

GO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

W. H. the undersigned, have this day entered into partnership under the name, style and firm of

THOS. W. SMITH & SON,

for the carrying on of the business

MERCHANT TAILORS

GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

at the old stand heretofore occupied by THOMAS W. SMITH, on Queen Street.

Selected this 24th day of June, A. D. 1881.

THOS. W. SMITH,
H. LABARON SMITH.

CARD.

To our Customers and the Public generally:—

M. T. W. SMITH, by his son, has succeeded in establishing on a firm basis, by strict attention to business, low prices, and careful consideration of the requirements of his customers.

A First-Class Modern Tailoring and

OUTFITTING

ESTABLISHMENTS

and these have been induced from his growing trade and the increasing demands of the public, to enlarge his business so as to supply every article required for the covering of needs. To carry out this plan, and to enable him to fulfil all orders, he has associated with him his son, H. LABARON SMITH, so long and so successfully known to his patrons, and has added a customer

SHOEMAKING

ESTABLISHMENT

to his former lines; and has also largely increased his premises and work-rooms.

T. W. Smith & Son

are now, therefore, prepared to furnish any gentleman with a

Complete Outfit from

Head to Foot,

and at the lowest prices going; and hope to prove to the citizens of Fredericton, and the country generally, that patronage to which first class work and attendance, low prices, and courteous and prompt attention to business must attend.

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Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., November 10, 1881.

Liberal-Conservative Convention.

The political meetings which have been held, during the year, all over the Dominion, are going to terminate in a grand Liberal-Conservative convention in Toronto, on Tuesday, the 22nd inst. It will be presided over by Sir John A. Macdonald. At any rate, the chief of the party will be the chief figure at the meeting, and at the banquet which will follow. Delegates from every constituency in the Province of Ontario will attend the convention, and leading representatives of all the other Provinces, without doubt, will willingly lend their presence. Efforts will be made to make it the most important party meeting ever held in Canada, and the brilliancy of the banquet will pale the inefficiency of the political feast given to Mr. Blake in Toronto, Montreal and the principal places in the Dominion during the year. It is certain there will be abundant enthusiasm. The electric presence of Sir John will give life and metal to the political gathering in the day time, and "to the feast of reason and the flow of soul" in the evening. There will be no complaints that the interest and of sustaining the attention of his great audiences; his speeches will be well spoken up with Attie salt, and he will give a view of the general position of the Dominion under his Government, which will make the members of the party, but in the people of the country at large. The temper of the evening critics of the opposition will be much ruffled by the bearing confidence of Sir John. They will not be able to deny that the country is prospering, and that its prospects are most encouraging. They will even themselves by calling the "chief" a braggart, and sneer at him for claiming beneficent Providence for his ally. They will repeat their thousand times reiterated statements that the prosperity of the country and the brightening of its future is in no way owing to the policy of his government. They will set themselves down to the ungracious task of beating out their already this best argument to prove the case country is being ruined by the tariff, and has been robbed and wronged, and injured for all time to come by the terms of the contract with the Pacific Railway Syndicate. They, of course, will do this, unheeding, in the face of the facts, that commerce is flourishing, that imports and exports are rolling up, to hitherto, unstained figures, that manufacturing enterprise is booming, that the rapid extension of the North-West has become a question of certain calculation, and that an impetus has thus been given to the faster growth of the Dominion in population and wealth. There are some things tending to the prosperity of a country, which the policy of government cannot effect—the weather, the soil, the climate, for instance, beyond their control—but, as governments, practically, are dealt with, as if they were responsible for failure of crops, fluctuations of commerce, deficits in revenue, and for bad times generally, it is but fair that they should get credit for the prosperity of a country. People, generally, look on such matters broadly, and do not care to reason very logically. A government, almost good times, has a very strong hold in the country. It will require something stronger than speeches from Mr. Blake, or criticisms from the opposition, to shake Sir John in his position, or make people believe that under him things are going to the mischief generally.

Bismarck and the German Elections.

There is, not only an almost total cessation of war in the world, the French campaign in Italy being the only break in the universal peace, but even rumours of war have ceased for the time. At no time has there been so tremendous an armed standing force in Europe, (the last thousand years,) so scientifically equipped for slaughter as in these days. But the enormous armies have only displayed their pride and their power in sham fights and reviews. They press like incubi on the nations which with their best blood are forced to maintain them, paralyzing industry, exciting discontent, impelling the domestic to escape by emigration from these military prison houses, and indirectly tending to foster revolution, and propagate socialist and communist doctrines. While they are maintained, peace is but an armed truce. Governments with such weapons, for instance, are ready for conquest and slaughter, are tempted to use them. In the meantime, while the European statesmen, they are agreeing to keep the peace. Prince Bismarck, who is by many regarded as the chief cause of the world's peace, (though he has done nothing in the last ten years to merit this title), has in the internal affairs of the empire enough to vex him, and occupy his thoughts. The result of the late elections in October, show that liberal, progressive, and social democratic opinions have gained strength. It gave the liberal party a decisive victory, and put the government of which he is the head in a minority. It shows that, there is strong opposition in the nation to Bismarck's policy, which seems to be to keep the peace, commerce, trade, and the working classes, generally, in a sort of bondage, and pupillage, and there is a very strong desire, and may be determination to win for the German, as yet, have constitutional rights. The German, as yet, have constitutional rights. In name, and it may be imagined, that they will never rest until they gain the reality. But while Bismarck lives constitutional liberty with his free life is to him, as to Bismarck, much to be desired, but, hopes of attainment. It has been his mission to fight "the revolution" and to his mind most liberal ideas tend that way, and it may be conjectured that to escape the embarrassment and vexation of opposition to his own economic schemes, and checkmate the Liberals of all shades, (there are six or seven sections in the party from national liberals to proteaters, particularists and mixed pickles), and carry their mind away from questions of internal reform he would plunge into war. He has done so from a similar cause before. In some direction he will find it is said, strong support in the attitude he has assumed on the way to be settled, and now settled, dispute with the Vatican.

Locks on the P. O. Boxes.

We do not know anything about the kind of locks that are on the boxes in our Post Office, or we do not know who furnished them, but, if what we hear of things is true, a great fraud has been perpetrated on the Government and the public. A very high rent is charged for these boxes, and an extra dollar for the key. Much was said in praise of the patent locks that cost so high. We now learn that one key will open any number of locks. To prove this, one gentleman opened at least half-a-dozen boxes with the key of his box. He then inserted the key upside down, when it opened the lock just as well as if inserted as the right way, and others may have done the same thing. It may not be necessary to have such expensive locks on these boxes, most people at any rate, would prefer to have a reliable lock, so long as valuable letters are deposited in their boxes, and particularly when they pay so much for the supposed security. We hope this matter will be inquired into and the party who has committed this fraud, if we may use the term, brought to account.

Agricultural Schools.

Sweden is not a country in which people would naturally go for instruction in any branch of knowledge, or of practical education. She is out of the pathway of nations, and a poor country, with a not fertile soil, and an unpropitious climate. But the disadvantages were considered the people of a country labor, sometimes apart them up to make the very best of their situation, with surprising results. Sweden is not a rich agricultural country, but the authorities there, take care, that her agricultural population shall have an education which trains them to farm what soil they have with advantage. In one respect, she is far ahead of the Dominion, which is and must continue to be, by distinction, an agricultural country. In Sweden the boys destined for farm life, received a practical education in free schools, partly supported by the Province, and partly by the State. These schools of which there is one in every one of the 27 Provinces, are intermediate, and stand in the same relation to the Agricultural College in Uppsala, as our High School in Fredericton to the University. Many of the free scholars of the agricultural schools, after leaving them attend an Agricultural College, but the instruction given in these schools is given in carpentry, millwrighting, and the pupils who leave them, after taking full advantage of its course of study and practical work, must be very well prepared to begin the serious business of life on the farm intelligently, as therefore with good prospects of success. The course of study embraces the principles of agriculture, horticulture, care of domestic animals, improvement of breeds, draining, surveying, drainage, forestry, agricultural chemistry, veterinary surgery, husbandry, a little zoology and geology. Instruction is given in carpentry, millwrighting, carriage making, in building and making fences and walls. To each of the principal schools there is joined a dairy for the women where they go through a year's drill in butter and cheese making. In a description given of one of these schools, it is stated, that it had more than 100 acres under cultivation, and 1,800 acres of unimproved and forest land to be reclaimed, much of it rocky and swampy, but, the better adapted to give the pupils an opportunity of learning how to clear and drain land. Describing one of the schools a writer says:—

"Blacksmith and carpenter shops were in operation; the barn was large, and all the outbuildings were very fine. The live stock of the farm consisted of about thirty head of cattle, besides horses, sheep, and swine of different breeds; the course of instruction of blood being observed with great care. The students' quarters were provided over by a woman, and the house presented an air of perfect comfort. The parlor and chairs were covered with red velvet, and the room was adorned with flowers; the floor was as clean as a new pin. There was a piano with a pile of music on the table; a sewing-machine stood near one of the windows; engravings hung on the walls; little porcelain figures were scattered about there; on the table were French, English, German, Greek, and Latin books; and from the rear window there was a view of a garden filled with flowers, strawberries, raspberries, currants, peas, carrots and potatoes, and of a stretch of great fields beyond."

In all the Dominion of Canada, there is only one Agricultural College, that at Guelph, sustained by the government of Ontario, which is doing good work. Probably it is not more advanced than the schools in Sweden. It may be said, the government should keep a school, and call it a college. Much might be said on the good which would be done if schools, conducted like these in Sweden, were in operation throughout the Dominion. We should not, however, be copying a sentence from the Toronto Globe. The imagination cannot easily set limits to the beneficial results that might be expected in all the future from its establishment of one such school, modified to suit circumstances, in every county of the Dominion. They are coming farmers how to make the best of their farms. By elevating and popularizing the business of agriculture, and so drawing it a larger proportion of our young men, they would prove of incalculable advantage."

Gambetta and the French Premier.

What effect the elevation of Gambetta to be the leading spirit of the French Government will have, in disturbing the present, externally peaceful state of things in Europe, remains to be seen. He has been forced to come to the front and openly guide the fortunes of France. Within the last year or so, he has indulged in (notably on the occasion of the Chateaubriand review) utterances that showed how far he was from being a peace man, and how ready he was to take the sword to the throat of his former supremacy in Europe. By the audacious invasion by which he rather recklessly offended the Mediterranean powers—England, Italy and Spain. He broke away from the peaceful, defensive policy of the last ten years. He has not been impossible that she may be driven, by her wounded pride, her ingrained love of war and glory, to attack Germany for "revenge," and the recovery of the Provinces which were torn away from her. It will depend not a little on the temper displayed by Gambetta, whether France perpetuates or postpones her revenge. The state of the continent is rather adverse to him if he contemplates offensive designs. France could not find an ally now, Germany and Russia are presently at peace. Austria and Italy have sworn friendship, forgetting the enmities of centuries. The visit of King Humbert to Vienna last week, and the magnificent reception given him by the Emperor and his family, such enthusiasm as the hot impulsive Italian hearts, that in Venice, which not many years ago, felt the heavy hand of "the brutal Austrian," the populace called for the playing of the Austrian national hymn. Germany approves of the alliance between Austria and Italy. Italy has no Province which she would like to recover from France, and in a war she would side with Germany, while Austria, if she did not actively join with them, would remain hostilely neutral to France. Looking around him, and finding no ally, whom he can count upon as an ally for offensive purposes, Gambetta will be constrained to throw all his influence on the side of maintaining peaceful relations with the German Empire. England, under Gladstone, is committed to words of reform, and the Car, with Millist's presence hanging over his head, and fearing revolution within his Empire, has more than enough to do to occupy his mind, in order to keep kind of internal peace and order without entering into foreign complications. Viewing the present situation, prospect of maintaining the present general peace seems good, though in some quarters doubts are entertained of the intentions of the new triple alliance.

We have received a communication from a correspondent in New Maryland, regarding the purloining of the furniture of the old School House.

The writer, in defending himself, makes some very personal charges against certain individuals who he names. This matter is a subject for inquiry by the School Trustees of the District, not for publication in a newspaper.

The Dominion Government.

The Dominion Government, as has been announced, have decided to bear the expense of both parties to the appeal to the Imperial Privy Council, on the question of the constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act. It was reported, a short time ago, that the Dominion Government, and the Imperial Privy Council, of the said Council had already pronounced the Act ultra vires, but the fact is, the matter has not been before them, and will not be brought under their notice, it is believed, for some considerable time yet. There will very possibly, be a long contest before the right of the Dominion Parliament to pass such a law or not, is settled. If it is decided as seems not improbable that the C. T. Act is ultra vires of the Dominion Parliament, the temperance body may apply to the local governments to pass a similar Act. But the question will arise, have the Provincial Legislatures more power than the Dominion to do that? The right of all these bodies is denied. If the right of the Local Legislatures was as to the Dominion, the Dominion would be the right of the Dominion the battle of injunctions, convictions and protests and appeals of carrying cases from the Police Magistrate Courts, into the Superior Courts of the Provinces, and from these latter Courts to the Dominion Privy Council, and the Imperial Privy Council, would be renewed. If it were finally decided, that neither Dominion or Local Legislatures had the right to pass such an act as the C. T. A., the temperance body would probably agitate and demand the repeal of the Act. The Dominion Parliament should be so amended as to give the Federal Parliament incontestable jurisdiction over the liquor trade, and power to pass such Acts for its restraint, as it is its wisdom to require. The Dominion Government, in its present position, open up many questions, and prolong the contest almost interminably.

Some of our readers will no doubt like to read the report of the Dominion Privy Council on the matter of the government of the United States, three-fourths of whom were interested in agriculture, considered to be so heavily taxed in their daily expenditures, as must be the result of their tariff system. He ventured to hope that by negotiations between the two governments, some modification of the tariff would be secured. There are many people in the States, no doubt, in favor of modifications of the tariff, but as long as the Government hold to the policy of yearly paying off portions of the public debt, from the surplus of revenue raised by that tariff, and seemingly that policy will be pursued until the debt is wiped out, there will be no large modifications of the tariff made. The present generation is willing, on the whole, to endure the burden for the good of their posterity, and though they pay for it, rather than in order to leave the country free of policy debt to that posterity, there is something grand in their determination. And England not only finds foreign countries opposing her Free Trade advances, but, "the most unquenchable out of all her colonies" some measure following their example. Evidently there is an impression abroad that Free Trade, which is the proper policy for England, which has got the start of all other countries, which has almost until now accumulated a large surplus of revenue, and which has her manufactures to any extent, and a very large class of trained operatives, is not the true policy of countries comparatively poor, and which aim at as much as possible supplying their own wants, and have large populations for which employment must be had in varied branches of industry.

The Land Court.

Believed from the intimidation of the Land League, the tenant farmers are flocking into the Land Court to have their rents fixed. The cases that have been settled are calculated to give them confidence in that court, and to encourage them with the belief that its decisions will be greatly to their advantage. In some of the cases referred to rents were reduced from £122, £70 and £35, to £39, £28 and £22, and in others a reduction of 28 per cent. was made. The number of applications to the Land Court reached on Saturday 15,000, they may be 25,000 to-day. The Court, some think, will be blocked from excess of business, but the government will find a way to clear it. It is said that they contemplate the formation of three more sub-commissions under the Land Act. On the other hand, it is remarked that the Court will not be blocked by business, as so soon as a few decisions are given, and the tendency of the decisions is grasped by the landlords and tenants, amicable arrangements will take place in an overwhelming number of cases. Some of the landlords, however, are crying out against the reductions.

Truly, a change has come over the spirit of Ireland's dream, within the last three weeks. A short time ago the people seemed ripe for rebellion, determined to treat the Land Act with contempt, and hold out against paying rent. Now when the head and front of the agitation, Parnell, is meditating and vainly seeking in the cool seclusion of Kilmahinny jail, and the powers of the Land League are dispersed, the farmer tenants are flocking to the Land Court. Some of the landlords, however, are crying out against the reductions.

PERILS OF THE DEEP.

Special to the Chicago (Ill.) Inter-Ocean: The world's greatest sea-venture, Captain Lord Byron, in an interview with a newspaper correspondent at the seashore, related the following incident of his experience. "I have traveled over 10,000 miles on the rivers of America and have seen the most terrible storms of the world, but I have never seen a more terrible storm than I have seen on the coast of England. France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Italy, Holland, Spain and Portugal, and have in my possession forty-two medals and decorations; I have three times received the order of knighthood, and innumerable medals and decorations of committees, clubs, orders and societies."

Reporter:—"Were any of your trips accompanied by much danger?" Captain Byron:—"That depends upon what you may call dangerous. During my trip down the river Tago, in Spain, I led to 'shoot' one hundred and two waterfalls, the highest being about eighty-five feet, and I have seen the most terrible storms of the world, but I have never seen a more terrible storm than I have seen on the coast of England. France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Italy, Holland, Spain and Portugal, and have in my possession forty-two medals and decorations; I have three times received the order of knighthood, and innumerable medals and decorations of committees, clubs, orders and societies."

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