

THOS. W. SMITH,
Merchant Tailor,
has imported his usual large stock of goods for the
SPRING & SUMMER TRADE
CONSISTING OF
English, Scotch, Irish,
French, German, Canadian and
Domestic
CLOTHS.

Ready Made Clothing,
Hats, Caps, Portmanteaux, &c
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
LATEST FASHION PLATES JUST RECEIVED.
In our Custom Tailoring Department,
as usual, a First-Class Fitting Suit every
time or no trade.
Inspection Respectfully Solicited.

THOS. W. SMITH
MERCHANT TAILOR.
April 23



NEW GOODS.
Silver Neckties and Lockets,
Jet Neckties and Collar-ties,
Jet Bracelets,
Good Neckties and Lockets,
Gold Suits, Brooches and Ear
Rings,
Ladies and Gents' Rings,
New Styles Plated Ware.

BABBITT'S.



THE ALBION HOUSE
presents a special attraction to buyers of
DRY GOODS
ing having one of
The Largest, Cheapest, and
Best Stock

An immense assortment of
PRINTS,
in Patterns, Quality, Value, Unsurpassed.

The New Windsor Flounce Print,
in very unique designs.

Shirtings, Ducks, Cottonades.

A splendid assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
in all the newest shades and materials.

PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS.
An especially large showing of History,
Lace and Muslin Ties, Silk Scarfs, &c.

Millinery, Lace and Muslin
Curtains, Lamberquins, &c.

FANCY DRY GOODS.

Styles the Latest. Goods the Newest.
Prices the Lowest.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

F. B. EDGECOMBE,
Agent for Demorest Patterns,
Fredericton, N.S.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:

Sir,—Happening to be in Fredericton for a few days I have been—as no one seeing for the first time—much delighted with your pleasant little city, nestling cozily in its lovely bay, so beautifully situated, and attractive alike by the measure of the comfortable looking detached villas, residences of the handsome and the elegance of the public buildings, and the elegance of the architecture.

But having thus stated the favourable impressions of a stranger, truth compels the avowal that the desirability of the city as a place of residence, is considerably lessened by the want of one of the first requisites of a healthy and pleasant place, a plentiful supply of good wholesome water. As I am informed the site of the city consists of a limited deposit of porous soil, overlying a substratum of retentive clay, in which case the wells must be fed with surface water, percolating through a medium, contaminated with the effluvia from the numerous cesspools of things that when sufficiently aggravated, has frequently led to calamitous outbreaks of disease.

Enduring such an undesirable, not to say, possibly serious, sanitary condition of the city, in the event of the visitation of an epidemic, the result would be surprising, if securing the blessings of a plentiful supply of pure water, were either very difficult or extremely expensive. It is to be hoped, however, that the sanitary authorities of the city are not overlooking this important matter, and that they are endeavoring to secure a plentiful supply of pure water, by the adoption of what is known as the Holly System of supply, &c.

In addition to the inestimable advantages of health and comfort, a bath of pure water, constantly supplied with pure water, a public swimming bath is always a source of healthy enjoyment for the young, as well as being profitable, as an investment.

I remain, yours etc.,
E. S. CATER, M. Inst. C. E.
Fredericton, June 1, 1881.

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., June 9, 1881.

NOTICE.

Remittances to the Maritime Farmer Association should be by Bank Draft or Post Office Order, made payable to Julius L. Inches, Fredericton. When this is not convenient, money may be sent by Registered Letter.

The Coming Elections in Nova Scotia.

The election excitement is growing warm in the counties of Pictou and Colchester, and throughout Nova Scotia. All the principal papers have now, the flag flying in one of their columns over the names of their respective candidates. In Pictou, Mr. John McDougall, merchant of Warrville, a young man of ability, and education, and of fluent speech has been, by the conservative party, nominated their standard bearer in the coming contest, and he has for his opponent, Mr. Carmichael, who formerly represented the county in the Liberal interest. In Colchester, the Liberal party has "scooped up" an opponent in Hon. A. W. McLean, in the person of Mr. Charles N. Cummings of Follyhill Village, Londonderry, a general trader, or as a paper defines his calling, "a farmer, who is engaged largely in speculating in farm produce, especially of potatoes, of which he ships large quantities to the United States." Hon. A. G. Jones of Halifax, promptly and emphatically declined nomination, and at the last hour of the convention in Truro, last Thursday, Mr. Cummings, much against his will at first, was chosen, as a sort of "fornish hope." A desperate venture, seemingly, both Mr. Carmichael and Mr. Cummings have entered upon. Pictou and Colchester Counties have thither greatly under the present government's policy, by the protection it has given to the iron and coal industries. The managers of the Collieries in Pictou—of the "Halifax," "Intercolonial," Vale coal, iron and manufacturing—companies have issued an address to the electors of Pictou, calling on them to elect a good man, which will have a powerful effect in tipping up a great majority for McDougall. They show how great was the depression in the coal industry for years previous to 1878, owing to the hostile Customs tariff of U. S., and the absence of a demand for Nova Scotia coal in the Domestic Markets, and the very favorable results which followed to the coal industry, by the protective policy, the government adopted towards it and other interests. Whereas in 1879, only 288,403 tons of coal were sold, in 1880, 434,922 tons were sold; employment was given to 1,430 operatives about the mines, \$500,000 were paid out for wages and material, and the expenditure of this large sum in the county greatly benefited the farmer. Over \$300,000 was paid to the railway and shipping interests for the forwarding of coal from the mines to the markets. Capitalists have now \$3,500,000 invested in the mining of coal in Pictou County. Such being the facts, the said managers contend that if a supporter of the government is not returned, confidence will be shaken in the continuance of the policy which under the county has flourished, and an injunction will be done to capitalists, who, no doubt, would have the protection annulled which draw their means from their present investments with the most result to the prosperity of the county.

The Liberal papers have no arguments so urgent as these, to put forth, why their men should be elected, and in default some of them are giving currency to scandals and assailing Sir Charles Tupper, who entered resolutely on the campaign, by addressing a meeting at River John, last Monday, and Hon. Mr. McLean in foul terms "as a pair of Sabbath breaking blockheads, going about selling themselves and buying others." "When you have a weak case, abuse your opponents counsel!"

The Stock Farm.

There will, or ought to be considerable competition among the farmers of the Province to secure the Stock Farm for their local benefit. The farm, well managed, will be a great benefit to the whole Province, but there is little doubt, that the country in the neighborhood of said farm will receive most advantage. So evident does this appear to Mr. Pickett, C. E., in the *Transcript*, that he indulges a hope that more than one locality in the Province will be found willing to pay a bonus for the privilege of selling or letting a farm to the Government. He thinks, that farmers in any locality would show themselves public spirited, or "wisely selfish," were they to offer the Government a farm free of cost. He suggests, that the farmers of Westmorland and Albert should instruct their representatives at the Agricultural Board to make the Government an advantageous offer. The country around the marshes of the above mentioned counties is, he thinks, owing to the pastures being less affected by summer droughts, than in other sections of the Province, and from the abundance of winter provender, peculiarly well adapted for the rearing of, at least, the large breeds of cattle—the Durhams, Herefords, Holsteins, and Poll Angus'.

We suppose, that the Government in deciding between the choice of farms suitable for stock breeding purposes will be guided by the advice of experts, and will, also, take centrally of locality into account. They would, we fancy give a very generous offer for any locality due consideration, and if two farms equally well situated, a free gift or bonus would have its due weight with them.

A Remarkable Future.

What feeling is it that is inspiring so many persons to speculate on "the Future of Canada" at the present time? Are those who speculate in public print driven to do so from sheer lack of a subject on which to write or on the ground that the favorable spirit that guides the world to its destinies will write of the things that must, sooner or later, come to pass. Imperial federation is his eloquent and fervent exponent; Independence has his cool advocates; complete commercial reciprocity with the United States has its supporters on both sides of the line and Annexation, pure and simple, has its devotees, who are burning to speak out plainly. Confused by the many alternatives, and not able to make up their mind as to which of them would be the best future for Canada, some—among whom is the editor of the *Canadian Spectator*—indulge in the dream that a general breaking in of the world's destinies will come, and that a new order of things will then be instituted. The North will separate from the South; the North West will join with the West; Ontario will part from Quebec and join to New York; Quebec and the Maritime Provinces will unite with the Eastern States, and the various sections of this vast continent consulting only their interests and their geographical positions will cut themselves free from the ties which now bind them together, and form new Nations or Dominions. Some people evidently, when they commence speculating on the future of Canada, wander, in vision, to strange conclusions.

An Academy of Literature in Nova Scotia.

The Governor General, who is now in Quebec, encouraged by his success in founding a Canadian Academy of Arts, intends to establish an Academy of Literature for Canada. At least, the Quebec *Chronicle* which may be inspired, makes the announcement, and the *Edifice* is a literary man, and a historian to boot. His colleagues may have thought that he could not make known his intention through a better channel. It is perhaps fitting that such an idea should have its birth among the influences of the "ancient capital," whose sons of literary genius native or imported, deem it the "Albion" best, and the way for that. The famous French Academy is the only institution of the kind of national importance in Europe or America. It grew up from small beginnings, from the spontaneous meeting together of a few literary men, and this private club as it may be called, received State recognition later. The idea may have occurred to a student in Quebec, that it would be an excellent thing to found an Academy of which they would be the center, the nucleus, and to gain the Governor General over to stand its sponsor and patron, and through his influence to obtain an Act of Incorporation. But it is premature to say anything more until the scheme is outlined. We are inclined to agree with the *Journal*, which finds itself so well affected, towards the proposition as to enable it safely to say that any well considered plan for the promotion of literature and literary taste in Canada ought to receive a generous support, and the best wishes of the people of Canada.

The Ominous Fair.

If late telegrams from Washington transmit true intelligence, the fishermen of Gloucester Mass., who suffered, alleged, outrage at the hands of the Newfoundlanders in Fortune Bay, and Asp Bay, Cape Breton, in 1878, have now a very handsome indemnity in their pockets or some corner of their chests or cupboards. The British Government have paid over £15,000, (\$75,000), and the Government at Washington have given them a receipt in full for all damages done. Secretary Blaine, no doubt, feels that he has done a good stroke of business, and shown that he is duly qualified to deal with the British, while Sir Edward Thornton is glad to have got rid of a troublesome business. \$75,000 is a large sum, however, to pay for the damage done to the nets of the Gloucester fishermen, who were fishing illegally. It is too bad that these penniless Americans should so often get the better of the British, in these fishery disputes. What will be the end of them?

The Derby.

The greatest turf event of the season in England, "the Derby," (1 1/2 mile course), was run on the Epsom Downs, on the 1st inst., and the race was won, by half a length, time 2 m. 50 s., by *Isington*. This Derby has been won by an American bred colt, and its owner, Mr. Pierre Lorillard, of New York, who has long been working hard to win the honor, was triumphant, besides being much in pocket. All the great sporting journals predicted that Mr. Norman "Peregrine," which was second, would be winner and betting before the race was 12 to 1 against "Isington." As a truce on "the Derby Day," there was a tremendous concourse in the Downs, from royalty downwards, to the gipsy tramp. The House of Commons adjourned over for the day; not even the Land Bill and the troubles in Ireland being sufficient to detain members at their post. Great is the honor in England.

A Sale of Northwest Lands to Frenchmen.

It was stated, in London last Friday, that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company had sold 300,000 acres in the Northwest to French Agriculturists at \$1.25 per acre. The buyers it is said, intend to colonize the land and "to promote Canadian competition with the United States." These French agriculturists who most probably are of the class of peasant proprietors in France, need for their patient industry, and indomitable thrift, which make excellent settlers. Ever the Toronto *Globe* is pleased at the report, and hopes that it is true.

The Intellectual Development of the Canadian People.

A gentleman in this city, has sent us the following review of a work on the above subject, by J. G. Bourinot, of Toronto, which consists of a series of essays contributed to the *Canadian Monthly*, and which he considers one of the most useful and attractive to all interested in Canadian progress. Many of our readers will no doubt, be pleased to read the opinion of an intelligent critic on a work on such a subject:—

"The writer's sound and temperate judgment and impartial vision have caused profound interest in stimulating independent thought and development in the people of the colonies a capacity for self reliance and energetic action." The second chapter treats of our educational systems in their origin, growth, and effects, their merits and demerits; and in the latter pages of this chapter are contained some well chosen and judicious utterances, which they should read who have at heart the welfare of our Universities, and the progress of our literature.

In chapter three is a condensed history of journalism in Canada. Here we cannot help noticing an inaccuracy, rather of instruction than of statement, with regard to the St. John News. From the account here given the inference is that the *News* is now a much greater power in the West than any of its contemporaries of the same city; and that the immense political influence which it exercises is due to its position as the first of its kind in the West.

"The fourth and last chapter is a comparatively full and appreciative review of the beginnings of the whole system; the nervous prostration, and was almost hapless. No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three months ago she began to feel better, with such good effect that the seeds and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family.—A lady, in Providence, R. I.

A Burning Question.

Every stranger who visits Fredericton is charmed by the fitness of its situation, by its natural beauty, and many fine buildings. If he is observant, he is visited by a doubt if our beautiful Capital holds its advantages on a separate tongue. In discussing matters of this kind, the thoughtful citizen has the vision of the principal streets are ranges and collections of shanties, stables and barns, enough to feed a devastating conflagration were fire to break out among or near them, and were the wind to blow strongly from a quarter that would strengthen and spread the flames. Every thoughtful citizen has the vision of that danger presented to him whenever a fire breaks out, and he never can be sure that a fire will not break out at an unreasonable time, when the elements will combine to aid it in its work of destruction. He can never be confident of the safety of the city, until it has an abundant and untiring supply of water at its ready command. A fire which might grow to great proportions might break out at any time, the engine, overtaxed, might break down, the hose might burst, the tanks might run dry, and the flames might spread quite beyond the power of the fire department, to cease with the water. Were Water Works, on some such system as that suggested by our correspondent in another column, it would be secured from danger of a disaster that might fall fatally upon its existence as a city, or at least inflict an injury upon it from which it would not recover for a generation. Water Works, to cease with the water, on this subject, are an imperative necessity, both as a means of supplying constant streams in case of fire, and of giving the citizens the pure element, free from contaminating, deleterious ingredients, for all domestic purposes.

How these necessary works are to be conducted is maintained is a question that ought to be taken seriously into the consideration of such of our citizens who have most to dread and to lose from fire. In towns of less population than Fredericton, water works are maintained by private companies. If Fredericton as a city cannot afford to construct them, the citizens who have the greatest stake in the matter should incorporate themselves into a company.

Obstructions and Riots.

The difficulties in the way of the British Government, in dealing with the spirit of disaffection in Ireland, and the determined opposition to the Land Bill in Parliament, appear to grow rather than become less. Over a thousand amendments, (1500 it is said) to the bill are on file, and were they to be debated serially and seriously, the session would be prolonged to Christmas. But the opposition are not getting in so many objections to the measure, they appear to be many of the thousand amendments though differing in their wording, are identical in scope, and if, as it is stated, the opposition have concluded not to move amendments which are substantially the same, twice, but to confine themselves to secure the amendment of the Bill on essential points, their thousand and one objections will in practice, become wonderfully reduced. Mr. Gladstone may yet hope that the bill will be carried this session, though it may be prolonged for a month, and that he will be permitted after having accomplished the greatest work of his life, to retire from the active cares of the leadership in the House of Commons to the comparative repose of the cushions in the Chamber of Peers. Report says that he will sit there as the Earl of Oxford. Yet looking at the complications which may arise from the determined opposition of the Tory party in the Lords, headed by the Earl of Salisbury, which may result in the defeat of the Land Bill, and an appeal to the country, and at the almost revolutionary spirit in Ireland, that has, and which is destined by the venerable statesman, may be long delayed.

The Land League is still a power strong enough to keep alive disaffection, and to promote hostility between landlord and tenant in Ireland. It is a body difficult to deal with. In England, the Land League would have it unavailingly suppressed, but the government will resort to no arbitrary measures, but will trust to their power under the Coercion Act, to restrain their leaders from sedition, and bring the people who are inflamed by them, into a quieter spirit in regard to the sedition, and the government towards the Land League and all its troubles that it has occasioned, shows that they have strong faith that their honesty of purpose in wishing to deal justly between landlord and tenant, will yet make itself felt, and will bring about the pacification of the "land of ire." Still—looking at the tumults and riotous proceedings in Ireland, and the very dangerous feelings that are being roused up in the breasts of the constabulary and military, exposed to the wrath and the fury to the bottles and the bricksbats of excited crowds, and forbidden to retaliate and defend themselves, it is not to be wondered at, that the violent spirit can be quieted without recourse to sharp measures, and without bloodshed.

The Goldwin Smith Dinner.

The dinner given by the Ontario Press Association, to Goldwin Smith, (who is on the point of departure for England) against which the Toronto *Globe* has been raging for weeks, came off in the "Queen's Hotel" last Friday evening. It was a pleasant gathering, with the Tory lions lay down with the Grits and the Lamb, and the independent journalist, (Mr. Smith himself to wit), sat, not only unharmed, but honored in the midst. Speaking of journalism Mr. Smith, according to the reporters rough version said that—

"Some thought that writing an editorial was an easy thing until they tried it. The writer of an editorial was not to produce an immortal work, but he was trying to produce a distinct effect at the time. To do that he must give to his writing a certain unity and force, and although he could not bring into it a great quantity of learning and information without appearing pedantic yet all that he had read and knew would work into it in the way of richness and illustration, and it would show itself in the superiority of his work. During his fifteen year connection with Canadian journalism he thought two things had taken place which were encouraging to the profession. One was that the local press had gained very much in force within that time. Another was that there had been a great development of opinion, which was a liberty of thought, and this was the palladium of the profession. Notwithstanding, there were ways of making a man feel some penalties for the exercise of his freedom of opinion, and he hoped that all the members of the present meeting would recognize this as the first duty of the press to guard every man's liberty of thought."

Feels Young Again.

"My mother was afflicted with long time with Neuritis and a dull, heavy inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost hapless. No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three months ago she began to feel better, with such good effect that the seeds and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family.—A lady, in Providence, R. I.

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CURRENT OPIN.

The census shows that Toronto has a population of over 90,000 souls. In Glasgow alone 20,000 copies of the Revised Testament were sold on the day of issue. The number of immigrants arriving at New York during May last was 70,812. Since January the arrivals have been 182,108.

The Canadian Pacific railway syndicate has purchased two hundred thousand dollars of the line of steamships plying between Victoria and Puget Sound.

Statistics show that while eighteen residents of St. Louis went crazy last year from the excessive use of liquor, only one lost his mind on account of religion.

The Scott Act has been questioned in the county of Lambton because the voting on it took place on the same day as an election in the county for the Local Legislature.

Prof. Robertson Smith, recently suspended by the Assembly of the Scotch Church for writing certain articles on the Hebrew language and literature, has accepted a position on the staff of *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.

A gentleman in Philadelphia is said to have never failed but once in a hundred trials to induce a bally horse to start, by tying a string tightly around his ear close to his head. Have any of our readers tried it?

The advertisements of the city of Ottawa offering inducements to manufacturers to locate in that city are receiving many answers from all parts of the country, and the indications point to a big boom in manufacturing interests in that city.

It is known from well-informed circles that the census will show Halifax City to have a population of over thirty thousand, and the Province generally over four hundred and fifty thousand. In 1871 the population of Halifax was under thirty thousand.

The Lord Chancellor expresses the opinion that the Revised Testament cannot be read in the churches of the English Church until it has been recommended by some sufficient public authority, and his clergyman so using it incurs the risk of being held as an offender against the law.

The result of the recent census of India are being roughly cast up, nearly all returns being in. According to these, the numbers for the North-West Provinces are 32,000,000, and Oude 11,200,000. The increase since 1872 has been about five per cent. The grand total for the Punjab is 22,040,465, of whom nearly 19,000,000 are British subjects.

It is worth of notice that while the great centers of industry in England are rapidly increasing in population, the small towns, villages, and hamlets, according to the census returns are rapidly becoming depopulated. What were once towns have become hamlets, and villages several old hamlets are passing out of existence, but not surely.

When the excellence of Rice as a diet is fully understood its use will be more frequent and of daily occurrence in every household. At this season of the year especially, it may properly be classed as superior to any of the cereals which are in such general use for the morning and midday meals. No other food is so easy of digestion, and at its present cost it is a most economical and nutritious meal or grain-groats of any kind.

The reports of the crop prospects in Ontario are on the whole favorable. In some localities in Brant, Bruce, Grey, Halton, Lincoln, Lambton, Monck, Norfolk, Perth, and Welland, these prospects are not favorable compared with this time last year; but in the majority of the counties they are as good, and in a few better. Of all crops, the prospect of the Fall Wheat appears to be the least encouraging. Grass, almost everywhere, promises well.

A London, Ont., paper throws out the following hint to those who do not understand the art of swimming—The safety of a considerable number of the *Victoria's* passengers depended solely on their knowledge of swimming, and many thus saved their lives. It is true that many who could swim were drowned, but many also were drowned because of their inability to do so. One young lady thus saved her life who learned the art of swimming last summer in the city bathing house.

The Irish tenants are not half so cruel to the landlords as sympathizers with the landed proprietors would have the public believe. Some time ago a landlord having difficulties with his tenants had to flee from Ireland and take up his residence in London. When the fishing and shooting season came round the refuge longed to enjoy the sport which his own estates afforded. Through his agent he made his tenants aware of his desire. Did the tenants decline to permit him to return to his property? No. With commendable generosity, they said he might come back to Ireland and enjoy all the fishing and shooting he liked—provided he stayed no longer than a fortnight.

The chiefs of the "new party" in English politics, of which Mr. Cowen, the "Liberal Jingo," is the guiding spirit, have formulated as follows their programme for agitation—1. Manhood suffrage for all Parliamentary and municipal elections; 2. Triennial Parliaments; 3. Equal electoral districts; 4. Payment of members, election expenses to come out of the rates. In addition to discussing this programme, a conference of delegates from all parts of Great Britain will be asked to consider the following subjects—1. Adult suffrage; 2. Nationalization of the land; 3. Abolition of the House of Lords; 4. Eberly, as elections to be made of an order; 5. 6. Leave independence for Ireland.

A Mr. Bishop recently gave in London an exhibition of his "thought reading" power before a number of scientists. Being brought into a room blindfolded he repeatedly found hidden articles, the location of which was known to the person whose hand was laid in his or on his forehead. He also discovered the words of which some present had thought by holding their hands or feeling them on his forehead while he pronounced one after the other the letters of the alphabet. It is supposed that the persons successfully experimented on indicated the letters forming the word by a tremor susceptible to Mr. Bishop's delicate organization. "Thought reading" promises become fashionable in England.

The complications arising out of the sections of the British Government in South Africa during the last five or six years appear likely to be without end. The annexation of the Transvaal by Great Britain, by giving assurance of settled government, induced a large immigration of traders and others, who now that British rule is to be withdrawn, claim that they have been misled and ruined. It also led to the subjugation of the Zulus, who were broken up and deprived of their arms, their only means of defence against their inveterate enemies, the Boers. Now that the Boers are to be granted their independence the Zulus naturally fear that the Boers will take advantage of their defenceless condition. They, therefore, reasonably demand British protection, or else that their arms be returned to them so that they may be in a position to defend themselves.

New Advertisements.

GREAT EXHIBITION!

NATIVE ARABS FROM PALESTINE!

THESE interesting Oriental people will occupy the platform of the

CITY HALL,

ON

WEDNESDAY EVENING,

June 15th, commencing at 8 o'clock. They will exhibit their

social Customs, Amusements, Dress, Manners, Religion, &c. &c.,

all of which will be explained by the celebrated linguist PROF. ROSEDALE, a Christian Jew.

Tickets 20 cents in all parts of the Hall. Sold by Hall, Hunt and Roberts.

STOCK FARM DRY GOODS!

WANTED!

THESE undervalued commodities of the Board of Agriculture request those desirous of leasing or selling Farms, suitable for a FAVORABLE STOCK FARM, to forward a description of the property to J. J. ANDERSON, Esq., at the office of the Board, at Fredericton, not later than the 31st inst. of this month. The land is well situated, extends to the yield of hay, with particulars of the soil, and the price at which it will be sold, or the rent per annum for a term of not less than ten years.

GEO. A. STERLING, J. J. ANDERSON, THOS. F. BARKER, Committee.

Fredericton, June 2-24.

C. H. THOMAS & CO.

have just received another lot of the

M. BRACE.

The best in use.

Also their new Stock of

BALBRIGGAN'S

Merino and Cotton

Shirts, Drawers, Socks.

White and Regatta Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Scarfs, Silk Handkerchiefs, Celluloid Collars and Cuffs, &c.

C. H. THOMAS & CO.

Queen Street, Fredericton.

May 5 1881

REMOVAL

NOTICE.

87 CASES

BOOTS, SHOES

AND

A. A. Miller & Co. RUBBERS,

have removed their

received this Spring at

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