

GO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, have this day entered into partnership under the name, style, and firm of
THOS. W. SMITH & SON,
for the carrying on of the business of

MERCHANT TAILORS

GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

at the old stand heretofore occupied by THOMAS W. SMITH, on Queen Street.
Dated this 20th day of June, A. D. 1881.

THOS. W. SMITH,
H. LEARON SMITH.

CARD.

our Customers and the Public generally:-

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

A First-Class Modern Tailoring and OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT,

and has been induced from his growing trade and the increasing demands of the public, to enlarge his business so as to supply every article required for the comfort of man. To carry out this idea, and to enable him to fulfil all orders, he has associated with him his son, H. LEARON SMITH, so long and favorably known to his patrons, and has added a customer.

SHOEMAKING ESTABLISHMENT

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

T. W. Smith & Son

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

Complete Outfit from Head to Foot,

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

THOMAS W. SMITH & SON,
Fredericton, July 7



ALBION HOUSE DRY GOODS

presents a special attraction to buyers of
DRY GOODS
in having one of
The Largest, Cheapest, and Best Stock

of Goods to be found in the trade, and marked at prices which will give entire satisfaction, and secure a rapid sale.

PRINTS

In Patterns, Quality, Value, unsurpassed.

The New Windsor Flounce Print, in very unique designs.

Shirtings, Ducks, Cottonades.

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

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS.

An especially large showing of Hoopery, Lace and Muslin Ties, Silk Scarves, &c.

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

FANCY DRY GOODS.

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

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

F. B. EDGECOMBE,

Agent for Demorest Patterns,
Fredericton, May 29

Communications.

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:

MR. EDITOR.—I am glad to observe that your former communication has stirred up His Worship the Mayor, and made him angry enough to say that any letter revealing "a feeling of malignity," I do not mind that, he may call it anything he likes so long as it will have the effect of making him do something. He boasts that "the present Council has done more than any previous Council has done to help the promoters of a measure for introducing water to the city." How much, Mr. Editor, do you think they have done? Passed an order to take at least half the stock, His Worship himself taking the balance! Nothing of the kind, though nothing less than that surely will warrant such a flourish as he makes. If he did not himself state what the Council had done, he would say I did so from a feeling of malignity. The Council actually adopted a resolution unanimously affirming the willingness of the Council to grant the necessary privileges to any person or persons who may be desirous of introducing Water Works into the city! No doubt that resolution was inspired by His Worship and such a feat should entitle him to be voted perpetual Mayor.

But he must have some doubts after all that such a resolution may not do the work for he suggests that the Insurance Companies are largely interested in the matter, and perhaps they will make some move. Such innocence is really refreshing, and coming from a Mayor of a Cathedral City should be appreciated. It does not seem to occur to His Worship that Insurance Companies will take an easier way of solving the question by putting up the premiums, thereby making the people pay the extra risk.

It is no answer to my former letter, for His Worship to say, "put my own shoulder to the wheel." A private citizen is not in a position to do such work, unless he has more money than any citizen of Fredericton has, and very few are in a position to take a lead in forming a company. It is the duty of the Council, and particularly of the Mayor, to take the lead in devising such works, and then to ask citizens to help by taking stock according to their means. Many of our citizens would gladly join such a company when properly formed.

It is useless discussing such a matter, if the head of the city government thinks that passing such a resolution as that above quoted is enough. We must only wait until some one else takes the lead. It is hopeless to expect anything at present.

Yours, etc.,
WATER WORKS.
Fredericton, July 26, 1881.

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., July 28, 1881.

NOTICE.

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

The Two Meetings.

MR. BLAKE and Mr. Huntington, have appeared in our midst, and their say, and gone on their way, and all that they have left behind is a sense of failure. One might have thought, that Mr. Blake, coming into New Brunswick, which he calls "the banner Province" of liberalism, would have entered with elation and spoken with a confidence and spirit which would have carried off his followers on the tide of enthusiasm. But the absence of spirit and enthusiasm in speaker and hearers was most marked and surprising. We speak of the numbers who attended the meeting elsewhere. So we need not show up the unconscionable exaggeration of which papers in the liberal interest have been guilty in describing the crowd and its demeanor. As a corrective of their very imaginative calculations, such papers should procure a copy of the photographic picture of the meeting of Wednesday 20th, where the scantiness of the crowd comes out with telling humiliating effect in the expense of the square.

Mr. Blake's speech, chiefly differed from his address in St. John, in the arrangement of its subject matter. He gave it a sort of local coloring by comparing the metropolitan city of York in New Brunswick with the metropolitan city of Ontario, with which he has long been politically identified, where the first fierce battle for liberalism were fought by William Lyon Mackenzie, but which has fallen away from the faith. But he hoped that both the Yorks would come into line in 1883. He spoke very prettily of the noble river St. John, as in duty bound, and contrasted the numerous comfortable happy homesteads lining its banks with the palatial residences that dot the banks of the picturesque Hudson, much to the favor of the former. In this way Mr. Blake placed himself before his audience, as "the man of the many," "the people's Edward," the champion of the poor, against the rich, of the honest hardworking laborer against the grinding monopolist bloated manufacturer.

He first took up the tariff, and while admitting that it will always be imperative to impose, in Canada, a high tariff for revenue purposes, which would necessarily afford protection to some manufacturers, he argued that the present tariff bore unequally on the different classes, and especially bore unjustly and heavily on the poor. It violated the first principle on which every tariff ought to be framed, by over burdening the poor man, an order to obtain surpluses and taxing the necessities of life,—fuel, light, bread, cottons, woollens, teas and sugars. As he showed it, the working of the specific and ad valorem duties combined, work at a disadvantage for the poor man, who is made to pay more for his rough goods, than the rich have to pay for their finer articles. He illustrated this feature of the tariff at great length. It is curious as showing how rigidly Mr. Blake is carried by his prepared speech that, both in St. John and Fredericton he made the same, seeming, but evidently intentional mistake and correction. "The poor lady," he said, pays on her cloth jacket, a duty of 36 per cent. Oh no, I beg her pardon, she pays 50 per cent. It is the rich lady who wears the finest goods, who pays 36 per cent."

This was put in force to draw applause, and it did to a weak extent. Mr. Blake's power of humor is very subdued, it consists chiefly in putting satirical emphasis on a word, with a sarcastic smile; it seems, in fact, overlaid, by the immense mass of detail he carries in his brain. He came down heavily on the factories which have been established in consequence of the tariff, which had, said he, enriched the stockholders at the expense of the consumers, but he kept out of sight the fact that they are the means of giving employment to thousands of Canadian operatives, who otherwise would have been forced to leave the country.

Mr. Blake then, discussed the increase of the debt, and the annual expenditure holding the Macdonald government responsible for both. In 1871, the debt was about \$77,000,000, and it was doubled in 1880, the building of the C. P. Railway would add \$90,000,000 to it, and in a few years the debt would amount to \$200,000,000. The expenditure had increased from \$13,500,000 in 1867 to \$24,850,000 in 1880, and in 1882, it would be over \$30,000,000. He denied that the progress of development in the country was in proportion to its growth of debt and expenditure. He said some hard things of the government, taking unnecessary millions out of the pockets of the people, and keeping it in their own, not expending it. This year there will be a surplus of 2 1/2 millions. According to Mr. Blake, it is a wicked act for the government to take so much money that is not needed from the people; whereas we imagine the surplus is a sign that the country is very prosperous, that the revenues are yielding unexceptionally well, and it will, with other surpluses to follow while the years continue to be good, be kept as a fund to supply the deficiencies when the inevitable reaction sets in and the hard times come. Mr. Blake then gave, from the liberal point of view, the history of the C. P. Railway, and condemned utterly the bargain made with the Syndicate. \$101,000,000 had been given the Syndicate, who would only be called on to expend \$37,000,000. He defended the offer made by the second Syndicate (which we think was nothing but a party move to embarrass the government) which according to his own calculation would if accepted, have given \$92,000,000 more than the work would cost. We do not believe that any one knows what the Railway will cost, how much the Company will make out of their bargain, or how heavy and long will be the burden of maintaining it. It would have been madness on the part of the government, to have undertaken its construction, and no company would, (as Mr. Blake has virtually allowed, would have undertaken it without liberal inducements. The railway had to be built, and the people on the whole are glad that the work has been put in the hands of responsible capitalists. They are relieved, and are not daunted by the cost.

He then with a prefatory compliment to Hon. Mr. J. Wank, spoke of the Senate which he argued ought either to be made elective or abolished, and wound up by a call on the liberal party in York, to organize. Mr. Huntington's speech was of a lighter material. He made a rather ambitious and somewhat eloquent opening. What he wanted to show was that, in his view of course, the political party was more respectable, and carried a political warfare in a less personal and defamatory style than the conservatives, and were the more deserving the support of the electors of York. He most probably thought that a dash of conservative enthusiasm would much improve their character and the party's chance of success in 1883.

The sun shone on Mr. Blake and Mr. Huntington, and the clouds lowered, and the rain poured on Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Leonard Tilley, but what was wanting to the latter in weather, and was amply made up in welcome. The enthusiasm of feeling came out all the more brightly in contrast to the dark and damp. The two knights must have been deeply grieved at the character of their reception in the City Hall, and even after the magnificent ovation in St. John, Sir Charles must have been impressed by the crowds in gallery and hall of (to quote his own quotation) "of fair women and brave men," who met his gaze, and broke out with applause as he and his colleague attended by the members of the Reception Committee stopped on the tastefully got up platform. Their cheers sounded well through the inspiring strains of "See the conquering heroes" come. "The best proof that Sir Charles was deeply pleased with his reception, was that he rose superior to the weak state of his health and voice, and in the inspiration of the time was led to make a long and powerful speech.

Sir Charles believes in meeting his opponents boldly, in not forbearing to condemn their acts, or to mimic his words in so doing. He came to New Brunswick to meet the statements and correct the impression made by Mr. Blake, and he certainly did not spare the great liberal leader, who though he may be said to be not necessarily the leader of the great liberal party. With great force he showed up the motives which had induced Mr. Blake to make a missionary tour through the Maritime Provinces. The resolve had been taken during the election campaign by the liberal victories in East Northumberland and Carleton, but had he waited till after the elections in Pictou and Colchester, he believed that the people down by the sea, would not have had the pleasure of seeing his face this summer.

It is utterly impossible with our space to give even the heads of the topics, which Sir Charles handled in his speech of two hours and a half, or any idea of his trenchant manner of speaking. He carried his great audience along with him, as he went into the history of parties, showing that the old Liberals and Conservatives were now no more; that, at the time of Confederation, political opponents had clasped hands, and had become the Liberal Conservative party, which had carried out the great act of union, which had lifted a number of isolated Provinces, from a position of comparative insignificance, to one of the greatest prosperity, and who had united the country "from sea to sea," and carried all the measures for its progress and development. He did not see by what right Mr. Blake's party called itself Liberal, or the party of reform, for they were a party who found that they had nothing to reform; whose peculiar mission, in fact, had been taken out of their hands by the Liberal Conservatives.

Sir Charles gave free rein to his sarcastic humor, in describing the party of which Mr. Blake has been retained as leader, with the promised fee of the Premiership of the government when it comes into power. The liberals when out of power have one policy, that is to oppose to be "agin" the government at every turn, to obstruct all their measures, and another policy when in power, when they forgot all that they had said in opposition, and acted diametrically to the contrary of the expressed opinions. He showed up the inconsistency of their action with regard to the Pacific Railway. When they were in opposition, they ridiculed the idea of building the Pacific Railway, by giving a bonus of \$30,000,000, and \$50,000,000 to a company, and yet, when the Macdonald government fell, and Mr. Mackenzie came into power, his government proposed to build the railway, (which when in opposition they denounced as too gigantic a scheme for the country, as a government work, and in addition had tacked into it, the Georgian Bay Branch, and granted a subsidy to the Canada Central. The Mackenzie government had

put a resolution on record, that they would build the railway without increasing the taxation, yet one of their first acts had been to impose \$3,000,000 additional taxation for the purpose.

Sir Charles showed how very much more favorable to the country than the scheme which Mr. Mackenzie had proposed, was the bargain made with the Syndicate. Mr. Mackenzie's scheme would have cost the country \$120,000,000, and imposed on it the burden of maintaining the work. Whereas for a bonus, altogether amounting to \$78,000,000, the Macdonald government had wisely kept faith with British Columbia, secured the building of the road within ten years, had got rid of an incubus which had weighed upon the country, and of running the road as a whole during the years when it would not be productive. The bargain with the Syndicate instead of being denounced by the opposition, as ruinous to the country, should have been accepted with gratitude, and with surprise at the goodness of its terms, and the government, instead of being covered with opprobrium, should have been hailed with "well done good and faithful servants." He was exceedingly severe in criticizing the unparliamentary course of Mr. Blake, and the opposition in decrying the value of the lands in the Northwest in prejudicing the minds of English capitalists, against the railway scheme, and in doing all in their power by their utterances, to deter Irish settlers from coming to the Northwest, under an emigration arrangement between the Imperial and Dominion governments. He showed up the sham Syndicate in capital style, and proved how impossible it would have been for the government to have entertained it.

We have only touched on a tithe of the topics introduced by Sir Charles. He boldly met (as he successfully met in Toronto, London, Hamilton and Montreal) some of the charges preferred by Mr. Blake against the railway and fiscal policy of the government, and showed that if the whole brief for the government had been placed in his hands, he would have made out the entire case most brilliantly.

Sir Leonard Tilley who was greeted with immense applause, had only a short time allotted him, but he diligently improved the minutes at his command, speaking with great animation and rapidity. He met (of course not so fully as in St. John) the charges of Mr. Blake with regard to the sugar duty, showing that the revenues were not suffering from it, that the price of sugar had not been raised to the customer, and it had been the means of giving employment to shipping and to a large number of operatives. He also showed that Mr. Blake had not told all the truth regarding the duties on the cheaper cotton and woolen goods. By the operation of the duty, cotton mills had been started in all directions, and the result was that these goods were being sold cheaper than ever they had been before, and consequently the poor man was not taxed on his rough coats, &c., higher than was the rich man on his broadcloth and finer articles. Sir Leonard made a grand defence of the N. P., which had introduced the industrial hum into the country, given employment to thousands of operatives and sustenance to their families, and maintained that the wisdom of the policy has been more and more generally recognised, and that the people would not now allow it to be wiped out. He met the charge, that the government by their tariff, was taking 2 to 3 millions of dollars, unnecessarily out of people's pocket, by showing that owing to the general prosperity the revenues were increasing, but that the government was not putting the surplus in their pockets, or spending it extravagantly, but using it to make up the deficits that occurred under the Mackenzie government. They would not reduce the tariff, because the United States government refused reciprocity, but as soon as it showed a disposition to look down the customs barrier, the Dominion government would be ready to meet them. He promised however, that a few changes would be made in the tariff next session. He defended the government from the charge of extravagance in expenditures, by showing that the expenditure last year was less than that under the liberal government. He also pressed this point, that New Brunswick was not paying more into the revenue, in proportion, than the other Provinces, that it was receiving back in subsidies, and money expended on public works, as much as it gave. He closed by referring to an observation made by Mr. Huntington, that there were jealousies and dissensions among the members of the government in regard to the leadership in the event of the retirement of the Premier. He repelled the insinuation, with indignation; the only feeling among the members of the Government would be one of the sincerest regret were their much loved leader called on to resign. He was rejoiced to say that his health was now such as to permit him to be present at the meeting at the head of affairs for many years to come. The fire with which Sir Leonard here spoke elicited sympathetic applause from his audience, and this burst, with the several rounds of hearty cheers given for the two knights, was a fitting close to the very successful Liberal Conservative meeting.

Sir Charles Tupper, K. C. B.

As many of our readers may not be acquainted with the career of the celebrated Canadian statesman whose name appears at the head of this article, and who on Tuesday evening, for the first time addressed a public meeting in Fredericton, we think it opportune to give a short sketch of his life. Sir Charles Tupper is of loyal descent, and is the son of the late Rev. Dr. Tupper, a Baptist clergyman, and was born at Amherst, N. S., on July 2nd, 1821, being now in his 61st year. He received his early education at Amherst, taught a public school for a time in Westmorland, where the writer a few months ago had pointed out to him the crumbling remains of the building in which the school was conducted. He entered Acadia College at quite an early age, from which he graduated receiving the degree of A. B., and afterwards that of A. M. From Acadia he went to Edinburgh University, at which he took the degree of M. D., and was also awarded a diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons. Returning to Nova Scotia he commenced the practice of his profession in which he made rapid advancement, but it was not long till he was called into the political arena for which his talents at that early age admirably fitted him. He was elected to the Legislature of Nova Scotia by Cumberland in 1855, defeating the late Mr. Howe, and has sat continuously for that County since in the Local House and Canadian Parliament, winning nine elections and was never once defeated. He was a member of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia, and Provincial Secretary from 1857 to 1860, and from 1863 to 1867, and from 1864 till 1867, he was leader of the Government. He was a delegate to England on public business from the Nova Scotia Government in 1858, and again in 1865, and from the Dominion Government in 1868; was leader of the delegation to the Union Conference at Charlottetown in 1854, to that in Quebec the same year, and to the final conference in London, G. B., 1866-67. He holds a patent of rank and precedence from Her Majesty as an Executive Councillor of N. S., and was created a C. B. by Her Majesty in 1867. Author of "A letter to the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon on the Union Question in 1860." Declined a seat in the Canadian Cabinet in 1867, and the Chairmanship of the Intercolonial Railway Board in 1868. Sworn in a member of the Privy Council 1870, and was President of that body from that date till 1872, when he was transferred to the Inland Revenue, and there remained till Feb. 22, 1873, when he was appointed Minister of Customs. Resigned office with Sir John A. Macdonald, Nov. 6, 1873.

Following are some of the measures introduced and carried through the Nova Scotia Legislature by him: the Jury Law; the Free Schools Act; the Assessment Law; the Equity Judge Act; the Windsor and Annapolis Railway Act; a Bill providing for a Quarantine Station and Hospital; Representation Bill; Executive and Legislative Disabilities Act; an Act prohibiting dual representation; an Act reducing the number of Members in the N. S. Legislature from 55 to 38, and an Act abolishing the offices of Solicitor General and Financial Secretary. He also moved the resolution for the Union of the Maritime Provinces in 1874, under which the delegates were sent to Charlottetown in that year, and the resolutions authorizing delegates to be sent to London to arrange the terms of Confederation in 1866. During the time the Mackenzie Administration was in power from 1873 to 1878, Sir Charles Tupper was a leading member of the opposition, and on Sir John A. Macdonald's accession to power in the latter year. Sir Charles became Minister of Railways and Canals, the position he occupies at the present time. During the present Parliament his name has principally been connected with the shaping of the Pacific Railway project, which was adopted last winter. He was knighted in 1880 by Her Majesty the Queen, for long and distinguished public services.

Sir Chas. Tupper was married in 1840 to Miss Morse, of Amherst, by whom he has quite a large family. Two of his sons, Chas. Tupper, Jr., of Nigby & Tupper, Halifax, and Stewart Tupper, of Toronto, are rising young barristers in their respective cities.

Movement.

Even "Jean Baptiste" moves with the times. The spirit of progress and change is abroad among the inhabitants of the lower St. Lawrence, and old customs, and usages are beginning to give way before the pressure of necessity, and the advance of liberal ideas. The habits were of old the most obedient, and docile sons of the church, and they are so still, but signs are not wanting to show that they are not so easy under rigid rule as formerly.

The most distinctive feature of Canadian French habits from the very first was the custom of subdividing the land among the members of a family, so that each came into possession of a shred a farm hardly capable of affording him a living. But in this respect, (as in others, as indicating the old fashioned, clumsy unproductive methods of agriculture, and using machinery manuring liberally, and practicing rotation of crops), the habits of the people are rapidly changing. A correspondent of the Toronto Globe is now on a tour of observation through Quebec and is describing what he sees in a series of letters. In one from the pretty town of Beauharnois, picturesquely situated upon the southern shore of Lake Lachne, he speaks of the subdivision of farms, says:—"The tendency now is to increase the size of the farms. The smaller proprietors sell out to their neighbours and take up land elsewhere. Instead of 40 or 50 acres, a large family remaining at home in the expectation of inheriting each his portion of the paternal acres, they swarm out to push their fortunes in other directions—some occupy the cotton mills of New England, some the West—Minnesota, Michigan, or Wisconsin—and others to the new Canadian settlements either in Quebec or Ontario. A great many from this immediate neighbourhood have gone to the Ottawa Valley, and taken up farms, in the counties of Prescott, Russell, and Ottawa. They can sell out the worn-out narrow strip of ancestral ground, upon which they would almost starve if it were to be their only resource, for an amount which will purchase five times as much land in the new settlements. An instance in point given me is that of Charles Lafontaine, of Beauharnois Parish, who recently sold out his farm of one hundred acres three miles out of town for \$6,400. With this money he bought in the Ottawa Valley, 40 acres and a saw-mill, and has commenced raising cattle on an extensive scale. In the fall, I am informed, two or three families of habitants leave Beauharnois by every steamer for the Ottawa Valley. To so great an extent has this emigration and the corresponding consolidation of the previously small farms prevailed of late years that two-thirds of the people formerly occupying the lands on the First Concession of Anstown in the Seigneurie of Beauharnois, three miles in length, have left to seek other homes, and the land there is now all held in large lots.

Wimbledon.

The Canadian team were successful in the Kolopore Cup match. They made a total score of 939, the team representing the mother country 589—giving the Canadians a majority of 20. The ranges were 200, 500 and 600 yards, giving a possible score of 105 for each man. The highest individual score in the Canadian team was 82, and in the old country team 80. The latter team led by eight points at the 200 yards range. This is the greatest success that a Canadian team has ever met with at Wimbledon. The Duke of Cambridge lunched with the Canadian team on Thursday, and congratulated them on their victory and improved shooting, and hoped that a Canadian team would continue coming over every year. After this there will be no more talk of discontinuing sending a team to Wimbledon, for a time. In the competition for the "Elcho Shield," on the 21st, England was the victor, making a total score of 1642 points, against 1549 and 1501, made by Ireland and Scotland respectively.

Watching Guitau.

The District Attorney at Washington, addressed the following letter to the warden of the jail in which Guitau is confined:—"The Grand Jury having adjourned until the 12th of September, and it being impossible to ascertain the final results of the attack by Guitau, the assassin of the President, it will be necessary to retain him in custody for future action by the authorities. I desire you to place him on one side of the jail where there are no other prisoners, and where means of escape are impossible; that you will allow him to see no other person save his counsel, and that he be permitted to hold conversation with any of the guards, and be rigorously excluded from receiving or sending any communication, except those delivered by me directly to him, and that I desire his direction to be rigidly executed."

Italy has 138 Protestant churches and about 150 ministers and evangelists.

Grit "Stories."

An ambassador has been called a representative "sent abroad to lie for his country's good;" with more truth it may be said, that a reporter of a great daily is one sent abroad to lie for his country's good. An immense number of bouncers, to use the less harsh term, were told concerning the numbers and details at the Blake meeting, but the biggest and coolest is that told by the Toronto Globe "own correspondent." Speaking of the meeting the Officers Square, this "veracious" to use Mr. Blake's epithet applied to some St. John reporters' correspondent says:—"The square takes its name from the adjacent garrison buildings, the old officers' quarters being arranged along one side of the square. The commodious balcony of this building was set apart for and fully occupied by ladies, while great numbers were scattered through the crowd, many of them remaining like their husbands, brothers, or other male escorts, to listen to the several addresses to the speeches. The Fredericton sun, proverbial for its fierceness, was tempered occasionally by clouds and constantly by a slight breeze. A large part of the square was filled with a densely packed mass of people, amounting to at least 3,000, the great majority of whom were from outside of the city."

Every unbiased person who was present will say that this is the most false description. Could more fibs be packed into so many words, as are in these, "a large part of the square was filled with a densely packed mass of people, amounting to at least 3,000!" When the truth is the scantiness of the crowd was surprising; looking at the capacity of the square, and having in mind the occasion, it was almost painful to behold. Standing before the platform there were not, counting in "the many ladies" on a liberal estimate, more than 400. On the platform, and on the balcony, there were not more than 1,000 more. At any rate there were less than 4,000 told. Mr. Blake was pleased to speak of the crowd as the "vast assemblage." But that was merely a liberal fashion of speaking. Chagrin and disappointment were plainly visible in the expression which he and his companion scanned the crowd, as they were driven to the platform, "as the great majority of whom were from outside the city." This again is not true:—"The crowd, like Gagetown, was most orderly and attentive, though there must have been many present who differed from Mr. Blake politically. There was not a single interruption, and yet the deeply seated and intelligent countenances of the listeners, the ready laugh in response to each humorous sally, and the hearty cheer when a good point was made, all went to show that it was not the stillness of apathy, but the quietness of attentive interest."

Looking at the numbers and composition of the crowd, if the "many" liberal conservatives and all the ladies and little children had eliminated, how many supporters would have been left to listen to Mr. Blake! How many of the 4,500 electors of York? 200? Some will say, not so many. "There was not a single interruption," there were two at any rate from the man who cried out about "the republic," and from Sir Charles Tupper's friend. "The ready laugh," "each humorous sally," "The hearty cheer," "Well, well." We believe that "the many" conservatives would have welcomed with hearty laugh a really humorous sally even at their own expense, and would have been profoundly glad if Mr. Blake's friends had been able to raise a cheer, for a hearty cheer would have lightened the oppressive atmosphere of the meeting. Is not the Globe correspondent entitled to the jejuneness?

The Memorandum Convention.

The great event so long prepared for, and looked forward to with much interest by the Acadians—the meeting of the general convention at Memramcook is now of the past. It was the first meeting of the kind, the beginning, it is hoped of a long succession of similar gatherings, which will have the effect of strengthening the national sentiment among the Acadian population of the Lower Provinces, and inspiring them with a determination to rival their English competitors in intellectual advancement and material prosperity. The convention took place on Wednesday and Thursday, the 20th and 21st, and was very numerously attended. It is estimated that there were 5,000 people present, who fully represented the Acadian race. Among the "distinguished" visitors were Sir Hector Langvin, Sir A. J. Smith, and A. G. Blair, Esq., and some other M. P. P's. The opening address was delivered by Hon. P. A. Landry, Chief Commissioner of Public Works, the President, who has taken a very active part in organizing the convention. He spoke of the first settlers from France, the founders of Acadia, and of the heroic spirit which animated them in their contest with the wilderness and its savage denizens, of the epopoeic and dispersion of their race in 1757, and of their gradual growth from being a remnant of a persecuted, despised race, to a people numbering 100,000, who have vindicated their right to have a representation in Parliament, local assembly, and in all public offices and institutions. He made an eloquent appeal to his Acadian brethren, to strive to raise themselves from their present inferior state, as compared with that of their English compatriots. He closed by saying that, "if the convention only gave an impetus in the one direction of educational advancement, we will feel that we have attained an inestimable success, the memory of which will long rebound to our credit."

Sir Hector made a speech calculated to promote the best feelings between the English and French races, on the soundest British constitutional principles. One of the opening ceremonies was the consecration of the new bells for the chapel of St. Joseph, and which were placed before the chancel, where everybody was at liberty to test their tone. The bells were rung to such good purpose, that over \$2,000 were dropped into the offering box. The 15th of August (Assumption) it was announced will be set apart and observed each year as a national holiday. Addresses on education were delivered, (in French,) and the several committees submitted their reports. Altogether, and throughout the convention, religious duties, business or pleasure, were profitably and pleasantly combined.

President Garfield's state took a turn for the worse on Saturday, and the bad news created a deep impression everywhere, and awakened painful anxiety. It appears that the wound closed, stopping the flow of pus, and the physicians were compelled to make a counter opening through the integument of the back, about three inches below the wound, in order to facilitate the drainage of pus. The President bore the operation well, and found relief. Still, his state is very critical. He is not yet on the sure road to recovery and may never reach it.

Indigestion.

The main cause of nervousness is indigestion, and that is caused by weakness of the stomach. No one can have sound nerves and good health without using Hop Bitters to strengthen the stomach, purify the blood, and keep the liver and kidneys active, to carry off all the poisonous and waste matter of the system. See other column.

Indigestion.

Two lovers were united in marriage by a Philadelphia clergyman, the man promising to call at his house the next day and pay for a certificate. He departed, however, without doing so, and the clergyman prints a marriage notice with the added words "No cards, no cake, no cash, no certificate."

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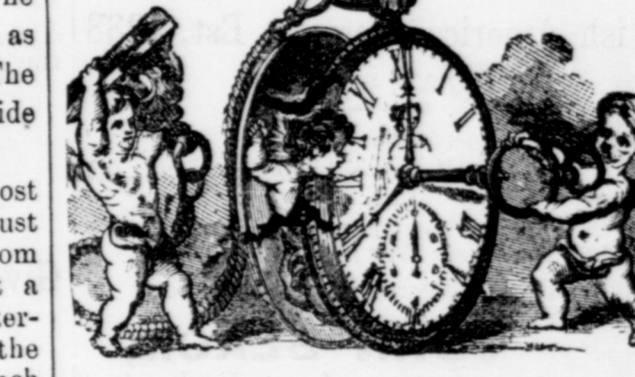
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