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A Perfect Fit every time, or no trade.
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Ladies and Gents' Rings.
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BARGAINS
can now be had in
WINTER GOODS,
as the Season's Stock will be
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ALBION HOUSE
QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.
New Goods! New Goods!! New Goods!!!
Housekeepers' Goods in Gray and White Cottons, Sheetings, Prints, Tickings, Towels, Table Linens, &c.
GOOD CHOICE AND GOOD VALUE.
Now is the time to knit for summer wear.
Parks' Cotton
Worps in all numbers at Factory Prices.
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Communications.
To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:
MR. EDITOR.—I have observed in recent issues of the MARITIME FARMER, mention made of a feeling of discontent with the working of the School Law, particularly with the provisions of the Section which regulates the Provincial aid to teachers. It is not necessary to rehearse these regulations here, as they are now pretty generally understood, but when I first read the School Act, this section struck me as being one of the worst provisions of the law, and I have frequently expressed, publicly, the opinion, that the full benefits of the system would not be experienced until that section was in force. I hold that the principle of rewarding everyone according to their deeds is a sound one, and is especially adapted to the working of our school system. The change will have the effect of elevating the standard of efficiency in our schools, it will stimulate both teachers and pupils to increased diligence, with a view to getting their schools into as high a grade as possible. It will encourage the faithful and conscientious teacher, and wait upon those who are half-sleepers. In the section in which I reside, there has not been much complaint. Our schools were subjected to a thorough examination by Inspector Mullin in September last and classified, and although some changes were made, the classification is generally conceded to be just.

Maritime Farmer.
FREDERICTON, N. B., March 24, 1881.
The Legislative Council Abolished.
The House of Assembly has gone as far as it can to abolish the Legislative Council, it has passed the bill introduced by the government to do away with that body. It has done the deed, and nobody is satisfied. The government who had the bill thrust into their hands, and those of the party who voted for it are but half pleased; Mr. Blair and the Opposition who did vote for it, are not pleased, because the government have checked them in their game of abolition; the Legislative Council is decidedly displeased at the presumption of the Lower House passing the sentence of extinguishment on their elders and betters, and the country we presume is not three quarters pleased to see the Assembly wasting time with futile legislation. For no one supposes that the Legislative Council will cry out against the Bill that has been passed, or ever will to any similar bill passed by the present measure. As they feel that they have the cry for the abolition of the Legislative Council. As a measure of economy it is very right. There is no feeling in the Province that we can discover, against the Council, no desire that it should be abolished. Mr. Blair and the Opposition desired it, or they desired it, but not because they have any conscientious conviction or sound constitutional reason, as far as we can gather, that it ought to be abolished, but because, or as long as, the cry for its abatement could be used against the government. It is not the slightest satisfaction to them that the government and the House have acted on their policy. In fact they feel badly about it. Mr. Blair, and the Opposition who had to express dissatisfaction, and not being able to do it against the principle of the bill, blamed the government for bringing on the bill late in the session, and not allowing the Legislative Council time to consider so important a measure. As they feel that the bill has been passed before the Legislative Council before. All the reasons why it should not be abolished are cut and dry in the minds of members. There was no need for mature deliberation or prolonged debate. Its fate—summary execution, or a hasty chuck under the table, or whatever more polite name may be given to the expedient, is settled. There will be no use for the present House to go through the farce of sending up a similar bill next year. The sense of the Council must be taken on the question of the abolition, and if the Legislative Council, found that it was against it, it would be in order for it gracefully to put an end to itself.

Woodstock and Harvey Railway.
It is astonishing how much nonsense people will sometimes talk, and it does not make much difference that those people are considered well informed, shrewd business men. When they get switched off on some hobby, it is difficult to say how far they will go. St. John is proverbial for the erratic spasmodic manner in which it treats many of the most important questions of the day; and when it calls in the aid of that most unstable body called the Board of Trade, it may be sure that in some days of wild-cat business to be foisted upon the public under the guise of a body that really knows little about the matter. We are led to make those remarks owing to the action of the St. John Board of Trade in regard to the proposed railway from Woodstock to Harvey. We paid little attention to much that has been published lately about this project, as we were not inclined to believe any serious intention of forming a company, much less any thought of building the road, but when the St. John Board of Trade came before the public with erroneous statements, we felt it necessary to expose the errors, which might pass for truth if not contradicted. It is stated that the distance between St. John and Woodstock and points above is much shorter by the proposed road than by the N. B. Road via Fredericton. It may be a little shorter from St. John to Woodstock; but that is not the point aimed at; the trade that is sought is from further up, and as Harland is a point common to both routes, we have no hesitation in saying that the present line from Harland to St. John is as short as that proposed, and the great trade that is expected to come over the road when perfected can be done just as well by the present road, provided a bridge is built at Fredericton, which we have every reason to believe will be done. It is a great deception to say that the country through which the road would pass is so very fine; the fact is, that except for a few miles near Woodstock, which does not require a railway, it is a miserable poor, almost worthless tract of country. We do not create the fact that the cost of recording a deed of it, is not worth the cost of recording a deed of it. Any one can see plenty of just such land along Western Extension. No disinterested party that knows the country, except in some few spots, per acre, would say it is worth 25 cents. Very little of it will ever be settled, and if such an attempt was made the poor settlers would starve to death. From Harland to St. John by the New Brunswick, Fredericton and St. John

Maine Road, is as near a straight line as it is generally possible to build a railway, except on private land, and we assert as near a straight line as it would be by the proposed line; the one discrepancy of the east of a direct line and the other a little to the west. A reference to the map lately published with the Surveyor General's pamphlet will prove the truth of this. In the name of common sense why should a new road be built when there is one already as direct and capable of doing twenty times as much work as both will ever get to do. We assert the proposed line is worthless as a local road, and useless as a through road, and any business it could ever get to do can be as well done by the existing roads. When this is the case why should the existing roads be injured? Are our roads paying so well that they should be made subject to a little competition? We know our statements are true and if so what becomes of the St. John Board of Trade? We do not accuse the Board of willfully making erroneous statements, but we do say that they are putting forth statements without such knowledge of the facts as they should possess before they attempt to direct the Legislature what it should do. We do not believe there is a member of the Board of Trade who knows anything about the matter beyond what he has been told by some interested party who is trying to work this project for other purposes. We think we know the object of all this agitation and the movers were getting desperate when they tried to get the Board of Trade to help them. We believe the Board is merely being made use of, and the real promoters have no intention of building the road if they get a down charter—they have other views.

Prorogation of Dominion Parliament.
The Dominion Parliament was prorogued on Monday afternoon. The session then closed, will be forever memorable for the passage of the measure for transferring to a company of capitalists, the responsibility of constructing the Canadian Pacific Railway, and it will be memorable for no other act of legislation. Parliament appears to have exhausted itself over the P. R. Contract, and to have had no energy left for any other great act. The measures alluded to by the Governor-General in his prorogation speech, were the acts to extend the boundaries of Manitoba, to amend the naturalization laws, to consolidate and amend the general railway acts, and an act concerning the Indian population of the Northwest. There is one act of omission on the part of the House of Commons, which, in the eyes of a large portion of the people of the Dominion, will go a long way towards exculpating them for any acts of commission. They did not pass the Senate's, Clause B, to the Canada Temperance Act, or rather to speak more correctly, though by doing so all merit is taken from their non-commission, they had no opportunity to pass it. Hon. Mr. Almon's Bill perished in the slaughter of the innocents, which usually signifies the closing days of Parliament, was not brought up, whether in deference to the very strong disapproval with which it was looked upon by Temperance people generally, or because there was no time left to discuss it, we cannot distinctly say. There was another act of omission on the part of Parliament, which will be very gratifying to another large portion of the people of the Dominion. It did not legislate to allow a man to marry his deceased wife's sister. Hon. Mr. Girouard did not bring up his Bill, and the first of the closing days of England can if they choose, congratulate themselves that the Bill was kept back in deference to their protests and petitions. Though it may be, it was not moved this Session, as the question has not yet been dealt with in the British Parliament. It is said that there is a majority now, very narrow in the House of Lords, in favor of the measure, and that when "the deceased wife's sister" Bill again comes up there, it will pass with little or no obstruction. If that is so, it is only a question of time when a similar measure will be enacted by the Dominion Parliament.

Auditor General's Report.
Our remarks in our article, last week, on the report of the Auditor General, in regard to understanding the public accounts, might be taken as a reflection upon the way the Auditor General makes out his report, and some have understood it in that way, though certainly we did not mean it and had not the report immediately in our mind when we penned the remarks. What was said by us was that the report was full of errors, and that the Auditor General's report, as published (as reported in the published debates), regarding the difficulty of understanding the financial situation of the public accounts, was meant to express their opinion not our own. On examining the blue book, there is no want of method and clearness in the way in which the Auditor General puts his financial facts before the public. Indeed it is difficult to see how it is possible to do this in a way more simple and concise than that which Mr. Beak adopts. In the first place he gives an abstract of all monies received and paid out, which is followed by the detailed accounts of the different departments, the one agreeing with the other. All the information that one can desire is placed before the people and their representatives. A charge was made by one of the speakers on the opposition side, that "expenditures incurred one year do not appear until the next year." This, if made a charge against the Auditor falls to the ground. He only reports upon what is placed before him, and is not responsible for what he knows nothing about.

Polar Exploration.
The New York Tribune says:—"The two Polar expeditions to be sent north this summer—once to Lady Franklin Bay, the other to the north coast of Alaska—will be sent by the Polar exploration enterprise, a new seven-gun Russian vessel, which has been promised to occupy two stations, one at the mouth of the Lena in Siberia, the other on the coast of the island. Sweden has promised to occupy North Cape in Finland. Denmark will occupy a Greenland station. Austria will occupy Nova Zembla. Canada will probably occupy Melville Island. Italy will fit out an expedition to the southern hemisphere."

Canadian Pacific Railway.
A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, 211 Parliament Street, London, England, on Tuesday the 20th of March, for the purpose of considering the mode of carrying out the contract with the Government of Canada, the financial arrangements for its performance, and of doing and resolving upon all such things as shall be necessary for those purposes, in which may be included authorizing the issue of mortgage bonds, or any of the modes provided for by the charter of the company, and to give way to such other business as may come before the meeting, and also for the purpose of considering the organization of the company and preparing generally for the prosecution of the work contemplated.

A Wicked Plot.
Since writing our remarks about the Woodstock and Harvey Railway, the St. John papers of Tuesday have come to hand, the determined manner in which they have taken hold of this matter, would seem to prove that what we regarded as idle rumours, may have some foundation, in fact, indeed one paper plainly intimates that the New Brunswick Railway Syndicate, are the promoters of this scheme. If this is a fact, it can only have one object in view, and that is to abandon the present road from Harland to Gibbon, and adopt the new route to St. John. There has been a lot of queer stories going round lately, all tending to show that this was the intention, but we treated them as mere fables. But when we are told that the cost of a bridge at Fredericton, and the price asked for the Fredericton Road will build the proposed connection, and the Company would get rid of the Branch at Woodstock, and only have one main line from the St. Lawrence to the Junction, with the St. John and Maine Road at Harvey, we would be simple indeed, if we refused to believe that a deep laid plot to injure this city and the County of York, in fact the whole of the important district on the east of the St. John river, from Harland down, is contemplated. The wish to abandon the present road from Harland to Gibbon, is clearly revealed. We know this iniquitous scheme cannot be carried out. The charter and the contract by which they obtained the lands prevent it, but we are now inclined to think the desire to do so exists, and it behooves the people of this city and County, to look after the interests. We have no fear but that our representatives in the Legislature will prevent the bill passing. The only danger was that it might have slipped through without the real object being observed, but now that we have exposed it, we feel satisfied it will go no further.

The Late and Present Ocar.
Stories casting doubt on the facts told from St. Petersburg, relating to the assassination of the Ocar, have been told. It is stated that the persons, were officials in high station, but nihilist conspirators, who were the first of the persons inside the mass on Rue Milliere, and that none of the assassins have been arrested. Whether, that is true or not, Russia will certainly be executed, if he has not been disposed of already. It is said that the plot was concocted in London, and the glass bomb manufactured there. The late Ocar, received repeated warnings that an attempt would be made on his life. Only a week before his assassination, it is said a small box containing pills with the letter from abroad was received by him. On the night being opened by the Court physician, a slight explosion occurred. The pills contained sufficient explosive substance to kill three persons. The funeral ceremonies preparatory to the laying of the unfortunate monarch in his final resting place, are of a very imposing character. His body is now lying in state in the fortress, to which from the great church of the Palace it was conveyed last week. The first of the persons inside the mass on Rue Milliere, and that none of the assassins have been arrested. Whether, that is true or not, Russia will certainly be executed, if he has not been disposed of already. It is said that the plot was concocted in London, and the glass bomb manufactured there. The late Ocar, received repeated warnings that an attempt would be made on his life. Only a week before his assassination, it is said a small box containing pills with the letter from abroad was received by him. On the night being opened by the Court physician, a slight explosion occurred. The pills contained sufficient explosive substance to kill three persons.

American Pork.
The American dealers in pork have been much exercised over, what they allege to be, false reports of disease among the hogs of the United States, which, they think, have been maliciously circulated by persons interested in injuring the trade in England and other European countries where American pork is used. These reports have, even, been made the subject of State remonstrance—one of the first acts of Sec'y Blaine having been to bring them under the notice of the British Minister at Washington, in order that he should make such representations concerning the remarkably good state of health of the American hogs to the British Government, as would disabuse their minds of the impression, that the American hogs are diseased, which has been conveyed to them by some British Consuls in the United States. These reports have not, yet, been the British Government have issued an order-in-Council on the matter.

New Agricultural Implement Manufacturing Company.
A company has been organized in Windsor, N. S., and propose to apply for incorporation as the "Maritime Reaper and Mower Company," with a capital of \$100,000, for the manufacture of reaping machines, mowers, rakes, reapers, steel ploughs, and other agricultural implements. The provisional directors are gentlemen belonging to Hantsport, Truro, Cornwallis, and Windsor. It is estimated that the annual cash value of the agricultural implements imported from Ontario and the United States amounts to \$150,000, and it is thought advisable to try and keep the money in the Province. We have received a communication signed "Anglo Saxon," in answer apparently to the "Maritime Farmer" of the St. John Daily Star, on the Irish question. As we do not wish to open our columns to any controversy on the subject—we decline to publish it. The communication of "Inquirer," concerning "Our Senator" received too late for publication in this issue. Will appear next week.

Never Return.
It is said that one out of every four real invalids who go to Denver, Col., to recover health never return to the East or South except as a corpse. The most profitable business in the world is the business of keeping people from returning to the East or South except as a corpse. The most profitable business in the world is the business of keeping people from returning to the East or South except as a corpse. The most profitable business in the world is the business of keeping people from returning to the East or South except as a corpse.

IRELAND.
The Irish question is, to all appearance, in a fair way of being settled to the contentment of all peaceable and reasonable people in Ireland. "The Arms Bill" has now passed both Houses of Parliament: the obstructionists have, after a hard struggle, been beaten. The leading Home Rule organ in Dublin has been suppressed, and its colleagues to consider whether they should not abandon parliamentary obstruction, refrain from harassing the government on non-Irish questions, and devote themselves to keeping up the courage of the Irish people at home. But it really appears as if the Irish people have become weary of the rule of Parnell and his Land League, and that a "boyotting" is being given up, and many who withheld the dues of their landlords are now paying their rents. A number of arrests of Land Leaguers, under the authority of the Protection Bill, have been made. The arrest of a man named Boyton, (no likely the famous swimmer, Capt. Boyton) an Irishman born, but a naturalized citizen of the United States, who went over to give advice to the Land Leaguers, was clapped into jail for his pains, has made a little noise. But the United States authorities will not take up his case and demand his release. He was taught the lesson that it is no more allowable for an American subject to endeavor to stir up trouble in Ireland, than it would be for a British subject to go crusading through the States and setting its laws at defiance. Ireland, according to a New York telegram, is threatened with the visit of another American subject, which might embarrass the government. The mother of Parnell was present at a Land League meeting in that city lately and spoke. She said "that she expected to hear of the arrest of her son and daughter in England, and in that case, she would go to Ireland herself and take their places and see if a daughter of "old Ireland" and a grand daughter of Washington's aid-camp would be arrested." We do not believe that Mrs. Parnell would be arrested if she carried out her threat, but the appearance on the scene of this modern "mother of the Gracchi," would do much to extinguish the movement of which her son and daughter have been distinguished leaders. It might be, however, were the ladies in Ireland, as has been projected, to form a league for the obtaining of justice, that Mrs. Parnell would be a powerful auxiliary. In the present state of the Irish Question, it is not likely that the ladies' League will become an effective organization. It has already required a powerful denunciation of the proposed league from Archbishop McCabe who made it one of the subjects of his Lenten pastoral to dissuade the daughters of Ireland, whose modesty was the ancient glory of the land, from taking the platform. The agitation, the holding of monster meetings, may be renewed with vigor when the long expected, much delayed land bill is brought down. It is not expected that Mr. Gladstone will introduce it until after the Easter recess. The measure, liberal as it likely will be, cannot be expected to satisfy the extravagant and intemperate notions of the extreme Home Rule party, and they will denounce it vigorously, but they will, most probably, by subduing and accepting the act of the government as an instalment of justice, leaving insurance on the full measure to a more convenient opportunity.

The Bears.
Late telegrams do not point to the conclusion that the Bears thought by their success would not be brought to a proper state of mind for negotiation until they are made to feel the power of the British. They are willing if the statements said to have been made by Vice-President Kruger are to be relied on, that the Transvaal should exist as a republic under a British Protectorate, more in name than in fact. Such a state of virtual independence it is not, in the view of the British government, judicious to grant. It is stated that the instructions given to Sir Evelyn Wood insist that the Transvaal shall remain subject to the permanent authority of the British Crown, not merely formally but practically. As preliminary to the consideration of the main question, the Bears are to retire to their homes. The British garrisons are to maintain their present positions, the immediate withdrawal of the Bears from Laing's Neck into the Transvaal, has it is said been demanded, on threat of the immediate resumption of hostilities. A dispatch from Durban, 22nd inst., states that the Bears have accepted the British terms, including the cessation of war and the appointment of a Royal Commission. Peace is regarded as assured.

Remnants!
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SEEDS!
FRESH LONDON
GARDEN, FIELD AND
FLOWER SEEDS.
THE Subscriber has just received an unusually large stock of SEEDS, direct from the most celebrated houses of
James Carter, Dunnet & Beale,
comprising numerous and well-selected varieties of
Beet,
Carrot,
Turnip,
Mangold,
Parsnip, &c.
ALSO FROM BOSTON:
DANVER'S TRUE AMERICAN
YELLOW ONION SEED.
A last year's Onion grown from this kind of seed may be seen at the Subscriber's Store.
I have in addition the finest Stock of Fresh
BIRD SEED!
In the City, including
CANARY, HEMP,
RAPE, MAN,
—AND—
MILLET SEED.
THE above will be sold either in bulk or in paper, and invite the inspection of both Wholesale and Retail Buyers before purchasing elsewhere, knowing that my favorable prices cannot be approached by any other dealer in the City.
Daily Expected, a full supply of
HARVEY GRASS SEED,
**NORTHERN RED AND
ALSKE CLOVER,**
which will be sold at the Lowest Market Rates.

THE COLLECTION of a year's business, and will be sold at Half-Price, to close out.
DEVER BROS.
Fredericton, February 10.

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