Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., June 29, 1887.

A Sorrowful Meet.

The Grit association of New Brunswick is to meet at St. John to-morrow. It ought to be a very sorrowful gathering. A year has elapsed since the ponderous machine operated in this city, and the managers, not disconcerted by the political cyclone that annihilated them in the meantime, have the courage again to set the thing in motion. The convention, or whatever it may be called, and its composition, will furnish food for study and reflection. We hope York will be represented. Mr. George Gregory ought certainly to go down and tell the convention how he wrested this constituency from the Tories, and went up to Ottawa last winter to shake hands with Blake; he ought to tell the assembled Grits how charmingly the conspiracy worked; how happily resulted in all its details, his stupendous scheme for purifying the electorate of York. But Mr. Gregory must not go alone. No more should the engine run without its tender, than the chief travel without his attendant. Oh yes, the "narrow gauge element" must be represented. There will doubtless be reports from other counties beside York. Mr. J. E. B. McCready will be able to depict all the startling details of his glorious retreat from Kings County; Mr. Charles Burpee can tell how Sunbury at last proved unkind, preferring Wilmot to a representative of blue ruin; Mr. George Macinerney will weep over Kent's ingratitude, and Mr. Henry Emmerson will shed tears at his lamentable failure to dislodge Wood. These will only be a few of the delegates, but their reports will provide sufficient material for a general groan from Gritdom, as represented at the convention. But after all, the convention may see signs of approaching joy, dry its tears, brace up, and be somebody. The *Telegraph* beholds the coming dissolution of the Tory party. "All signs" says our contemporary "portends the approach of the end," and then it comforts its friends with the thought that the Tory leaders are old men, and must soon die. That was the *Telegraph's* cry a year ago, but the interval has seen the withdrawal of the Grit leader, while the Tory chieftain sat every day in Parliament, physically, mentally, and politically sound. But even the death of the Premier, so devoutly desired by the stalwart Grit, would afford little material comfort to him and his party. There are a dozen Conservatives in Parliament better fitted to lead their party, than any Grit in public life, and our opponents will have to look to some other source than death for assistance in their struggle for office. They will have to secure a policy, some political principles, some cohesion, some political honesty, and with all these elements, and an experienced head to guide them, they may possibly obtain place and power before the close of the present century.

What Might have Been.

The fact of the Kingston *Whig* suing the Grit Association of that city for an amount due for printing for the past fifteen years, calls to mind a good thing regarding a similar matter in Fredericton. A prominent worker for the Grit candidate in York, during the last election, who has not yet received the promised financial remuneration for his labor, is said to have called on one of the alleged leading organizers of the party, and inquired as to the prospects of his bill being paid. The l. o., it is reported assured the p. w., that there were no funds for the purpose, and then proceeded to picture what "might have been," if the Grit candidate and his party had won the election. "You know we lost," said the organizer, and then added "but if we had been successful, I may say that you would have had a large share in the distribution of the patronage." This assurance, however, was of little comfort to the gentleman who had expended much physicial and mental effort on behalf of the Grit candidate, on the promise of a generous reward for his services, and before taking leave of the organizer, he doubtless registered a solemn vow, that before again lending his assistance to the "party" he will have something more substantial than a promise of reward.

The University Enœenia.

Something ought to be done to popularize the University Enœenial exercises. As it is, the the attendance of the public is limited. Indeed it is necessarily so, because the capacity of the College Library where the exercises are held, will not contain very many people. It is doubtful, however, if the programme as constituted from year to year, would "draw," even if the building furnished the necessary accommodation. The truth is, the proceedings are exceedingly dull and monotonous, and should be brightened up. A little music for instance, some sharp, practical speeches, and an independent criticism of University work might be points that could be introduced with good effect, and the programme might be carried out in some place accessible to the public, whose property the University is. We believe that President Harrison has thoroughly at heart the welfare and success of the Institution, and is willing to listen to any reasonable suggestion to that end.

We shall soon have the new Railway Bridge across the St. John river here, for which Parliament, through the exertions of Mr. Temple, furnishes a loan of $300,000. Mr. Abbott of the Dominion Bridge Company, was here Monday, and with Mr. Temple, inspected the proposed site. He will come back in two weeks to estimate the cost of the superstructure. Mr. Temple expects that the piers will be completed before ice again forms in the river.

Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. McMullin and other members of the Grit party in Parliament again persistently opposed the granting of railway subsidies, among which was the additional sum of $70,400 granted to the Woodstock and Fredericton Railway.

GENERAL NEWS BUDGET.

The Doings of the Week Concisely Chronicled.

Digby election July 16th.

Friday will be Dominion Day.

Mr. Cimon, M. P., for Charlebois, Quebec, is dead.

The Wimbledon team sailed from Quebec by the Parisian, Thursday.

Hon. T. W. Anglin is a candidate for the York county, Ont., shrievalty.

For BRONCHIAL and Throat Affections, Allen's Lung Balsam is unequalled.

A new Conservative organ, the *Empire*, is to be started at Toronto immediately.

The New York Legislature has prohibited the use of stoves in passenger cars.

A BOTTLE of the "Lotus of the Nile" is a most acceptable present to a lady.

Lightning struck a flock of flying geese in California recently, and killed six of them.

Sir Matthew Crooks Cameron, Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Common pleas is dead.

The Kingston *Whig* is suing the Grit association of that city for fifteen years' printing.

Sir Ambrose Shea of St. John's Newfoundland, has been appointed Governor of the Bahamas.

THE "ROYAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS" are made of great purity and strength. Take no other.

H. B. Robichau, a local politician of some note, is opposing Mr. Jones, the Conservative candidate in Digby.

Among the presents received by the Queen, was one of £75,000, subscribed by three million women.

The bribery case against Hon. John Costigan was dismissed in the County Court yesterday, the prosecution failing to appear.

The Indian military budget amounts to £14,000,000. The Indian army consists of 73,000 Europeans and 145,000 natives.

A Minneapolis man has invented a dust collector, but it is hardly expected that it will surpass the top surface of a centre table.

Harry Graham, son of His Worship the Mayor of St. Stephen, has been given a position in the Bank of Nova Scotia at St. Stephen.

The circulation of the Scriptures in the whole world since the beginning of the present century, is estimated at 200,000,000 copies.

It is said that President Cleveland saves $35,000 out of his salary of $50,000 and his extra allowance of $8,000 for the contingent expenses of his office.

Eight Indians are enrolled in the 40th Battalion now in camp at Kingston, Ontario, and are highly commended as soldiers by the captain of their company.

Many of the large hotels of New York, now use potatoes imported from Germany, instead of using Bermudas. The advantage is in price rather than quality.

The officers of the Salvation Army in India now paint their foreheads with colors, in imitation of the Hindoos, who wear their caste marks in that conspicuous place.

Jersey peach growers are becoming alarmed over the ravages of rose bugs, which they say are swarming by millions over the trees and cutting the little peaches into atoms.

Rev. Mr. Wadman and his family left Carleton, St. John yesterday for St. Paul, whence, after a fortnight's sojourn, he will proceed on his journey to British Columbia.

Mrs. Leckie, wife of a Presbyterian minister at Airth, County Sterling, Scotland, in a fit of insanity Saturday night cut the throats of her three children and her own.

OFFICE CHARLOTTETOWN HERALD, April 23rd, 1887: Mrs. McNeil, Revere House, wishes another case of Woodill's German Baking Powder. She speaks very highly of it.

It has been computed that the death rate of the globe is 67 a minute, 97,700 a day, 35,639,835 a year, and the birth rate 70 a minute, 100,800 a day, and 36,792,000 a year.

The inequality of things is strikingly manifest in the fact that, while 22,000,000, bushels of wheat were tied up in Chicago by a speculating clique, 80,000 people in Asia Minor were suffering from actual starvation.

An order has recently been issued from Ottawa limiting deposits in the Government savings bank after July first, to three hundred dollars in any one fiscal year, with a maximum limit of one thousand dollars.

Seventy-five per cent. of the lard sold in Boston, is a spurious and adulterated article. It is well known that this bogus stuff is composed of such innocuous materials as cotton-seed oil, beef fat and mutton tallow.

A procession of eight couples from the French settlement in Sheridan, Maine, with their friends and all sorts of banners, proceeded to the Catholic Church in Presque Isle, at an early hour one morning last week, and every couple was married.

To the St. John Valley & River du Loup Railway Company, for twenty-two miles of their railway from the village of Prince William towards the town of Woodstock, Parliament voted a subsidy not exceeding $3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole $70,400

A Texas negro was recently struck by lightning and killed. In his pockets were found two horseshoe magnets, two copper cents that had melted together, a nichol that was partly melted and stuck to his watch, and the nickel rim around his money purse was also melted.

The *Bay Pilot* says that St. Andrews men have captured nearly all the contracts for the supplies for the Military camp, which have been awarded as follows:—O'Neill Bros., beef and straw; B. F. DeWolfe, groceries and potatoes; G. D. Grimmer, hay and wood; Geo. Hatt & Sons, Fredericton, bread.

The revising barristers' salaries have been fixed by Parliament as follows:—Each revising barrister is to receive $300 and a further allowance of 5 cents per name for each name on his list up to 4,000 names, and an allowance of 3 cents per name up to 10,000 or over. The salary of $300 is not to be repeated when the revising barrister has to revise more than one constituency.

Dhuleep Singh, who is endeavoring to create a revolution among the Indian princes against the British Government, is a short, dark-complexioned man, with Asiatic features. He is a descendant of Runjeet Singh, one of the most remarkable men in Indian history. He believes that the Indians will absorb the English, and that the island of Great Britain will be but a dependency of India.

When the Czar visited the Don Cossacks, two whole regiments of boys, about 1,400 strong, from 9 to 14 years of age, took part in his reception. Mounted on lean, shaggy native horses, and wielding huge swords, bigger than themselves, and lances eight feet long, they formed the most wonderful infant cavalry ever seen. These boys ride at a headlong pace, cling on to their saddles like monkeys, and pick up handkerchiefs from the ground as they careen along.

Last Wednesday night Thomas Armstrong milkman, and farmer, and a prominent Scott Act worker, living at Uxbridge, Ontario, had his herd of milk cows poisoned by persons who placed Paris Green mixed with salt in a field where they were enclosed for the night. Of nine cows poisoned two are dead and others are not expected to live. The Town Council offers $500 reward for the apprehension of the guilty parties.

Hon. Mr. Foster, Minister of Marine, leaves Ottawa next week, to take a cruise aboard the "Acadia." He will visit first, the vicinity of Prince Edward Island, to observe the operations of the protection service. Then he will call at the several marine stations in the Gulf and off Nova Scotia. Speaking to a reporter, he said the reports that American vessels were swarming into our fishing grounds were not to be relied upon. He believed there had been very little illegal fishing done this season.

The Newcastle *Advocate* says that W. A. Park, M. P. P., has been offered the position of Collector of Customs for the port of Newcastle, which, it is thought probable, he will accept, and that his acceptance of the position will necessitate a vacancy for this county in the local legislature. It is too early yet to speculate on any probable candidate for the seat, but Mr. John Morrissey, will no doubt be in the field. Our contemporary strongly objects to Mr. Park retiring from political life when his future is so promising, but we presume Mr. Park does not differ from the majority of politicians. He knows a good thing when he sees it. His presence will be much missed and regretted in the Assembly.

MIRACULOUS.

MY MIRACULOUS CURE was that I had suffered from kidney disease for about two years, was off work all that time. A friend told me of B. B. B., I tried it, and am happy to say that I was cured by two bottles." Wm. Tier, St. Marys, Ont.

London Demonstration

The Queen most Loyally received by the Citizens of the great Metropolis.

A Touching Service in Westminster Abbey.

Her Majesty Reviews thirty thousand Children in Hyde Park,

And is the Recipient of their Enthusiastic Homage.

Tuesday, the 21st inst., the first day of the fifty-first year of the reign of Queen Victoria over Great Britain and her extensive Empire, opened with perfect summer weather in London. The crowds scattered over the city were unprecedented in numbers and size. Thousands of people, who selected locations along the route of procession, in order to retain them, occupied them all the night, and many used camp stools or improvised rests to enable them to withstand the long and tiresome occupation. A steady stream of carriages and pedestrians poured constantly all night until dawn through the city from all directions towards the west end. At 9 o'clock the line of route was on each side a compact mass of people. Everybody, despite the discomfort of the crowding, manifested the utmost good humor. The scene at Westminster Abbey was most brilliant. Every seat was filled and every person present was a distinguished person. There never probably in modern times was assembled under one roof an audience so well and so brilliantly arrayed. When this audience was all seated, the scene presented was incomparable. When the sun shone brightly through the noble stained glass windows of the Abbey, its rays fell upon

A MAGNIFICENT SIGHT,

and the picture was indescribable. When the Marquis of Salisbury, the Queen's Prime Minister, entered and proceeded to the place set apart for him, he was cheered, When Mr. Gladstone was observed quietly edging his way to his seat, he was also cheered. The line of the procession from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey was from the Palace portals along Constitution hill, Piccadilly, Regent street, Waterloo place, Pall Mall East, Cockspur street, Northumberland avenue, Thames embankment, Bridge street to the Abbey. The line of route was kept by nearly 10,000 troops, representing all branches of the service, and in addition six hundred boys from the naval training ships were drawn up at the base of the Nelson monument. In addition to the military, many thousands of police mounted and on foot, were on duty. The particular feature at Buckingham Palace, was that the two services were equally honored, the Guards lining one side of the roadway of Buckingham Palace gates, and on the other side the blue jackets were posted. The same services were also represented in a like manner at the entrance to Westminster Abbey. The first of the royal procession was composed of the Indian princes, and a few minor German princes. Punctually at 11.15 A. M., the Queen, in an open carriage, emerged from the Palace gates. At the sight of her, thousands of voices were

LIFTED UP IN CHEERS

the applause being accompanied by the music of the many military bands stationed in front of the palace. The Queen did not wear her state robes, but was dressed in black. Her carriage was drawn by eight ponies. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, her sons, the Crown Prince Imperial of Germany, the Marquis of Lorne, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and Prince Henry of Battenberg, her sons-in-law, and Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, Prince Albert of Edinburgh and Prince William of Prussia, her grandsons all rode in full uniform beside the Queen's coach as a body guard. When the people at the palace gates had shouted themselves hoarse, cheering for the Queen, they continued to cry out "Long life to the Prince and Princess of Wales." The Queen as she left the palace, seemed to be in excellent spirits, and she smiled and bowed graciously to the people on every side. The Queen's carriage was a large one of chocolate color, wheels of red, and the royal arms in gold emblazoned upon the panels. Red morocco harness was used for the horses, which were otherwise decorated with royal blue ribbons. All the servants wore state liveries of scarlet and gold. The other carriages containing members of the Royal Family

WERE OF A GORGEOUS CHARACTER

horsed with four bays each and all open. The procession proceeded at a smart walking pace into Constitution Hill, and then slowly made its way until the Wellington arch was reached, where the first introduction to the London streets ensued. Emerging from the Wellington arch the first to greet the Queen were the convalescent patients and others at the hospital, which was packed from basement to roof, seats having been erected for many thousands over the rooms of the hospital. On reaching Piccadilly the Queen was seen to look up at Apsley House, and as she passed the mansions of her intimate friends, she glanced somewhat hastily at their abodes, more especially when passing the Duke of Cambridge's, Baron Rothschild's, Baroness Burdett-Coutts and John Bright's old apartments. It was not until Devonshire House was reached that the Queen began to realize the grand preparations that had been made to greet her. Here the Marquis of Hartington had a spacious gallery erected, from which many hundreds of gaily dressed ladies waved their handkerchiefs and cheered the Queen. Facing Devonshire house, at the Bath hotel, another gigantic booth had been erected, and from this point to Westminster Abbey every point of vantage had been seized by contractors for seats. Shop fronts and first floors rented from £20 to £80, and in some cases even more. The front of the Burlington arcade, the Royal Academy, the Egyptain hall, St. James parish church, where 1000 children were seated and sang "God Save the Queen," and the Museum of Geology, were all

PACKED WITH HUMANITY.

On reaching Regent Circus, where six main streets converge, the sight was a memorable one, the streets being all splendidly decorated with flowers, flags, evergreens, etc. The imposing building of Swan & Edgar's great drapery store, the County Fire office, the Cafe Monico, the London Pavilion, and the world-famed Criterion restaurant were one sea of heads. Many of the shops hereabouts had their fronts removed and elegant boudoirs formed in their places. The procession, as seen from the Duke of York's column, passing down the hill from the circus to Pall Mall East, was a remarkable sight. The shouts of the crowd were loudly heard from the top of the column as one vast roar. Many American ladies and gentlemen had secured seats at the palatial establishment of Howell & James in Waterloo place, and joined the enthusiasm as keenly as the Britishers. Passing around Pall Mall East a large gallery was erected in the colonnade of Her Majesty's Opera house, where 1500 chairs, let at from 3 to 5 guineas each, were all filled at the Waterloo house in Cockspur street. Trafalgar square was now reached and everywhere one looked nothing but heads were to be viewed. The crowd was tremendous, and completely eclipsed anything that has assembled at political gatherings of recent years. The steps and lions of the Nelson column were packed with people, whilst the roofs and steps of St. Martin's church and the steps of the National gallery were

PACKED WITH A DENSE CROWD.

After crossing Trafalgar Square, where the police had great difficulty in keeping the people back, the procession gradually approached Northumberland avenue, which on its south-west side, is mainly covered with two gigantic hotels, viz., the Hotel Victoria and the Hotel Metropole. These, as well as the newly erected Constitutional Club, were packed. On reaching the Thames embankment the procession had to make a sharp detour. From the New National Liberal Club to St. Stephen's Club the enthusiasm was indescribable. The mob clambered up the trees, some of which got badly injured. All along the embankment, where not occupied by public gardens, seats had been erected. On turning into Bridge street, around St. Stephen's Club, Her Majesty obtained a full view of the Abbey and the preparations which had been made in Parliament square. The ground floor of the Abbey was concealed by the lofty grand stand, called St. Margaret's, the seats of which were sold for five guineas each. Another block of seats accommodated 1400 people. All around the square, and even across the river at St. Thomas Hospital, windows were crowded with a living mass. On the procession nearing the Abbey, the troops saluted, guns fired, the bells of the churches rang out merry peals and flags were run up, the cheering being continued until the Queen had passed into the west door. After passing through the vestibule Her Majesty was

CONDUCTED TO THE GRAND DAIS

under the lantern tower. Inside the Abbey the picture was one of surpassing beauty. The lords and ladies had arrived early. Many of them confessed that they had not breakfasted and exchanged sandwiches and wines. On the entrance of the Queen the scene was simply dazzling. The ladies displayed their jewels, which flashed and reflashed as they reflected the rays of the sunbeams. When the Queen reached the dais she looked very pale and somewhat fatigued, but she soon recovered and wore a bright and composed countenance throughout the sermon in her honor. She was surrounded by thirty members of the Royal family. In the Abbey three tiers of galleries with seats were erected, seating about 10,000 persons. The peers and their wives were seated in the south transept, the ambassadors and diplomatic corps right and left of the peers, members of the house of Commons in the north transepts while the seats for members of the reigning families of Europe, etc., were within the communion rails. All the great learned societies and corporations were represented, whilst the notables of law, science, art and agriculture and workingmen's representatives from all parts of the kingdom, had seats duly allotted to them. When the services, which were conducted according to the programme, were completed, the Queen's sons knelt and kissed her hand. Then, on their arising, she kissed their cheeks in return. The princesses were the next to go through this ceremony. The Queen kissed some of the latter twice, especially the Princess of Wales and Princess Beatrice. This was followed by a general hand shaking among the royalties and the nobility. The Queen bestowed two resounding smacks upon the lips of the Crown Prince Frederick William. The princesses all wore bright dresses. One of the features of the services was the performances of the choir and organ which were very fine. The effect of the music was enchanting and at times most thrilling. During the performance of "Athalie," the

QUEEN TOOK HER DEPARTURE,

returing to Buckingham Palace by the same route as she took just half a century ago. The Queen, on her arrival at the palace, seemed fairly overcome by the loyalty displayed by her subjects.

Next afternoon she received the homage of the foreign princes and others, and the presents in commemoration of her jubilee. At the children's fete in honor of the Queen's Jubilee, held the same day in Hyde Park, 30,000 little ones were present. They were arrayed on the great lawn and made a pretty picture. The Prince and Princess of Wales and their sons and daughters, accompanied by a number of royal guests, visited the Park during the fete. The children at once freed themselves from restraint, broke the rope barriers, and rushed pell mell towards the visitors, and packed themselves in solid groups around them. All etiquette vanished and the princes and princesses, who seemed delighted at their position, mixed among the children with perfect freedom and pleasure. All at once the children began to sing "God Bless the Prince of Wales." They sang in every key, but their earnestness and enthusiasm made up for the lack of harmony. The visitors then made their way to the platform erected for their accommodation. The Queen soon arrived. When it was announced that she was coming, the children massed themselves in an orderly manner along both sides of the road over which her Majesty's carriage passed, and moved with it towards the stand, the assembled bands playing the National Anthem, which the children all sang with grand effect.

The Queen reached and ascended the platform while the music was proceeding. At its conclusion she presented a memorial cup to a little girl who had been selected to represent all the children assembled. When the Queen departed the whole assembly sang "Rule Britannia." Mrs. Gladstone and Lord Spencer were present. A number of aristocrats lent their assistance to making the fete a success.

PARLIAMENTARY JOTTINGS.

Some Echoes of the Recent Session.

Parliament was prorogued Thursday evening.

Sir John was not absent from the house a single day during the whole session, and stood it out during the long all-night sittings in a way that excited the envy of younger men.

Hon. Mr. Laurier has definitely accepted the leadership of the Opposition.

The bill suspending the revision of the electoral lists for one year, passed the day before prorogation.

JONES AND TUPPER.

There was a lively encounter between two ancient antagonists, Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Jones the other day, on matters relating to the Customs Department. The latter expressed the hope that the Minister of Customs would not appoint to the position of collector at Halifax the gentleman who, it was rumored, was to get the position, a man whose training altogether unfitted him for the position, a man who had been carrying the rods for the excise officers. Sir Charles, with no little warmth, defended Mr. Garrison and told Mr. Jones that members, occupying a position which enabled them to attack the characters of private individuals in a manner that they could not do outside the House, ought to feel a corresponding sense of responsibility for their utterances. Mr. Garrison was a man of high personal character who had risen step by step by his own merits from the lowest position in the service to the position of Acting-Surveyor of Customs. Mr. Jones was not disposed to let the Minister of Finance put into his mouth words that he had not uttered, and accused that gentleman of exhibiting an unbecoming temper. He was ready to admit that Mr. Garrison was a man of excellent character and behavior, but he had not the training necessary for the position to which it was proposed to appoint him. Mr. Bowell said it did not follow that because a man began as a printer's devil, he was not fit to run a newspaper, nor that because a man began by assisting the gaugers he was not fit to be collector of a port. He did not care if the young man under discussion commenced by carrying a coal-scuttle.

HARD ON THE MAGISTRATES.

On the bill providing that the law requiring that a copy of the statutes should be sent annually to each magistrate be repealed and a provision made for furnishing them with a compendium of the laws, Mr. Edgar, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Davies and other Opposition members opposed the change.

Mr. Clarke Wallace said there were at least 6,000 Grit magistrates in Ontario, and most of them were totally unfit for the position. Some of them could not sign their name nor read the statutes. He thought it was a farce to send the statutes to those men. In his county during the last sixteen years not a single Conservative had been appointed.

Mr. Langelier (Quebec) said the Tory Government in Quebec improved on the Grit Government in Ontario. They not only did not appoint Liberals, but the Mousseau Government revoked the commission of Liberal magistrates appointed in 1603. When Mr. Mercier came into power he did not think there was a single Liberal magistrate in Quebec.

Mr. Chapleau said that he had nothing to say again the Liberal Government of Quebec at the present moment. (Laughter.) He did not know why the Opposition laughed. He did not abuse their friends. He might say something against them, but this was not the time for it. Those gentleman in Quebec were too busy dismissing Conservatives registrars and sheriffs to make magistrates. Until the large batch recently appointed, there were 1,700 magistrates in Quebec, 4,000 in New Brunswick (ob), 4,000 in Nova Scotia (ob), and 7,000 in Ontario (ob). He had communicated with the different Liberal and Conservative Provincial Governments asking them to appoint two gentleman as presidents or *custos* of the court in each municipality to whom copies of the statues would be forwarded.

Mr. Langelier (Quebec) said that the Mousseau Government appointed dead Conservatives on the commission of the peace.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau said that this was better than some of the Mercier appointments, because dead men were harmless.

Sir Richard Cartwright asked was it really a fact that there were 4,000 magistrates in New Brunswick?

Mr. Temple— Every other man you meet is a magistrate there.

Mr. Edgar remarked that the change would cause a rebellion among the magistrates.

Mr. Ellis said that they would not be thankful to Mr. Wallace for the character he gave them.

Mr. Wallace said that none of the illiterate Grit magistrates votes for him. Any way his supporters could all read and write (laughter), and as for the rebellion it was only with Grit magistrates that there could be any talk of a dialyal rebellion.

The bill was passed.

A SUNBURY SENSATION.

The Mysterious Disappearance of Oliver D. Smith.

WAS HE MURDERED?

Four Persons committed for trial, charged with appropriating his Property.

A Fortune Teller Employed.

From Monday's St. John Sun.

A somewhat secluded settlement in Sunbury County is now undergoing a sensation which is not the less because the details of the exciting occurrences have not hitherto been given to the world through the newspapers. The case contains a disappearance under circumstances which has given rise to suspicions of foul play; accusations against and a prosecution of a number of persons charged with having the missing man's goods unlawfully in possession, and with unlawfully taking them from his house; and some wonderful achievements of a St. John man in the way of second sight. The scene of the story is in Sunbury County. The following account is obtained from interviews with a person who took some part in the proceedings. On the 8th of last December Oliver D. Smith of Hardwood Creek Settlement, Sunbury, formerly of Quispamsis, Kings Co., disappeared very mysteriously. He had been at the latter places on a visit to his mother and brothers, and left there at the above date for his residence. He was seen at Hoyt's Station on the N. B. Railway by Mr. Fowler and Squire Smith. He took dinner at Fowler's and set out walking for home, up the Shin Creek Stream. He would have to travel through the woods 20 miles to reach home. He has

NOT BEEN SEEN SINCE.

On the 14th of June his brother Robert laid information before Justice Duplisea of Tracy Station, setting forth that certain goods, the property of the missing man, were in possession of Thomas O. Nason, Israel Nason, Jeremiah Dewett and Manning Phillips, all of Hardwood Creek Settlement. The informant asked for a search warrant, which was accordingly issued and placed in the hands of Constable Reed. This officer visited the houses of these parties and seized a number of articles, which were subsequently produced. Warrants to arrest were issued against the four persons above named, and in response, the accused appeared in court, where inquiry commenced on June 15th and continued on the 16th, and at the conclusion of the examination all the accused were committed for trial. In the case of Thomas O. Nason bail was refused, the prisoner subsequently escaped, but was re-arrested by Constable Reed and committed to jail, where he now is. Robert Smith a brother of the missing man when interviewed Saturday said:—

"I saw in the *Sun* last winter that Oliver D. Smith, my brother, was missing. I wrote to Rev. T. O. Dewitt, who lives in Sunbury, asking for information, who offered to help me. I then came to St. John and called upon Professor W. Hunter, fortune teller, who told me that my brother's property had been stolen from his house at Hardwood Creek, and gave me a minute description of the place, and of the persons who took the goods. He also said that my brother had been

KILLED IN THE WOODS

by three persons, one of whom he described as a man of dark complexion, while the other two were light. He said the man was killed by a blow. This was in March last. I had not before this seen Mr. Hunter, and had not told him anything further than that I wanted my fortune told. I waited until the 4th of May when my other brother, James, came home from Boston, and we together went to Oliver's house at Hardwood Creek. We went to the house and found it empty, as I had been told I would by Professor Hunter. We inquired at Israel Nason's and could learn nothing, at Thomas O. Nason's we found some articles, and a few at Mr. Dewitt's. They said they brought the goods away to take care of them. A week after we went up again, accompanied by Professor Hunter, and traced most of the articles. I then laid information and asked for a search warrant. Since the middle of May, excepting four days, we have been searching the woods along Shin Creek and Black Brook for the body, but have found nothing. I have no doubt that the coat found in Jerry Dewitt's house is the one which my brother had on when he left Quispamsis. I wore the coat myself for two or three days and remember it well. I have strong suspicions as to what has become of my brother, and I intend to search until I clear the thing up. Oliver has lived at Hardwood Creek for five years. He was unmarried and lived alone in his house. He had a good farm and was believed to be doing well."

A Unique Work on Canadian Topics.

Mr. Erastus Wiman, President of the Canadian Club, writes to the editor of the FARMER as follows:—

"It is the intention of certain members of the Canadian Club, in New York, to issue, in the form of a beautiful book, the papers which have been delivered before the Club during the past winter by prominent parties together with those which are to be delivered during the remainder of the season. These parties will include a speech on 'Commercial Union,' by the Hon. Benjamin Butterworth member of Congress, who is said to be one of the most eloquent men of that body. A remarkable production by Prof. Goldwin Smith on 'The Schism in the Anglo-Saxon Race.' A paper by Dr. Grant of the Queen's University on 'Canada First.' One by J. W. Bengough, Editor of Toronto *Grip*. By Mr. Le Moine, of Quebec, on 'The Heroines of New France.' By J. A. Fraser, 'An Artist's Experience in the Canadian Rockies. By Edmund Collins on 'The Future of Canada. By Prof. G. D. Roberts, of Kings College. By Geo. Stewart, jr., of Quebec. By the Rev. Dr. Eccleston, on 'The Canadian North West.' By John McDougall, on 'The Minerals of Canada,' And by the Editor, G. M. Fairchild, jr., on 'The History of the Canadian Club.' The work will also include extracts from the speeches and letters of the President. The book is to be issued in beautiful style, at $1 per copy. A great many Canadians will doubtless desire to possess themselves of this rare compilation, and, by purchasing copies indicate the interest which is manifested throughout Canada in the attempt of the Canadian Club to lay before Americans the resources, advantages and attractions of their native country. Parties desirous of obtaining copies can do so by enclosing the price of the book to James Ross, Canadian Club, 12 East 20th Street, New York."

Frank A. Robbins' Circus.

The above excellent establishment will exhibit in Fredericton on Friday July 8th, giving two performances. The Robbins' show has been here before, and left a first-class reputation. The following notice taken from the Attleboro, (Mass.,) *Chronicle*, we commend to the attention of our readers:—Frank A. Robbins' Circus gave a most excellent show on Tuesday afternoon and evening. The entire show throughout was superior to any which has exhibited here for a number of years. The side show contained a large number of "freaks of nature" that were well worth seeing, as was also the animals in the menagerie. The large circus tent was of course the principal attraction. Every feature was good, but the riding of Charles W. Fish and Lindi Teal was especially worthy of notice. The herd of eight trick elephants performed feats which it would seem impossible to duplicate, but the climax was reached in the splendid shooting of Chevalier Ira Payne. His shooting was wonderful, displaying a nerve and steadiness of hand that was phenomenal. A good audience was present at both performances, and each number on the programme was heartily applauded.

Drugged Beer.

Dr. E. H. Bartley, chemist to the Brooklyn Health Department, has recently made some discoveries which it will not be pleasant for beer bibbers to contemplate. An examination of different kinds of bottled beer, including some of the Western beers, shows that they contain salicylic acid. The *Medical Record* states that the amount of this acid required to preserve beer is about twelve or fifteen grains per gallon, and it adds that "salicylic acid, if taken continuously, tends to injure digestion and irritate the kidneys." The employment of this drug in the preservation of different articles of food and drink has increased so much in Paris, that the French Government has already twice taken action in the matter.

THE BILIOUS,

dyspeptic, constipated, should address, with 10 cents in stamps for treatise, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street Buffalo, N. Y.

APRIL 6th.

72

Cases and Bales

SPRING GOODS!

now ready for Inspection at

John J. Weddall's,

Consisting in part of

DRESS GOODS!

JACKET CLOTHS,

PRINTS,

GINGHAMS,

Seersuckers,

CRETONNES,

JERSEY'S,

JERSEY JACKETS,

Grey Cottons,

White Cottons,

Cotton Warps,

Carpet Warps,

at Lowest Prices.

Also, agent for Gilbert's Lane Dye Works, St. John, and McCall's New York Glove Fitting Patterns. Fashion Sheets *free*. PATTERNS kept in Stock.

John J. Weddall.

ONLY

75c. 85c. $1.00.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

SHIRTS

—AND—

DRAWERS,

ever offered to the Public.

We can sell a good suit of

UNDERCLOTHING,

at either of the above prices.

☞ Examine our Stock before you purchase elsewhere,

C. H. THOMAS & CO.

N. B.—Also on hand, a large stock of White and Regatta Shirts, from 75c. upwards.

C. H. T. & Co.

Fredericton, May 11, 1887

FOR SALE!

A SECOND HAND, LIGHT

DRIVING WAGON,

—WITH—

TIMPKIN SPRINGS,

—AND—

White Chapel Body.

The above Wagon is nearly new and will be sold at a BARGAIN, because the owner has no further use for it.

ALSO FOR SALE.

A SECOND HAND SETT OF

SINGLE HARNESS,

Nearly New.

A. LOTTIMER,

Dealer in Boots and Shoes.

May 18

F. B. EDGECOMBE.

Summer, 1887.

WHOLESALE.

This Department is now filled with Choice

STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS!

Suitable to the Season and requirements of the Trade.

In our various lines, we can with confidence, guarantee good value to every purchaser.

We fear no competition, and not having to bear the heavy expenses of a commercial traveller on the road, we are enabled to give the benefit of that saving, as it is a well-known fact, that the expenses of selling goods through travellers, adds from five to ten per cent. to the price of the goods.

We therefore invite merchants' and traders' outside the City, to call at our warehouse and make their selection from a thoroughly well assorted stock.

☞ If not convenient to come at times, any orders sent us by Mail, will receive prompt and careful attention.

F. B. EDGECOMBE,

194 Queen Street,

FREDERICTON

June 15, 1887

NEW

SPRING GOODS!

TENNANT, DAVIES & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED,

Hamburg Embroideries,

an immense variety

MUSLINS, LAWNS,

—AND—

FANCY PIQUES,

4 Cases

New Corsets,

including the latest styles,

CANADIAN PRINTS,

PRINTS

made from the

Gibson Cotton,

PARK'S SHIRITNGS

—AND—

KNITTING COTTONS,

A full Stock of

GIBSON GREY COTTONS

White Cottons, Sheetings,

PILLOW COTTONS, &c., &c.,

All at closest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

TENNANT, DAVIES & CO.

202 QUEEN STREET,

FREDERICTON.

☞ Agents for the Celebrated M. R. & A. Dollar Shirt, and New York Domestic Paper Patterns.

"GOLDEN FLEECE,"

320 Queen Street.

—OUR—

Spring and Summer Stock

IS NOW COMPLETE.

New Jersey's,
New Ginghams,
New Dress Goods,
New Jacket Cloths,
New Prints,
New Muslins,
New Gloves,
New Hosiery.

A special lot of

DRESS GOODS

at 5 cts. per yard.

We are selling GILT ROOM PAPER, at 25 cts. per roll.

Also, a large assortment from 3 cts. to 10 cts. per roll. Former price from 10 cts. to 25 cts. per roll.

T. A. SHARKEY.

Fredericton, May 25

Just Received:

A LARGE LOT OF

TEA!

carefully selected and of different grades. Will be sold **Cheap for Cash.** Also, on hand a full stock of

Flour,
Meal,
Sugar,
Molasses,
Tobacco,
Canned Goods

—AND—

GENERAL GROCERIES,

which will be sold at

Rock Bottom Prices.

S. L. MORRISON,

OPPOSITE CITY HALL,

Queen St., - - - Fredericton.

Don't Read This!

Unless you want to buy Goods

CHEAP.

We claim to have the Largest and Best Stock of

SILVERWARE

in the City. Our Stock consists of

Tea Setts, Tete a Tete Sets, Pickle Stands;
Dinner and Breakfast Casters;
Cake and Card Baskets, Salvers, Vases;
Fruit and Preserve Dishes, Ice Pitchers;
Syrup Pitchers, Butter Coolers,
Spoon Holders, Biscuit Jars, Toast Racks;
Toilet Stands, Jewel Cases, &c., &c.

Also, a nice line of

Table, Desert, Tea, Sugar, Berry, Fruit, Mustard and Salt Spoons;
Fruit, Butter and Paper Knives;
Napkin Rings, Children's Mugs and Setts, &c.

REMEMBER

that we sell goods from 20 to 30 per cent. Cheaper than any house in the City.

DON'T FORGET THIS

It is no Chestnut.

S. F. SHUTE,

Queen Street, Fredericton.

June 15

GREAT

JUBILEE SALE!

Cheap Clothing.

Mens' Tweed Suits from $4 50 up.
Youths' Tweed Suits from $3 50 up.
Boys' Tweed Suits from $2.50 up.

Coats, Pants and Vests in great variety at very Low prices.

Our Clothing is all made in latest style.—Works guaranteed and equal to best custom work.

Hats, Shirts, Collars, Ties and every description of Furnishing Goods very cheap.

Please Call and Examine.

SIMON NEALIS,

Wilmots' Block, - - - Queen Street.

Fredericton, June 15

PRIVATE SALE

—OF—

Stock and Household Effects.

I WILL Sell at PRIVATE SALE, until further notice, the following Stock, &c., &c:—