity of expressing their deliberate opinion on this policy, and at the same time to bring into operation the measure for the readjustment of the representation of the House of Commons, it is my intention to cause this Parliament to be dissolved at an early day.

The Reconstruction.

The public was treated to a genuine surprise when it became known how the local government have been reconstructed. No one except those in the innermost confidence of the members of the present government, could have imagined that they would choose as Mr. Fraser's successor in the Attorney Generalship, a gentleman outside their ranks and outside of politics. The appointment of Mr. McLeod has been well received. He is a strong man in the City and County of St. John, and stands high in the legal profession, and is much esteemed by his brethren. His appointment has been a startling and unpleasant surprise to the Opposition, for he brings to the Government the elements of strength. An impression was sought to be made, that by the withdrawal of Mr. Messersmith and Mr. Wadsworth from the Government would be shattered or could never be reconstructed in a durable manner. So eager was the organ of the Opposition to create this impression that it did not stop to distinguish between the false coin of imagination and sterling truth, and passed the first into the public currency. The government would have been in a better position indeed if they had approached Mr. Blair with an offer of the Attorney Generalship. But the statement had hardly been more than a hour current, when it met the indignant refutation of the members of the government severally, and his prompt repudiation of Mr. Blair. Whereupon the organ immediately cried "peculiar." It is to be hoped that this incident will teach that paper which assumes to lecture its contemporaries on the propriety and impropriety of a resignation, and is so sensitive that it grows indignant at the slightest suggestion of disparagement to any of its friends, or less than to be ready to use unauthenticated rumors to the damage of its opponents.

The government reconstructed created a most favorable impression which was deepened by the very excellent appointments made to the Legislative Council. The people will appreciate the appointment of Mr. Coler, as the head of that most important department of government, the Public Works and they will be much gratified by the recognition of the merits of a gentleman who has long been one of the foremost of business men and statesmen for the honorability of his dealings, and respected for his constant courtesy and liberality. We mean the Hon. A. F. Randolph.

Speaking of the gentlemen named as candidates in the coming local election in York, the Reporter with ill-becoming superciliousness, asks "who is Mr. Grant?" Whether the editor asks this question in ignorance, or superciliousness he shows to much disadvantage. It does not know that Mr. D. W. Grant, is Councillor for Canterbury, and has long taken an active part in the public business of his parish and the County generally. He knows little of the doings of that important body, the County Council. If he affects ignorance, his sneering is, to say the least, ill-mannered. There are few men better well known in York, than Councillor D. W. Grant. He is not a man whose presence can be ignored in any place or company. He might well address the Reporter in the words of a certain potentate, as reported by the poet Milton, "Not to know me, argues yourself unknown, the measure of your strength." The Reporter is the organ and mouthpiece of the aspiring Dominion candidate for York, and he is not a man whose presence can be ignored in any place or company. He might well address the Reporter in the words of a certain potentate, as reported by the poet Milton, "Not to know me, argues yourself unknown, the measure of your strength." The Reporter is the organ and mouthpiece of the aspiring Dominion candidate for York, and he is not a man whose presence can be ignored in any place or company. He might well address the Reporter in the words of a certain potentate, as reported by the poet Milton, "Not to know me, argues yourself unknown, the measure of your strength."

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The Western Liberal-Conservative Convention.

The meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Convention to choose a candidate, at Seville, last week, at which Josiah Wood, Esq., was nominated to oppose Sir Albert J. Smith, will be likened to the proverbial straw. It proves, at any rate, that since 1878 a strong feeling in favor of the N. P., and the policy of the present Government, has grown up in the great agricultural county of Westmorland, some of whose foremost men look forward to its becoming a manufacturing centre. At last election, it was with considerable difficulty (certainly with diffidence on the part of the gentlemen who did come forward), that a candidate was found to contest the county. But the difficulty in this year of grace, when another election is in prospect, was in deciding who among a number of eligible candidates was the fittest man. Personal feelings are often the element of an election contest, but the motives which have induced such men as Mr. Josiah Wood, Mr. John A. Humphrey, Mr. Harris, and Mr. John McKenzie and others, formerly his supporters, and, no doubt, still his friends, to oppose the Government, were undoubtedly founded on the conviction that the Government had inaugurated and carried out a policy which has had a most beneficial effect upon the trade and manufacturing industries of the county at large, and which it would be most hurtful to its interests to reverse. The prospect before Sir Albert, who has been so long the King of the Castle in the county, and assured of victory in any election contest, was not very pleasing. The French vote will tell with effect in the contest. With Hon. Mr. Landry, whose influence with his compatriots is so great, working in the interest of the party, the preponderance of that vote should fall on the side of Mr. Wood, and do much towards deciding the contest in his favor. Mr. Landry stood high in the esteem of the Seville Convention, but the vote did not fall on him because, we presume, he is too useful and able a man in the sphere in which he has done such good service to his county, and because Mr. Wood represents in his own person the interests which have been benefited by the N. P., and is, therefore, a fitter person to support that policy in an election contest with Sir Albert. But he is still young, and he can well afford to bide his time.

Last 15th of May.

That it is very difficult to work up anything like enthusiasm for the centennial history of the Province, can hardly be denied. There are not a few who cherish a deep feeling of reverence for the founders—the U. E. Loyalists—but the temper of the general public seems to be rather anti-sympathetic in that respect. We do not for a moment mean to insinuate that they are disloyal; only that they cannot enter vividly into the feelings that actuated those brave men of old, in siding for King and country, and putting their fortunes at stake on the issue of the war. The historic sentiment must be somewhat weak in St. John, particularly in the case of the Loyalists, when the memorial celebration, the oratorical and musical festival, the coronation of the 90th anniversary of the landing, on the 18th of May, 1783, failed to draw nearly as large a crowd as would have gathered to witness the performance of a third rate theatrical, or negro minstrel troupe. But the spirit of those who assembled on the Mechanics' Infirmary last Thursday evening and listened to the address of J. W. Lawrence, Esq., Senator Boyd, Rev. Mr. Currie, Wm. Elder, Esq., Judge Waldon, D. S. Kerr and Hon. J. D. Dugas, was excellent, and their action showed that no effort would be wanting on the part of some of the best known gentlemen in St. John, aided by a most influential committee of ladies, to secure subscription to a permanent memorial in honor of the founders and to celebrate the centenary of the Province next year in a worthy manner. We trust that they will be successful.

The Marine Railway.

Mr. H. G. Ketchum will soon be in London pushing his scheme for a Marine Railway in the London market. The resolutions granting the conditional subsidy, were passed on the 12th inst. Mr. Ketchum immediately left Ottawa for New York, and took passage for England in the "Sardinia." It is hoped that he will be able to induce English capitalists to take hold of the enterprise. The Toronto Mail, speaking of it, says that it is a project which is possessed of more than Dominion interest. The experiment will be made carefully by such of the leading engineers and other eminent engineers in the United Kingdom and the United States. Eads, with a host of supporters, believes that the construction of a railway across the Isthmus of Panama will serve better the marine interests of the world than the construction of a canal. It is a certain part in the experiment, but not one risking the people's money. If a company can be formed to construct the railway, and to conduct its operation, then, and only then, can the people of Canada contribute anything.

The March of Misses.

Very strange things happen, and are happening, in far away countries, if we can believe what some newspapers say. In the choice race in the country in which events miraculous in their nature are said to be occurring are so distant, that there is no verifying the statements of said newspapers. In ancient times insignificant insects and fowls locusts and geese, for instance, played an important part in the Jewish and Roman histories. The same is true of the choice race in the country in which events miraculous in their nature are said to be occurring are so distant, that there is no verifying the statements of said newspapers.

The Murderous Plot.

Either the police of Dublin must be very ineffective, or the feeling of disaffection towards the British Government among the Irish people must be deep and wide-spread. The murders of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke have eluded the search of the myriads of the law, and the large rewards offered have failed to draw forth an informant. The theory, that the murders were perpetrated by revolutionary miscreants, who were seized by a sudden impulse, has been dropped. It is much more likely that they were deliberately conceived and carried out in cold blood, by some secret society and their agents. We do not suppose that the honorable and able New York paragraph gives a quite correct account of the plot, but there may be some truth in it. Advice received from Irish revolutionary sources state beyond the possibility of a doubt that the assassination was plotted in this country. The original plot did not include Lord Cavendish, but the assassination of Lord Cavendish was arranged by the plotters were connected with the extreme branch of Irish revolutionists, who for long time have had their headquarters in this country. The document authorizing the assassination of the three officials was prepared at the special meeting of the Executive Council of the revolution, at which Irishmen from Canada and the United States were present. Two men were selected to execute the proclamation and a large sum of money was given to equip them. The men landed at Liverpool and remained in England awaiting instructions. In a few days they received an order revoking the sentence upon Gladstone. Foster was dropped from the moment he left Holyhead for Dublin. One of the men followed him and secured a steamer room almost adjoining Foster's. He had an infernal machine with him, but was constantly followed through the vigilance of the officials. While speaking at Tulla one of the men shot at Foster with an air gun, but the bullet struck a policeman. The assassination of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, and there was no case as stated. It is alleged that the assassins were now on their way to this country and expect to arrive the day after tomorrow.

Russian Jewish Refugees.

Twenty-five Russian Jews, the first of the victims of the barbarous persecutions that have indelibly disgraced the empire of the Czar, who have sought refuge on Canadian soil, arrived in Toronto on the 17th inst. About half of the number proceeded to Windsor the same day. The remainder were taken charge of by the Toronto Branch of the Anglo-Jewish Association, and housed and cared for in an old hotel which has been reserved for such a purpose. The Branch numbers 100 members, and they tax themselves in order to assist such of their unfortunate co-religionists, as will be sent to Canada. They expect to have between forty and sixty families on their hands during the coming summer, and their resources will be severely taxed. No doubt charitable and wealthy people in Toronto will aid them by their subscription.

What Mr. Fraser Did.

Whatever may be said to the contrary, we repeat, there was no rumor of the opening of the session after the fire that Mr. Blair was eager to move a vote of want of confidence against the government. However, we will not insist on that. It is sometimes awkward, as the daily organ has been lately taught, to found charges, or make statements on rumors. As we insist on denying that Mr. Blair did more than Mr. Fraser to secure the continuation of the session as the Capital. Where would Frederick have been if it had not been for Mr. Blair and his followers to trust to? This is not a matter of rumor or report, but of actual record. Consult the journals of 1880. The vote upon the Parliament Buildings (including the Capital) is on page 47. The vote which was not a party vote for the government decided equally was 18 to 20. And an analysis of it shows that Mr. Fraser had a following of fourteen, and Mr. Blair of six, including their own votes. There can be no doubt that Mr. Fraser saved the capital, but for his strong personal influence with the government, a deadly blow would have been struck, from which Frederick would never have recovered. The people of Fredericton and York know that Mr. Fraser has been their true friend, and his record is his best recommendation to their favor in the contest upon which he has entered. As their representative in Ottawa, he will carry a weight and influence to Mr. Pickard, not pretend, which he has shown no signs of being able to wield.

The Outing Resolution.

If the Canadian Irish resolutions were moved solely out of sympathy for Ireland they might as well have been moved, for all the good they have done. If the murder of the Secretaries had not happened to turn back the British Ministry to their respective policy, the address of the Canadian Parliament would not have had an appreciable effect in influencing the Ministry to adopt a policy of leniency. For Mr. Gladstone has said that so much of the subject matter of the address as came within the discretion of the executive had their close and constant attention before the suggestion contained in that address reached them in any shape or form. Mr. Gladstone very plainly indicated that it was none of the Canadian Parliaments business to interfere in a question which pertained exclusively to the Imperial Parliament and government. Sir John A. McDonald himself did not escape a slight rebuke as the following passage which occurs in the London Times report shows:—"Sir H. Wolff asked whether Sir J. Macdonald was not a member of the Privy Council, and whether, therefore, he was not responsible to the House of Commons for any resolutions he might tender to the Crown." Mr. Gladstone—"That is a question upon which I ought probably to consult with the legal advisers of the Government. My impression, however, is that a gentleman who becomes a Privy Councillor, though he may be a Minister in Canada, and as such directly responsible to the Canadian Parliament, must come under responsibility in exactly the same degree as any other member of the Privy Council."

Mr. John Costigan, M. P. for Victoria Co.,

has been appointed Minister of Inland Revenue. The extent of this appointment created some surprise, but the general impression is that the promotion of the honorable gentleman will be deserved. Mr. Costigan is to be congratulated in that his claims and those of the class which he more particularly represents have been acknowledged. The extent of Mr. Gladstone's concession in the matter of the Arrears Bill can only be roughly estimated. If calculations are made to landlords by tenants unable to pay their debts is set down at about \$30,000,000. On this basis the tenants will pay under the new bill, \$10,000,000; the Government will contribute one year's rent from the residue of the tenants' surplus fund—that is, about \$10,000,000, and the landlord will have to put up with a loss of \$10,000,000. The new working bill, which has been introduced by the Government contribution, which will have to be further supplemented by a payment of an additional \$20,000,000 from the tenants' surplus fund. The tenants' arrears will thus be wiped out, and the landlords, instead of getting no rent, will find themselves the losers only of a third. A loss of at least this amount was in any case inevitable for three bad years of scarcity, and as this loss was largely computed on the basis of rack-rents, it may be written off as about that of a quarter only, and not of one-third.

In the North American Review for June,

Senator W. B. Allison has a paper on "The Currency of the Future," in which he indicates the measures that will have to be taken by Congress for insuring a stable currency after the national debt has been extinguished. "A Memorandum on a Venture," by Walt Whitman, is an explanation of his purpose and point of view in trenching upon territory not usually regarded as amenable to literary treatment. "Andover and Creed Substitution," by Rev. Dr. Leonard Wood, says Bacon, is a philosophical review of the present state of dogmatic belief in the churches. In George F. Seward, late minister to China, is an article entitled "Mononglian Immigration," makes an argument against the proposed anti-Chinese legislation. Dr. Wm. D. Wood, Dean of the New York Homeopathic Medical College, comes to the defence of the Hahnemannian School of medicine, against a recent attack upon its principles and methods. O. B. Frothingham has sympathetic article on Swedenborg. Not the least important paper is one entitled "Ede Lord a Value?" by Isaac L. Rice, it being a criticism of one of the fundamental postulates of Henry George's political economy. Finally, Charles F. Lyell, writes after being very severely lost by human genes, was saved by wit.

Board of Agriculture.

The Board of Agriculture was in session Tuesday and Wednesday; the business transacted was mostly in relation to accounts of Societies, which were not approved at the Annual Session. A resolution was passed referring to the Government managing the Farm instead of doing so through a committee. We will give full details next week. The Herald's reference to the resolution mentioned above conveys an impression very contrary to what took place. There were warm speeches from every member of the Board, but they were all in praise of the Farm and its management, each saying that it could not be better, but, as they said, they had not directed the management they did not claim the credit, nor would they assume the responsibility until they had full charge of it. The Herald may think it right to twist matters to suit its purpose but this does not make its statements true.

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