has been called to my notice, and I believe that none has been made.

At Ottawa was not the first time Mr. Baird put himself on record in this franchise matter. On declaration day in Queens, at which time a majority of votes was found to be cast for Mr. King and Baird elected by Dunn, he (Baird) for the want, no doubt, of something truthful to say, then stated that Wickham had been badly used in making up the first list. He knew not of what he was talking or else vilified the truth, for in the Wickham list there was not a single omission or error in copying from the assessment roll.

If any dispute this statement let them call upon me. The assessment roll and list will be cheerfully placed at their disposal for comparison. It may be a fact, as stated by Mr. Baird, that some parties' names did not appear "who have voted for twenty years, etc. That occurred in every parish. But why was not Mr. Baird manly enough to state the reason and also say that the omission occurred alike to liberals and conservatives. Now as to the reason: Simply because they had been assessed on real estate below $150, or on personal property to $400. Under the franchise law personal was not a qualification, neither was anything less than $150 on real. The effect of that was to strike off previous voters in the preparation of the first list to the number of upwards of five hundred. And under the act their names could not appear except by application and declaration. Yet Mr. Baird plainly assists in giving currency to unfounded rumors by leaving the impression that the fault was mine instead of the fair application of the law. But further, here is something really rich in its line. Says Mr. Baird: "The gentleman who acted as revising barrister's clerk, if it was possible to find fault with them (applications on the conservative side) at a late day such was done and they marked bad and sent back," and then "some were not sent back until it was too late to renew." The imputation is here clearly left that the passing upon the application was by the clerk and not by the revising officer, and that application if bad should at once be returned and was returned although, as far as a conservative was concerned, at a late date. Mr. Baird will require a little more posting before he can pose as an authority on franchise work. I, as clerk had no power, desire, or wish to pass upon application. Every application received by me as clerk was carefully examined by the revising officer and accepted or rejected by him, and he alone. The rejected ones were not sent back too late to renew from the simple fact that they were not sent back at all, but were carefully kept as a matter of record. In a few instances where an application was received at a later date than was allowed by law the revising officer said if the applicants wished them they might be surrendered. And the statement that when an application was made to the judge and his clerk no satisfaction could be got, is in direct opposition to the fact. Again, says Mr. Baird, in effect, on account of Judge Steadman's deputy revising certain parishes the majority to me would be of no avail, etc., and that a majority of ninety in my native parish would be worthless, etc. Friend Baird, that last hit is a good one in your own estimation, but just let me whisper to you: His Honor Judge Steadman, the real revising officer, himself revised "my native parish" (Wickham) and not his deputy, as you insinuate. Then I will whisper again: the deputy, not Judge Steadman, revised one of the strongest liberal parishes, viz., Cambridge. Of course you did not intend to misrepresent the revision of "my native parish." Of course you only "heard," or it was a "complaint," and being so busy looking after King's seat you may have misunderstood the whole purport of what was said. You are, therefore, certainly excusable, and I shall say nothing about it; it was only an Ottawa speech at any rate. One would suppose from the tenor of Mr. Baird's speech that hosts of applications for revision on the conservative side were rejected. Now what are the facts? Simply these: For preliminary revision 551 applications were received, 469 were approved and 82 rejected. And mind the number I am now speaking of include both liberal and conservative. At the revision L. A. Currey, barrister, was present in the conservative interest and examined quite a number of the rejected papers and stated then and there that he concurred in His Honor's ruling. S. L. Peters, who was present, coincided with the revising barrister's view, particularly as to imperfections in applications from Hampstead. But as stated by Judge Steadman, the then rejection of names did not prevent the parties from having them added at a future day, and, as a fact, the great majority of them were so added.

As to final revision there were received 182 applications and 167 of them were accepted and 15 rejected. Now, applying the crucible test, for the final revision is really such, there was of both liberal and conservatives only 15 rejected, on an average of but one and a half in each parish and only two of those were in "my native parish." Now, if such are the facts, and such they are, where are all these parties being prated about whose applications were rejected and had obstacles thrown in their way to prevent them from being registered? From the commencement of Revision work until the close, every necessary convenience was given to one and all for the registry of their names, and outside of my duty as revising clerk I did cheerfully, without fee or reward, make out many applications for both conservatives and liberals, and as far as my time would permit render all the assistance I could to make matters pleasant and agreeable to those who called on franchise work. Mr. Baird's remarks from first to last in which he refers in any way to franchise, except as to qualification and effect of deputy's action which I know nothing about, is without the remotest foundation in fact. If he had not the knowledge to verify his statements he should have hesitated before posing a traducer. His speech as a whole is characteristic of the man. Cunning and superficial, and how aptly his own saying applies to his own speech, viz., as a whole it "is political hypocrisy of the meanest kind." As to statements relative to Mr. King and Sheriff Butler I have nothing to say. Those parties are able, and no doubt will in due time, defend themselves.

Truly Yours,
R. T. BABBIT.

GAGETOWN, JUNE 16, 1887.

Lake George Antimony Mines.

A mining captain has been sent here from Lennoxville, Que., by a company of London capitalists who contemplate opening up the Lake George mines. Should his report be favorable operations will be begun there at once. The captain visited the mines the latter part of last week. It has been learned since his return that he was fully satisfied as to the quality of antimony on the property, the only question being whether it could be produced cheap enough, the present low price of the metal (7 cents per lb.) necessitating large productions at a low rate.

Jubilee Entertainment at Harvey.

A grand bazaar and strawberry festival is to be held at Harvey on Tuesday next, July 5th, to be followed in the evening by a jubilee concert. The festival will be held on the manse grounds, and the proceeds go towards the manse building fund. The affair is in the hands of the ladies of Harvey, who are making every preparation for a big spread and a pleasant time. The public generally are invited to join in the festivities.

Fredericton Junction.

The ladies of the Fredericton Junction Free Baptist Church are preparing for a jubilee social to be held in the church on Monday evening, July 11th. The entertainment will consist of music, recitations, etc., to be followed by a pie social. Preparations are being made for an excellent evening's entertainment. The proceeds are to be appropriated towards the repairs of the church.

Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

Its effects are almost instantaneous, affording relief from the most intense pain.

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TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1887

THE INSINCERITY OF THEIR OBJECTIONS.

At the recent meeting of the Toronto board of trade, the principal, in fact, we may say the only argument offered in opposition to the proposed commercial union with the United States, was that involved in the alleged belief that such a union would be against the best business interests of the mother country; that it would be unwise, disloyal, and ungrateful in Canada to change her commercial relations to the disadvantage of a country from which she enjoys protection in time of need, and all that. Such was the argument used by Mr. John Macdonald, of Toronto, and manufacturers of the tory stripe. It has reached the lower provinces and now and then we hear it from those eminent tories, not, be it said to their credit, from the manufacturer, the farmer, the merchant or the laborer, but from those delighted ones who claim a monopoly of all the loyalty and patriotism going. We would commend to this class of "loyalty," articles in recent issues of the English dailies, dealing with the action of the tory government in respect of the tariff changes. Let it be understood that the "loyalty talkers" and anti commercial unionists are, without a single exception, the friends and supporters of the present tory government at Ottawa. The London Times, the principal tory organ, says that Canada in increasing so enormously as it has the duties on iron and other lines, has chosen to legislate against England, that such legislation following her professions of unbounded loyalty and her declarations of consideration for English interests, has excited profound indignation in political and commercial circles. And the Times says that these recent changes in tariff is not the only instance of legislation against English trade. The London Standard, tory, in a lengthy article on the increased tariff, so far as it relates to England says:—

"No attempt is made to differentiate in favor of England."

"The obvious truth is that Canada has given no thought to our interests at all, but only to her own."

"But of course these Canadians are a most 'loyal' people for all that, and if they can get us to lend them our money they will flatter us and heap sweet-sounding phrases upon us till the most voracious appetite of such is cloyed to sickness. It is only when we expect them to pay us our money back, or at least to put up no barriers against our trade with them, that we find out how hollow these phrases are."

* * * * * *

"The colonies and mother country must drift further and further apart, until, one day, complete severance takes place. They are most of them doing their best now to alienate the sympathies of the working classes and manufacturers and merchants of this country. By-and-bye the alienation will be complete, as the colonists will find out when their hour of trial comes. Why should we waste a drop of our blood or spend a shilling of our means to shelter countries whose selfishness is so great that they never give a thought to any interest of ours? That is the question the protectionist colonies are forcing Englishmen to ask themselves, and it is as well that it should be bluntly put to them now. "Buy our goods, and at the same time lend us your money to work your destruction with;" that is the political creed of Canada, and it is a brutally selfish creed."

We do not altogether endorse the above views. There is much about them that is uncalled for, while there is something that is deserving. We quote them, however, merely as an expression of English feeling towards Canada, wrought by the tariff tinkering, and also to show how hollow and insincere are the avowed objections of the genuine tory and "loyalty talkers" to commercial union. Unrestricted reciprocity with the United States they cannot sanction, because it would be opposed to English interests; but the Canadian government can, with their approval, in fact, at their urging, legislate directly against the very interests they profess to cherish. What sham!

Referring to our tariff as against the United States, the Standard says:—

"Nor are they (English considerations) so important even to them (Canadians) at present as the deliberate attitude of trade hostility they are now taking up towards their neighbors in the States. It would be just as sensible for Texas, or any other state in the American Union, to set up a tariff of its own against the rest of the country, as it is for Canada to do so. The Canadian government confesses that the trade between its country and the union has been increasing rapidly, and a pretence is made that the wish is to check this increase in our favor. We decline the offer, with thanks. We do not want our trade fostered at the expense of our neighbors, even could it be done—which it cannot. The interest of Canada is to foster trade with the States by every means in its power. The freer that trade is on their side, and the larger it is, the richer will the Canadian people become, and the more business will they be able to do with other countries. If a Canadian farmer can barter a sack of flour for a plough made in the States, he must be better off than if he paid two sacks for a plough made at home. So would everybody else be on the same principle, because if tariffs make ploughs dear they must also make bread dear, and, on the average, wages inadequate. This is simple philosophy which babes can understand. It is unfortunate that it seems to be beyond the comprehension of the politicians of Canada.

THE PRESS EXCURSION.

The press excursion to Chatham over the Northern and Western to-morrow should be productive of good results to the road and to the business of the place. In addition to the press representatives there will be on the excursion some of our leading mercantile men who will have an eye to business as well as the pleasures of the trip. Some weeks ago we suggested that our merchants and manufacturers should be invited to join in the excursion, and that suggestion was at once received with favor and acted upon. We have every confidence that much good will come out of it. Our business men will find that on the north shore there is a trade awaiting them, which with a little skill and enterprise can be made profitable. Some of our older merchants know the character of this trade and the advantages of it; years ago they enjoyed it to a considerable extent. There is nothing to prevent our manufacturers and merchants regaining it. They can sell cheaply and fill their orders as speedily as can the business men of other places. They can give all the advantages afforded in larger cities. And in addition to this they have the admirable facilities of the Northern and Western to aid them. We look for profitable results.

The excursion will be enjoyed by all. To those who appreciate the beauties of nature and view with pleasure and admiration the charming spots of comfortable country villas, the fine picturesque scenery along the Nashwaak and the Miramichi, and the cosey homes and rich and beautiful farms of the happy farmer, will present a scene they have seldom had the privilege of witnessing. A prettier stretch of country than that through which the N. & W. runs, to Doaktown at least, can not be found in Canada. To those who look for speed and comfort their wishes will be gratified.

A BIG CATHEDRAL.

A project to build in New York an Episcopal Cathedral which will surpass in magnificence and grandeur any house of worship yet built in America, is being discussed by the newspapers of leading American cities. The cost of the structure which it is proposed to erect is estimated at about six millions of dollars. All Protestant denominations will be asked to contribute to the project, as it is intended that the edifice shall be to some extent, an index of the interest taken in religion on this continent.

Wise as the proposal may at first sight appear, it is to be hoped that it will not meet with support sufficient to warrant the projectors in beginning the work. If this large sum of money were devoted to home and foreign mission work, to spreading the gospel among those lands where the Bible is unknown; to the support of earnest energetic missionaries in the large cities of the United States, who could labor among those classes who never cross the threshold of a church; to providing homes for the destitute; to assisting the degraded who wish to turn from their evil ways; it would be productive of far more good than the erection of a cathedral however grand.

NO INCREASE OF SALARY.

After the opposition which Sir John found to his proposal to increase the salary of the clerk of the crown-in-chancery, for violating his oath of office in gazetting tory members first, he decided to drop the matter. Mr. Pope fulfilled his part of the contract to the letter, but Sir John, as he did in the case of O'Donoghue, "did not come up to time." Mr. Pope served Sir John's purpose as he will be ready to do again, we suppose, if his chief should call upon him. Few will be sorry that Pope has been treated in this manner. They will rather feel that he has got what he deserved. Sir John pretends that the item was dropped from the estimates in order to hasten the business of the country, but such a shallow pretense will not be accepted by those who know the direct opposition which was made to the proposal. It is understood that some of Sir John's colleagues in the cabinet strenuously opposed any increase of salary for Pope and refused to shoulder any responsibility for the latter's action. We cannot wonder then that even Sir John was forced to decline putting a premium on official rascality.

The Quebec Chronicle has made a political summersault. It will hereafter support the Mercier government. In dominion politics, it will continue to support the tory party until Sir John's defeat. Then it will make another summersault. The Chronicle is of the true tory stripe; wherever there is patronage there will it be found.

An Ottawa Opinion of Our Temporary Representative.

Ottawa Free Press.

Mr Temple the member for York county, New Brunswick, is a representative member of the stupid party. During the discussion of the Intercolonial railway estimate last night he charged that Hon Peter Mitchell had induced the dominion government to build the Derby branch, a road which he declared was utterly useless, and could never earn enough to pay for the oil used upon it. If Mr Temple was an intelligent man he would have realized before making the statement, that his charge reflected more seriously upon the government than upon Mr Mitchell. Nobody will blame the member for Northumberland for getting all the railways he can for his county. It is the business of the government and parliament to see that public money is not wasted in the construction of useless public works, and if, as Mr Temple alleges, the Derby is of no use and the money spent in building it has been wasted, the government which he supports are to be blamed. They cannot evade the responsibility by pleading that they were "induced" to build the road by Hon Peter Mitchell. Mr Temple insinuated that the government built the road in question in the hope of making Mr Mitchell a thick and thin supporter of theirs, but he added mournfully, "Where is he now?" The member for York thinks it is exceedingly ungrateful on the part of Mr Mitchell to oppose a government that gave him a branch railway. The member for York knows how it is himself. He knows why he supports the government, and why he would support any other government that had patronage to dispense. Sir Charles Tupper felt it necessary last night to repudiate Mr Temple's statement that the Derby branch was built with a view of securing Mr Mitchell's support for the government.

[St. John Sun Monday, June 22]

A SUNBURY MYSTERY.

Oliver D. Smith's Unaccountable Disappearance.

His Worldly Goods Appropriated by Neighbors.

Arrest of Several Parties by Justice Duplisea.

A Saint John Fortune Teller Scents Murder Most Foul.

A somewhat secluded settlement in Sunbury county is now undergoing a sensation which is not the less because the exciting occurrence base not hitherto been given to the world through the newspapers. The case contains the disappearance under circumstances which have 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 a 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. The evidence is a copy of Magistrate Duplisea's notes of the trial.

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 place on a visit to his mother and brother, and left there at the above date for his residence. He was seen at Hoyt 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 heard of 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, Isreal Nason Jeremiah Dewitt and Manning Philips, all of Hardwood Creek Settlement. The information 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.

In response the accused appeared in court, where inquiry commenced on June 15th and continued on to the 16th. The following is a copy of the information and of the evidence:—

CANADA,
Province of New Brunswick,
County of Sunbury:—

The information of Robert Smith, of the parish of Rotheay, in the county of Kings, farmer, taken the fourteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, before me, D. S. Duplisea, Esquire, a justice of the peace in and for the county of Sunbury, who says that between the eighth day of December, 1886, and the twenty-fifth day of said month, a grey woollen coat, blankets, and a portion of household furniture, and farming implements, hay, of the goods and chattels of Oliver D. Smith, were feloniously stolen, taken and carried away from and out of the dwelling house of the said Oliver D. Smith at Gladstone in the said county of Sunbury, by some person or persons unknown, and that he has just and reasonable cause to suspect, and suspects, that the said goods and chattels or some part of them are concealed in the dwelling houses of Thomas O. Nason and Jeremiah Dewitt in the said county. Some of the articles were seen by me.

Wherefore he prays that a search warrant may be granted to him to search the dwelling houses of the said Thomas O. Nason and Jeremiah Dewitt, as aforesaid, for the said goods and chattles so feloniously stolen, taken and carried away as aforesaid.

Sworn before me the day and year first above mentioned at Gladstone in the said county of Sunbury.

D. S. DUPLISEA,
Justice of Peace.

(Signed) ROBERT X his SMITH. mark.

THE EVIDENCE.

Nannie Phillips

deposed: I knew the deceased. I never had any dealing much. I was to his house before he left, but not after. I got a blanket back of the house about three weeks ago. The two quilts were taken out of the house by Annie Dewitt.

Israel C. Nason,

(a laborer): Thomas Nason hauled hay from Mr. Smith's barn to his own.

Thomas Smith,

(a farmer): Saw his brother on or about the 8th December, 1886. Saw this coat a couple of days before he left. Five patches on the coat. Saw him have it on the 5th and 7th of December last. I was told that he did finally take it with him. I next saw the coat at Mr. Dewitt's. I told him I was positively sure that was the coat. Israel Nason told me that he saw a load of stuff going down to Thomas Nason from Dewitt's house, and a pail with about a pint of molasses.

John Reid

found at Thomas O. Nason's house one blanket, and two quilts at Israel Parson's. It was not because that they would ever be of any use to me that I took them. The coat was in the house also, and my little girl packed it away. That was delivered with the rest of the stuff.

Jas. Dewitt,

I went about the 4th of March to Denman to work. The coat was brought the same time the nails came up, and some more things in the house. I fetched everything away that was in the house. The trunk was fetched the first time with the nails.

Israel Nason.

Did you ever see T O Nason taking away anything from the house?

I did not see them take anything but hauling hay. He had flour in his house.

Did you see the tin pail since?

I did not. I think T O Nason got about three-quarters of a ton of hay.

Mrs. T. O. Nason.

Did you ever see anything going away from the house?

I did not. My husband did not bring anything home more than I told you. Mr. Smith has been to my place a good many times, and he said that he had some little bills, but had got them in and Annie brought them to my place. There was nothing much left in the house at the time.

Mrs. Dewitt.

I went up some time in May, 1886, to the house. I heard so much talk about it. I went up to the house with Hiram Grass and I saw a great deal of the stuff had been taken away from the house. I took a manure fork and a spade, two handsaws, one adze. I took them for the purpose of taking care of them for Mr Smith. I went back the next day. Took two kegs of nails. I saw Mrs Smith shortly after that. They told me to go back and take everything there was about there. I took the horse and wagon and took care of them till they called for them. When they called I handed them out everything that I had in my possession.

Jas. Smith,

a brother of the deceased, testified: I reside in Boston. I came to look for my brother about the 15th of May. I was in my brother's house. At the time I was up first I was all through the house. I did not see anything excepting the pickaxe that I could see. I was in the barn; I could see nothing but a little buckwheat straw. Miss Mattie told me about fixing the coat, and by her descriptions that looked like the coat, she told me he was away. This coat I saw the first time that I was up in the Dewitt's house.

T. O. Nason.

We were all a little short of hay, and I asked several men around if it would be right to take Mr Smith's hay. They said yes. Mr Dewitt and Mr Israel Nason judged the hay at three-quarters of a ton. I told them that I would have the hay judged and pay Mr Smith. I took the hay the last of January.

Mary Ann Haron

sworn and examined by Professor Hunter:—

Were you with Mrs Dewitt at the time when she got the quilts?

Ans—A pitcher and small pot.

Was she living with you at the time?

Yes.

Was there anyone else living with you at the time?

Yes. W Phillips.

Did he support her at the time, or did you?

He, Phillips.

Did you go into the house?

I did see one barrel of buckwheat hulls, as I suppose.

Did you, were you to the house any more than once with Mrs Dewitt?

No.

Did you ever know of Mrs Dewitt to be there before you?

No.

By J A Boone: did you hear any conversation between Annie Dewitt and Clifford?

Cannot say, positively.

Annie V. Dewitt.

By Mr Hunter: do you know who broke into house of deceased, Mr Smith? and when you were up there at Mr Smith's house, and got these quilts.

Itwas some time in May.

What did you see in the house when you were there?

An old trunk, a barrel with salt in it, a tub with blueberries in it.

Do you know anything about any potatoes?

No.

Did you ever see any molasses in the house?

Can't say that I did.

Did you see any of the Smiths' things going away?

I did not.

Do you know of anything being carried away from the place?

I do not.

Where did you find the straw tick?

On the groundfloor.

Did you see any harness about the house?

Saw some up stairs.

Do you know if Mr Smith owed any person?

No.

By D S Duplisea: What did you take those quilts for?

I took them for mat rags they were not fit for anything else.

Robert Smith

By Mr Hunter: What time did you see these quilts in question?

Last month, between the middle and last of May. Not as I minded. These are the old quilts. She had two chisels.

Do you mind if she had the chisels the first time you was there?

I do not know.

Did she give up the chisles when called for by the constable?

Yes.

John Reid.

By Mr Hunter: What did you see when you went to search at her place of abode, T O Nason's house?

She said here are the quilts Mr Smith gave me. Said I must take these quilts. Found nothing else.

(The inventory of efforts included: coat and vest, one set harness, one waggon, one coat, three saws, planes, one trunk, two kegs of nails, one straw tick, one gouge, joints of stovepipe, one wrench, one satchel, one Bible, one spade, one cultivator (iron) one pair of traces and whippletree, an axe, two yokes, one dung fork, one hat, one book.

Committed for Trial.

After hearing the evidence the magistrate committed the accused for trial. J Dewitt, Isreal Nason and Manning Philips, were addmitted to bail. In the case of Thomas O Nason bail was refused. This prisoner subsequently escaped, but was rearrested by Constable Reed and committed to jail, where he now is.

An Interview with Mr. R. Smith.

Robert Smith, brother of Oliver, and complainant in the above case, was seen by a reporter of the Sun on Saturday, and asked about the circumstances. He is a quiet rustic looking man, who told his rather remarkable story with great circumstantiality and every appearance of sincerity. His account of the proceedings so far is as follows:

I saw in the Sun last winter that Oliver D. Smith, my brother, was missing. I wrote to the 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 bow. 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 older 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 Isreal Nason's we found some articles, and a few at Mr Dewitts. 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 I left Quispamsis. I wore the coat myself for two or three days and remember it well. I have strong suspicions as to what become of my brother, and 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.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that *Green's August Flower*, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of *August Flower* will prove its wonderful effect Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Cable.

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

The Standard says the dowager Lady Meux, while leaving Paris, met a man. On their arrival in London, they both went to the Midland hotel, where the man engaged apartments. He decamped, taking jewels worth £6,500 belonging to the lady.

Sir James Ferguson, under secretary for foreign affairs, announced in the commons this afternoon that Turkey had urgently asked England's consent to a postponement until the 4th of July, of the former's ratification of the Anglo-Turkish Egyptian convention and England consented.

A fire broke out in a tenement house off Oxford street London, Saturday morning. Several inmates were unable to escape. Enormous crowds were attracted. A youth jumped from the top story to the ground and was instantly killed; his mother followed him. In her descent she struck the railings in front of the house and rebounded on the heads of the crowds. She was conveyed to an hospital. Another woman appeared at the window holding a child in her arms. A moment later she fell backward into the flames. The scarred remains of herself and two children were afterwards discovered.

American.

Sunday morning fire broke out in the tank room of the Chicago Packing and Provision company. In a few minutes the tank exploded scattering the burning lard over adjacent buildings, setting on fire more than a dozen of them. The fire lasted 14½ hours, the loss is $1,250,000.

Canadian.

Mr. Charlebois M. P. for Laprairie county died yesterday morning.

Mr. Cimon, M. P. for Charlevoix, died suddenly at Murray Bay, Sunday morning.

Hon. Sir Matthew Crooks Cameron, chief justice of the common pleas of Ontario, is dead.

McIver & Barclay, stock brokers of Montreal, suspended on Friday. The announcement on the stock exchange caused some excitement, especially as a bylaw of the board compels all claims to be settled within 24 hours. The consequence was that quite a large lot of shares were thrown on the market, the sales aggregating about 10,000 shares. The cause of the failure is the drop in price of the Montreal Company's stock.

During the trial of the customs case against Ayer's patent medicine company at Montreal yesterday Chief Justice Ritchie threatened W G O'Hara, customs officer, with commital for contempt for beating about the bush when under examination, and later when he admitted acting crookedly in working up the case against defendants, addressed him thus; "I shall consider it my duty, when I return to Ottawa, to report you as totally unfit to hold any position in her majesty's service."

The dominion government have despatched a special agent along the American frontier to report upon the alleged conduct of United States customs officers preventing Canadians from seeking employment on the American side of the line.

Chapleau has telegraphed Sir John Macdonald from Montreal, repeating his refusal to accept the governorship of Quebec.

Years Teach More than Books

Among other valuable lessons imparted by this teacher is the fact that for a very long time Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has been the prince of liver correctives and blood purifiers, being the household physician of the poor man, and the able consulting physician to the rich patient, and praised by all for its magnificent service and efficacy in all diseases of a chronic nature, as malarial poisoning, ailment of the respiratory and digestive symptems, liver disease and in all cases where the use of an alterative remedy is indicated.

For Bronchial

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

Married.

At Gibson on the 15th of June by Rev. J. E. Reud, Mr. Stephen J. Whitlock, of Calais, Me., and Miss Jennie White, of St. Mary's.

At the residence of the bride's father, Queensbury, York Co., on the 22nd day of June by the Rev. J. E. Reud, Mr. Moses Moore, of Woodstock, and Miss Bertha F. Jordan, of Queensbury.

Died.

At Douglas, York Co., June 16th, Lyetia A., wife of John Williams. Age 38 years.

On Monday night, June 27th, Charles Estabrooks, in the 87th year of his age.

Funeral at 10.30 a. m. Wednesday at his late residence, Charlotte street. His remains will be taken to Upper Gagetown for burial.

PALMO-CARBOLIC SOAP

No Animal Fat!
No Coloring Dyes!!
No Adulterations of any kind!!!
Absolutely Pure.
A VALUABLE PREVENTATIVE OF CONTAGION.

It destroys all Unpleasant Odors from the Skin.

ASK FOR "PALMO-CARBOLIC SOAP," AND REFUSE ALL OTHERS.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., (Limited.) MONTREAL.

WANTED.

A BOY about 16 years of age to learn the Drug business.
WINSLOW TILLEY,
Druggist and Apothecary,
june28 St. Mary's, N. B.

Planes! Planes!

3 CASES PLANES, Long and Short Jointers, Jack, Smoothing, Rabbit, Side, Bead, Match and Fillister Planes, Assorted Sizes.
6 dozen HORSE POKES, latest styles out, Just received and for sale by
june28 R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

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Ex Schr. To-Day,
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Cornmeal.

A. F. Randolph & Son.

Fredericton, June 23, 1887.

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Representing in Capital and Assets
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ONE HUNDRED AND TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,
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LOW RATES. FAIR SETTLEMENT and PROMPT PAYMENT OF LOSSES.

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Money to Loan,

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NEW CAMBRICS,
In Plain and Fancy Stripes;

Combination Suits
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PONCEES, Figured and Striped;

WHITE and CREAM **INDIA LAWNS;**
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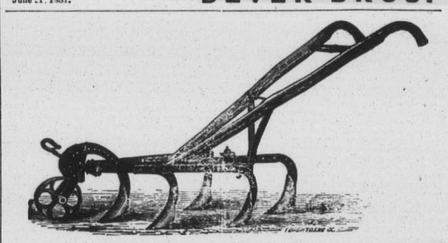
5000 yds. of Print Remnants,
Very New and Low Priced.

June 11, 1887. DEVER BROS.



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For All Hoeing, Weeding, Cultivating, Hilling, Etc.,
THIS CULTIVATOR TAKES THE LEAD.

The Side Moulds, for Cutting Up Close to the Plants, and by reversing, for Hilling, are about Two Inches Wider Than Before, making them the Right Size for proper hilling up—made especially so for our trade. Adjustable for Wide or Narrow Rows, and depth easily regulated by the wheel. POINTS AND MOULDS ARE STEEL. ONE CAR LOAD IN STOCK.

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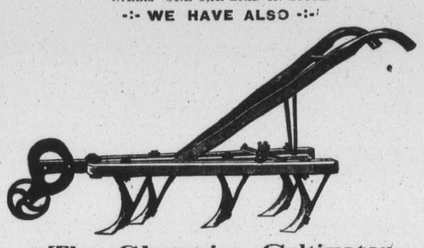

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