Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., November 2, 1887.

A Proposed Exhibition.

The united agricultural societies of York have taken the inaugural step towards holding an Exhibition in this city next autumn. Last Saturday an advisory meeting of representatives of the four societies and of the Fredericton Park Association met here, the gentlemen present being Messrs. Geo. J. Colter, Norman Hallett, Merithew and Hawkins of the Douglas and St. Mary's Society; Messrs. J. L. Inches, Murray and Campbell of the Kingsclear Society; Mr. H. Beckwith of the Stanley Society; and Sheriff Sterling and Mr. J. A. Edwards of the Park Association. The meeting was constituted with Mr. Colter Chairman and Mr. Inches Secretary, and the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"That the Secretary of this meeting do issue invitations to the Agricultural Societies in the district proposed to be included in the Exhibition of 1888, requesting them to concur in the Exhibition, and to send delegates to a meeting to be held at the Queen Hotel, Fredericton, on Wednesday November 9th, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements for the Exhibition and other business, that may be brought before the meeting,"

The district proposed to co-operate in holding the Exhibition, is included in the counties of Madawaska, Carleton, York, Charlotte, Northumberland, Victoria, Sunbury and Queens. It is understood that already several prominent representatives of the agricultural interests in the outlying counties have very favorably expressed themselves on the idea of holding the proposed Exhibition, but the committee that met on Saturday were unanimous on the point, that all the Societies of the district should be invited to take part in even the preliminary arrangements and organization, and hence the resolution to convene a general meeting here on the 9th inst. Circulars detailing the steps already taken, have been prepared by order of the original committee, and will be despatched to all the societies in the district, and it is hoped that all will heartily co-operate and send delegates to the meeting next Wednesday.

There can be no doubt but that the district included in the counties named, representing as they do the largest portion of the agricultural capabilities of the Province, can hold a very successful exhibition. All that is required now, is perfect harmony and well directed zeal, and the success of the Exhibition is assured. All the counties have easy access to Fredericton, and all will have equal voice in the management of the Exhibition. Let every society then, send a delegation of its best men to this city next Wednesday.

A Grit Corruptionist.

Our political opponents have recently been gloating over the unseating of Tupper in Cumberland, Mr. McLelan in Colchester, and Macdonald in Victoria, all good Tories, and have shouted themselves hoarse in condemnation of the Tory boodlers, who won their seats by bribery and corruption. The other ox has been gored this time, however. It is not a Tory corruptionist who has been compelled to throw up the sponge in the election court on this occasion, but a real, live Grit boodler, Mr. Thomas Robertson, M. P., for Shelburne, Nova Scotia. When the court met Thursday, Mr. Robertson declined to face the evidence to be brought against him, and Chief Justice Macdonald declared the seat vacant. There is a slight difference, however, between the Shelburne matter and those of the other constituencies we have named, McLelan has been re-elected, Tupper, practically, has no opposition, and Macdonald's chances are excellent, but it is very very doubtful indeed, if the House of Commons sees Mr. Robertson. He had a majority of only 31 last February, against General Laurie, and that was obtained through the persistent cry that the Government would go overboard, and he, Robertson, would fill a cabinet position in the administration Blake was about to form, but which formation was indefinitely postponed by the people of Canada. General Laurie is out again against Robertson, and it is believed will defeat him this time, for certain. The Conservative candidate labors under the disadvantage of nonresidency, while Robertson was born in the county, has a large family connexion there, is the son of a former representative of the constituency in the Assembly, and has himself been elected several times over strong opponents. The tendency of public opinion, however, is touching Shelburne, and the county, we believe, will shake off its Grit fetters and elect General Laurie, a gentleman who would do credit to the representation of any constituency.

The Conference Closed.

The Conference of Provincial Premiers closed at Quebec Friday, and without giving a definite indication of what it proposes to accomplish. It is said that no public intimation of what occurred at the meeting will be given until after a minute of the proceeding has been laid before the Federal Government. In addition, however, to what has already been stated on the subject, it may be mentioned that the decision arrived at regarding the financial question will, it is said, have for general effect to obviate the periodical raids on the Dominion Treasury by making the Provinces more independent through the restoration to them of certain sources of revenue which they formerly possessed, and by relieving them of certain burthens, which, it is contended, should be rightfully shouldered by the Dominion. It is thought probable that the Canference will suggest a change in the present composition of the Senate. It seems that the question of a union of the Maritime Provinces was discussed; but it is believed that decision come to was to drop the subject as not properly coming within the scope of the Convention. It is also currently reported that a decision has been come to on the question of the northern boundaries of Quebec and Ontario and that their claim to all the territory to Hudson's Bay will be at once urged. As regards the deputation to England to press the views of the Conference on the Imperial Government and Parliament, it is said that, before they leave, they will seek to have their hands strengthened by addresses from the Provincial Legislatures endorsing the resolutions of the Conference.

Canada's Fishery Commissioner.

All the Canadian newspapers have spoken highly of Sir Charles Tupper's appointment as Canada's representative on the Fishery Commissioner, but the New York *Tribune* supasses everyone of them in the exalted opinion it expresses of Sir Charles' abilities. The *Tribune* evidently has an indifferent opinion of the American representatives. Hear what it says on these subjects:—

"The Canadian representative in the fisheries commission is receiving advice from every portion of the Dominion. From the maritime provinces rises a chorus of high trebles demanding a complete vindication of the government's fisheries' policy. From Ontario are heard the rumbling basses of the advocates of commercial reciprocity. If the Canadian journals are to be believed, Sir Charles Tupper holds the destinies of the confederation in the hollow of his hand, and their counsel is accentuated with a sense of foreboding of disaster. Probably there is no statesman on that side of the frontier who is so competent to go on without coaching as the Canadian commissioner. He has furnished brains for every cabinet of which he has been a member. In administrative ability, force of character and diplomatic subtility, he is without a rival among his conservative colleagues. Sir John Macdonald excels him in dexterity as a political manager, but in every other respect, Sir Charles Tupper is pre-eminently the ablest man in the government party of the Dominion. The three British commissioners are men of the keenest intelligence, and can safely be depended upon to present their case with ingenuity, sagacity and thoroughness. Their American colleagues cannot hope to compete with them in intelectual or diplomatic resonrces. Indeed, so heavily weighed against American interests is this commission that we are unable to understand why the Canadian journals are now distressing themselves over the results."

We believe the *Tribune* is about correct. Indeed it would be difficult for the United States Government to find in its whole domain, three men as well adapted for the work of the Commission, as Chamberlain, Tupper and West.

The Result in Colchester.

Postmaster General McLellan was re-elected in Colchester, Thursday, by a majority of 626, one less than his February majority, but relatively larger than the vote of that time, because on Thursday, 700 less votes were polled. His triumph over Grit malignancy is complete. Our information is that Mr. McLelan has won, without the aid of either rum or money, the moral sentiment of the people being with him. As an old and well tried public servant, as a statesman of thirty years standing, he had always done his duty by his constituncy, and the men of Colchester were too fair minded, too intelligent, to punish him in the manner Grit jealousy and envy would dictate. Colchester for the eighth time has expressed its confidence in Mr. McLelan, and for the third time, has successfully resisted the attempt of his opponent to get into public life. The town of Truro is a model Tory division. The total vote is much smaller than that cast by Fredericton, but Mr. McLelan had a majority of 263. Possibly this is the last time Mr. McLelan will appeal to Colchester or any other constituency for election. It is understood he will be appointed to the Governorship of Nova Scotia on the expiration of Governor Richey's term next June, and that honorable position will be to him a fitting crown for a long and honorable service as a distinguished public man.

The Dominion bye elections have reculted very disastrously to the Grit party. Eight have been held since the general election last Febuary, viz: in East Bruce, South Victoria, South Renfrew and West Bruce, Ontario, Restigouche, N. B., Digby and Colchester, N. S., and Charlevoix, Quebec, and only one Grit has found a seat, that being in West Bruce, where, in February, Blake had a majority of 1085,

Summarized the result has been—

No. of bye-elections held	8
No. carried by Government	7
No. seats won from Opposition	2
No. carried by Opposition	1
No. seats won from Government	0

The vacancies existing at present are, Cumberland, Yarmouth, Victoria and Shelburne N. S., Haldimand, Ontaria, and Dorchester, Quebec. These will probably all go Conservative except Yarmouth.

Captain Peters leaves Quebec in a few days for British Columbia with the fifty men of "B" Battery R. C. A. who have transferred into the new "C" Battery, which he is to command. On the way the fifty men who have transferred from "A" Battery a Kingston will join him, and the new battery will thus be brought together for the first time. The new battery, it is said, will be a splendid corps, the best men of the two old batteries having been induced by the extra pay offered to join "C" Battery. Capt. Peters belongs to St. John.

The statements published in the official Canada *Gazette* Saturday, show that during the first three months of the present fiscal year, ending September 30th, the exports of Canada have been over two million and a half more than during the same period last year. The increased export of fish for the last quarter amounts to nearly a quarter of a million dollars.

War is imminent in Zululand against annexation of the country to Natal. Sir Arthur Havelock, governor of Natal, with 1500 troops drafted from the colony, has started for the territory formerly possessed by Cetewayo, where the latter's son, Dinizulu, heads a rising.

It is currently reported in London that Lord Randolph Churchill is to succeed Lord Lansdowne as Governor General of Canada.

HIS CONCLUDING LETTER.

Ald. Hazen's trip to Pacific Coast.

Regina, Calgarry and Vancouver.

New Brunswickers who are prospering in the West.

Conclusions and Advice.

In my last letter written from Qu'Appelle I told you of the exhibition at Fort Qu'Appelle, and of our visit to the Industrial school and Mission near there. After leaving Qu'Appelle our party divided, half of them stopping off at Regina, the capital of the Northwest Territories, and the remainder going on to the town of Moosejaw, forty miles further. The town is incorporated and well laid out, but has scarcely realized the expectations of its early settlers, who expected it to become a large place in a very short time. It is situated, however, in a very good agricultural district, as was evidenced by the splendid exhibition of grain, roots and cattle that we saw there. Among other friends I met there were Thomas Harrison, a University graduate, and nephew of the President of that institution, and Mr. David Gaunce, a brother of Ald. Gaunce of Fredericton. The former gentleman is engaged in farming, and the latter has charge of a temperance brewery, and is a member of the town council. From Moosejaw to Calgary, a diftance of over four hundred miles, the railway passes most of the way over a very level prairie, without any trees, the monotony of which is relieved by a small lake here and there. This part of the country must be a genuine sportsman's paradise, judging from the great number of wild fowl that we saw from the windows of the train as we passed along. At Dunmore, 657 miles west of Winnipeg, is the junction of the narrow gauge railway that runs to the Galt Coal Mines, ninety miles distant with the main line. Bituminous coal of the very best quality is obtained there in unlimited quantity, and the mines supply the fuel for a large portion of the western country. At Medicine Hat the Saskatchewan is crossed by a handsome iron bridge, and a little further on several of the stations are lighted by natural gas, which is obtained by the simple process of driving a metal pipe into the ground a certain depth. The gas then comes up through the pipe and is lighted at the top and allowed to burn day and night.

THE TOWN OF CALGARY

is situated on a level plateau at the junction of the Bow and Elbow rivers, and is completely surrounded by hills. It is three years old, and has a population of nearly three thousand people, and is unquestionably the best town between Winnipeg and British Columbia. It has the electric light and a telephone exchange, and water works are about being introduced. Many of its buildings are handsome and substantial structures, and several costly private dwellings are now being erected. The ranches and grazing lands about Calgary give it considerable importance, and a shipment of 1500 head of cattle has just been made to England. This is the first venture in this direction, and if it is a successful one, a very profitable trade will be opened up. Some little doubt is felt whether the grass fed cattle will stand the long voyage to England, which will occupy three weeks from Calgary, as well as stall fed cattle would, but the shippers say that they are in such prime condition that each animal can stand a shrinkage of from 150 to 200 pounds and then be in first class order when they reach Liverpool. Major Thomas Dowling, an old Frederictonian, and his family reside at Calgary, and though very comfortably situated, feel that there is after all, no place like Fredericton as a place of residence. From here for the first time we saw the Rocky Mountains, standing out like masses of snow against the blue sky. The trip across the mountains is long to be remembered by anybody who has had the pleasure of making it. The mountain scenery of Switzerland is said by travellers to compare unfavorably with that of the Rocky Mountains and the Selkirks. On every side, the everlasting hills eternally clad with snow, rise for thousands of feet into the air and the mountain torrents, cascades and streams contribute to one of the grandest pieces of natural scenery that the universe can produce. The train goes slowly through the mountains, as many of the grades are very steep, some being four feet in a hundred, and special combination locomotives have to be used, the ordinary ones in use on the plains being unequal to the work.

A LARGE TOURIST TRAVEL

is being developed in the mountains, and the railway company have built hotels designed like Swiss chalets at different points. The Glacier House is one of these. It is beautifully situated at a spot "where each old poetic mountain inspiration breathes around," and it is worth the travellers while to spend a day there. Two miles from the house is situated the Glacier, a tremendous mass of clear ice hundreds of feet in height, and extending back for miles, firmly wedged in between two mountains. Near the hotel the railway track, by a wonderful piece of engineering skill, describes a double loop traversing a distance of over seven miles, though only gaining two in actual headway. Vancouver, the terminus of the C. P. R., is a city of wonderfully rapid growth. Situated on the Burrard Inlet close to the Pacific ocean, it has a a splendid harbor, and the fact of its being the terminus of the railway and the point where the mails from Australia and the trade of the east will be transferred to the road, in connection with the lumber and mineral wealth in the vicinity, makes it a place of great importance. Though only eighteen months old, it has a a population of about five thousand, and is rapidly growing. Less than a year ago the forest stood, where now there are streets lined with shops filled with all sorts of goods of excellent quality. The Hastings saw milling company have a very large mill here, and the logs of cedar and Douglas pine which they saw, are of immense size, ranging from three to seven feet in diameter. In the boarding house near the mill, the table was covered with one board three feet eight inches wide and nearly thirty feet long. Two ships were loading with lumber from the mill when we were there, one for Australia, and the other for South America. The town has many of the modern conveniences, including electric light, and gas pipes are being laid and a water system will soon be completed, a very necessary undertaking, as water now seems to be a minus quantity, to a large extent at least, as there are fifty-seven saloons in the place, each of which pays an annual license of two hundred dollars. The C. P, R., are building a $250,000 hotel, and many handsome brick and stone blocks are being erected. Among the citizens there is a fair representation of

MARITIME PROVINCE MEN,

Messrs. Geo. Fraser of St. John and Walter L. Leonard a former Frederictonian, are carrying on a successful commission business, under the name of Fraser & Leonard, and we were indebted to them for very much attention during our visit. The firm of Rand Bros., real estate agents, is composed of Nova Scotians, nephews of our former Chief Superintendent of Education, and one of them told me of a piece of land that sold for eight thousand dollars the week I was there, that had been purchased a year before for six hundred. I also met Mr. S. T. Tilley, a nephew of our Governor's, who is engaged in the stationery business, and Mr. Frank Dowling, formerly in the W. U. Telegraph office in Fredericton, who is now filling a lucrative position in the Telegraph office at Vancouver. On my return trip I met Mr. Henry A. Perley, formerly of Fredericton, who now resides at Carberry, in Manitoba. He spoke well of the country, and said that in the vicinity of Carberry the wheat crop would average from thirty-five to fifty-seven bushels to the acre, and that the average for the Province would be thirty bushels. This, said Mr. Perley beats the world, it is three times the yield they have in Minnisota this year, and if we have a few more such years here the people will be wearing diamonds. Mr. Perley carries on farming at Carberry, and also has charge of the hotels belonging to the C. P. R., along their line of railway.

The Canada Pacific Railway which extends from Montreal to Vancouver, a distance of three thousand miles, is one of the greatest undertakings of modern times, and contemporary history furnishes no parallel of so important and expensive a work having been undertaken by so small a number of people. The rapidity with which it was constructed, was something truly marvellous, and it is first class in all its appointments. The passenger traffic has doubled during the past year, and it is taking from the Northern Pacific the trade of Washington Territory and Oregon. Time has falsified the numerous prophecies that were made concerning it at the outset, that it would never pay running expenses, that all the wealth of the British Empire would not build it in ten years, that the company would build the prairie sections, and then throw it back on the hands of the Government, and it is to-day running regularly, and building up a splendid business.

The Northwest is undoubtedly

A FINE AGRICULTURAL COUNTRY,

and offers many advantages to the industrious, sober and self-denying man, but the settler from New Brunswick who goes there, will for a long time miss very much that makes life pleasant here. The same opportunity is not offered for social and intellectual enjoyment, and I should think that for some time at least, the contrast between the monotonous scenery of the prairies devoid of shade trees, and the rivers, hills and foliage of New Brunswick would be very marked. Still I met New Brunswickers in the west well contented and satisfied with their lot, who said they would not live in the East again under any circustances. My own observations would lead me to the conclusion, that if a man has a comfortable living in New Brunswick, he would be making a mistake to move, but that if he is dissatisfied and desires a change, he would be wise to try life in the Canadian Northwest, instead of going to a foreign country, as so many do, often to their disadvantage.

J. DOUGLAS HAZEN.

INTO WINTER QUARTERS.

Barnum's Great Show strikes its tents and is housed till the Spring.

Barnum's circus broke up at New York last week. The great travelling city gave its final performance for the season of 1887 at Hoboken, paid out $70,000 to its employes, and prepared for its trip to Bridgeport, Conn., where the winter will be spent. During 182 days it has kept nearly 800 people busy, has traveled 10,560 miles and drawn $1,200,000 from the amusement loving community. It is a big enterprise, the management of a great circus, and it is not to be wondered at that the men who engage in it are not numerous. The canvas city at Hoboken, which in an hour and a half disappeared entirely, covered eight acres of ground. Under canvas the great majority of the employes had eaten, slept, and worked for half a year. The kitchen on wheels had daily cooked for 400 people, and cooked for them well. The feeding of the men is done by contract, there being two tables, one at 24 cents a meal and the other at 22. The extra 2 cents means napkins, china plates, and a few luxuries for the higher grade of employes. Outside of the menagerie, 380 horses had been fed and housed in the canvas stables 270 of them being kept to draw the baggage carts. Elephant and lion, zebra and zebu and all the rest of the happy family had been

BUNDLED ON BOARD TRAIN

at midnight and hudled on at all hours of the day until they had come to take traveling as philosophically as the most experienced commercial traveller. The big tents had been "knocked down" so often that they had almost learned to pull up their own pegs and fold themselves up of their own accord, and according to Mr. Hutchison the season had passed without a single accident beyond the demise of a two-horned rhinoceros, for which nobody but the rhinoceros himself was to blame. All this travelling with a small army of workmen and so bulky a lot of property could not have been so successfully performed without a very perfect system, and this system is probably as interesting as any other part of the show. The canvas men and helpers who make up the bulk of the circus army are not drawn from the most conservative circles of the community. In fact they are, as a class, somewhat "hard." They are kept in order by a system of rules somewhat more numerous than the thirty-nine articles of faith, since they number 44. For each infringement of the rules a fine is provided. That for fighting or provoking a quarrel, for instance, is $25. Time and again the unruly quarrelers glare murderously at each other, but remain passive for fear of the penalty, and time and again the remark is heard: "I'd knock the stuffin' out o' yer if it wasn't for that $25. In addition to these penalties, which prohibit bad language, intoxication, gambling, "mashing," bad company, and every possible infringement of the moral law, $10 a month is kept back from each man's pay to to insure his

REMAINING THROUGH THE SEASON

By this means the hundreds of men, many of them quite irresponsible, are kept under the most perfect discipline. Each has to agree to the system of fines as a part of his contract and fines are few. The men become very expert in packing, and according to Tody Hamilton, can pack away more paraphernalia in 80 wagons than an unskilled set could get into three times that number. Things have changed greatly in the circus business in the last few decades. From traveling in wagons the circus first went to 20-foot cars, and now uses cars of twice that length. The railroad train is a part of the outfit, and everything about it except the locomotives belongs to the show. From 40 horses and about that number of men it has risen to many times those figures. The demands upon the helpers have changed somewhat. "I can remember," said Mr. Hutchison yesterday, "when every man was expected to be a fighter. There were number of towns where a free fight was a certainty, and was the part of the entertainment which was not looked forward to with the least interest. When Joe Cushing, who began as a tent man and got to be a proprietor, began, his experience was curious. He applied for a job. They told him that there was a man in the company who

NEVER HAD BEEN WHIPPED.

If he could whip the champion he could have a place.

"I ain't a fighter," said Joe, 'but I'm hard up for work. Where is your man?"

"It was between shows, late in the afternoon, and the whole circus went out behind the tents and formed a ring. Joe whipped the bully in short order, and thus got a foothold in the show which he afterward owned."

The better class of performers are lodged at hotels, the hotels being graded according to the eminence of the performers. In a large city, four grades of hotels are selected, this work being done by the "layer-out." There are 30 women in the Barnum show, including the wardrobe woman as well as the equestrian artists. The female riders are all either French or Spanish. The male riders are American, this country furnishing the best circus material from the sterner sex.

About 200 men are required to tend the show during the winter, and an expenditure of $200,000 will take place without a cent of income before the show opens at Madison-Square Garden next year. All the wagons are repainted and regilded each winter season the zebra is carefully recolored and every camel is newly upholstered throughout. The bulk of the employes scatter. Mr. Barnum and Mr. Hutchinson will keep an eye on the wintering investment, while Mr. Hamilton, the advance agent, will take a tour to California.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

At a meeting of Lorne Council, No. 486 Royal Arcanum, Gibson, last Wednesday evening the following communication was received which speaks for itself:—

To the Members of Lorne Council No. 486 Royal Arcanum

Gentlemen.—I humbly desire to return my sincere thanks to the Supreme and Subordinate Councils of Royal Arcanum in this my hour of trial for the prompt payment of the Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Certificate obtained by my late husband, Jacob Miles, for $3,000 in my favor. The thoughtfulness on his part in obtaining the same, and the prompt payment thereof, is certainly a great benefit to me, situated as I am with four small children to support and educate. The receiving of this benefit is certainly such a relief in my case, that I would recommend and believe it to be the duty of every thoughtful man to make like provisions for those depending upon him for temporal support.

Truly, yours,
HENRIETTA MILES,
Widow of the late Jacob Miles.

St. Marys, Oct. 14, 1887.

To which the Council forwarded the following reply:—

To Mrs. Henrietta Miles, Widow of the late Jacob Miles.

Dear Madam.—Your letter of the 14th to the members of Lorne Council No. 486 Royal Arcanum is now before said Council, and we assure you that we deeply feel the loss of your late husband and our brother, Jacob Miles. While we, as surviving members of said Council, do hereby sympathize with you in this your loss and hour of trial, and while we thus sympathize, we do feel it to be a certain degree of satisfaction to us on the part of your late husband by his thoughtfulness (as it is the duty of every thoughtful man) in making the kind provision for his family, as referred to by your letter, and we do believe it is not only a pleasure but a duty felt by the Supreme and Subordinate Councils to make prompt payments wherever and whenever such bereavements occur. And may the blessing of the Giver of all Good be with you and your fatherless children is the desire and prayer of this Council.

Yours, in V. M. C.
GEO. S. PETERS, Regent.
THOS. E. HOBBS, Secretary.

St. Marys, Oct. 26th, 1887.

A ROMANTIC STORY.

A New York Belle receives a Matrimonial Proposal from her own Brother.

The News of their Affinity sends her to a Lunatic Asylum and him to a Suicide's Grave.

Material for a Novel.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., October 28.—In a little white frame cottage on Liberty avenue, near Wyckoff street, in the town of New Lots, twenty-seven years ago, lived Louis Hart and his wife Catherine. They had four remarkably pretty children. Three were boys, and the other, the youngest, Marguerite, was a beautiful little girl, but eighteen months old. She, of course, was the pet of the family. The father of this interesting family was a hard-working man, and earned but small wages, barely sufficient to supply the necessaries of life. In addition to this he was affected with lung trouble. He was a brushmaker by trade. Next door to the Harts lived a middle-aged gentleman by the name of Edward Wilder. This Wilder was a rich man. His East New York residence he occupied only a few months in summer. His winter quarters were in New York city, not far from Fifth avenue. He formerly had a butcher statnd in Washington market, where after a years of patient labor he amassed a competence. He then retired from business. Some lucky investments in real estate made him a millionaire. Mr. Wilder, although.

PASSIONATELY FOND OF CHILDREN,

had no little ones of his own. He often called on the Hart family, and admired the little Marguerite. He had noticed the struggles of the head of the family to keep the wolf from the door, and observed with sorrow that the poor man's strength was unequal to the tasks imposed upon it. The baby antics of the little Marguerite had also worked upon his affections, and a great love for the little one arose in his heart. One day Mr. Hart returned from his work sick in body and mind, destitution staring him in the face. His rich neighbor's sympathy was aroused, and calling upon Mr. Wilder, the latter made a proposition to him. He stated how he had become attached to the little Marguerite, how he had noticed their circumstances, and wound up by offering to adopt the little one. The poor man could not bring himself at once to let the child go, and asked for time to consider the matter. But Mr. Wilder had set his heart upon gaining posession of the little one and offered to divide between the boys a valuable plot of land lying in the northern part of New York State. He stipulated that when he should once have possession of the child it should never again be reclaimed by its parents under any circumstances, and that Marguerite should never be made acquainted with the fact that he was other than her own father. Quite

AN AFFECTING SCENE

ensued. The parents did not want to let the child go, but at last came to the conclusion that it was the best thing under the circumstances, and gave the child into Mr. Wilder's keeping. Mr. Wilder immediately took Marguerite to his New York establishment, and she grew up to be a very beautiful young woman, admired by all. She was of the blonde type, with deep blue eyes and golden hair, and skin like alabaster. Her figure was suberb. She was the belle of her set, and many were her suitors. But she had not as yet her affinity. In the summer of 1886 her father took her to Newport, where she was the acknowledged belle. It was generally known that she was an heiress, and that, with her beauty, brought many suitors to her feet. Among them was a handsome young lieutenant of the United States navy. He was a young man with many virtues and but few faults. He was a frequent attendant at divine services. They met at the church. A mutual reciprocation sprang up between the young people, and they were often seen upon the sands of Newport enjoying one another's society. They were a handsome couple, admired by all but envied by none. Society began to whisper that it was a match. Society for once was right. The friendship of the young couple in course of time ripened into a warmer feeling, and one beautiful moonlight night the young man rose to the occasion, and the inevitable "proposal" was made. Marguerite had been expecting this for some time, but, like a dutiful daughter, asked for time to consider her answer, and in the meantime

REFERRED THE WHOLE MATTER TO HER FATHER.

Her reasons for so doing were that she was an heiress and he was comparatively poor. People would look upon this as a misalliance. She was not sure but that her supposed father might also. Mr. Wilder listened attentively to Marguerite's story, and at the conclusion he smiled, and clasping her to his bosom, kissed her, at the same time assuring her that if he found the young man's charactee and antecedents to be satisfactory, his poverty need be no bar to the consummution of their happiness. That same day Mr. Wilder went out and did not return until late. He appeared to be depressed and went to bed without saying a word. The next day at the breakfast table he proposed to his little family that they take a trip to Europe. Marquerite had noticed his altered manner, and when this proposition was made she understood it as meaning that her father would not give his consent to her marriage, and her heart failed her for the moment. There was something wrong. She asked him for his answer. Mr. Wider evaded her questionings as long as he could, but when she stated that if she did not get his consent to their union she would leave her supposed parents and go to her lover, the old man was obliged to divulge the secret of years, and informed her that the man she loved was her own brother, Frederick Hart.

THE POOR GIRL FAINTED.

When she came to she was delirious. She was removed to her bed, where she remained for several weeks, and when she arose it was seen that her brain was affected. Her lover's name was constantly on her lips. When Mr. Wilder started out to inquire into the young man's character and found that he was none other than his adopted daughted's own brother, Fred. Hart, he was stunned. The young man was made acquainted with the fact of his relationship and took it to heart. A few days afterwards his body was found in the river. After Marguerite had recovered sufficiently to bear the news her adopted parents told her of the death of her lover. She became affected with melancholia, and has gradually grown worse, until now it is thought necessary to place her in some institution where she will receive proper treatment and possibly recover. With that end in view Mr. Wilder visited a well-known personal expert in this city yesterday and arrangements were made for placing her in a private institution in this country.

The Detroit *Evening Journal* has been investigating the gas and electric lighting question, and after an exhaustive search it finds that that city can save $40,000 by owning and operating its own electric light plant.

A Sad Contemplation.

It is sad to csatemplate the amount of physical suffering in the world. How many weary, broken down invalids there are to whom life is burdensome! The nervous debility and general weakness of those afflicted with lingering disease is best remedied by the invigorating powers of B. B. B.

It is so seldom that the Halifax *Recorder* gets off anything clever, that an occasional success should be recognized, and hence we publish the following, while we do not agree with the last sentence of it. "Sir Leonard Tilley is one of the chief boomers of an anti-smoking society in New Brunswick. A lot of his tall chimneys must have taken the pledge, as they have not been smoking for quite a length of time."

First Class English Fire Insurance Companies.

The North British and Mercantile, of Edinburgh, Liverpool & London & Globe of London, Royal of Liverpool, Phœnix of London, Commercial Union of London, and National of Dublin, Ireland, are represented here by

MORRISON & FREEZE.

The rates are as low as any, and some special advantages are given to the best class of business. Farmers and others having detached buildings, can insure for 3 years at very low rates. Over $36,000 paid for losses in York County in 1886. Office Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B, opposite the Post Office, next door below Telegraph Office.

FALL, 1887.

NEW GOODS

AT

John J. Weddall's.

JACKET CLOTHS,

Ulster Cloths,

DRESS GOODS

WOOL PLAIDS,

FLANNELS,

IN

Grey,
Scarlet,
White Navy Blue.

OPERA FLANNELS,

in all the leading colors.

☞September Fashion Sheets ready for free delivery.

John J. Weddall,

204 QUEEN STREET.

Fredericton, Sept. 14, 1887.

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

A. LOTTIMER

Has much pleasure in announcing that his stock of

BOOTS and SHOES

for Summer Trade is now complete in

Ladies, Gents, Boys, Youths, Misses and Childrens' Sizes.

He would call special attention to his immense stock of

Ladies' French Kid

BUTTON BOOTS,

ranging in price from

$2.50 to $6.00 a pair.

He has them in B C C¼ D and E widths.

☞A nice stylish French Kid Button Boot in Ladies' sizes, for $2.50 a pair.

WIGWAM SLIPPERS

in Ladies, Gents, Boys, Misses and Childrens' sizes

A. LOTTIMER,

No. 210, Queen Street, Fredericton

July 6, 1887

194 QUEEN STREET.

NEW GOODS.

Plain and Fancy
JACKET CLOTHS,
ASTRACANS,
SEALETTES,
PLUSHES, &c,

Dress Goods!

in all the fashionable fabrics, with trimmings to match.

BERLIN WOOL GOODS,

White Blankets,
Colored Blankets,

GLOVES AND HOSIERY,

Underwear,

KNITTING YARNS,

Best Makes,

CARPETS and OIL CLOTHS,

CURTAIN POLES,

Window Shades, &c.

☞A full line of Gents' Tweeds, Overcoatings, etc., with Scarfs, Collars, Cuffs. Driving Gloves, etc. White Dress Shirts. Kid Gloves, Ties, etc., for evening wear.

Camp Spreads, Horse Blankets, Robes, etc, Trunks, Valises, Grain Bags, Warps, etc. Small Wares and Fancy Goods,

☞Wholesale and Retail at Lowest Prices.

F. B. EDGECOMBE.

Branch Store, St. Marys.

☞Railway Ticket Agency for all points West.

November 2, 1887

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TENNANT,

DAVIES & Co.

Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS!

Our importations for the Fall and Winter Season is now complete in all Departments:—

Fancy Dress Goods;
Black Dress Goods;
Jacket Cloths, Ulsterings;
Velvets, Plushes, Trimmings, etc.;
Cashmere and Wool Hosiery;
Cashmere Gloves, Knit Gloves and Mitts;
Berlin Wool Hoods and Caps;
Wool Squares, Clouds and Fascinators;
Fur Lined Cloaks, Fur Capes and Dolmans;
Fur Caps, Fur Boas, Fur Muffs, etc.;
White Blankets, Colored Costume Blankets and Blanketing, etc. etc.

Lumbermen's Goods!

Camp Blanketing, Horse Blankets;
Etoffe Jumpers, Etoffe Pants, Shirts and Drawers;
Cardigan Jackets, Socks and Mitts, Overalls, etc., etc., at

Closest Prices.

TENNANT, DAVIES & CO.,

Directly Opp, Normal School,

QUEEN ST., FREDERICTON.

October 26, 1887

THOS. W. SMITH

Begs to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he has completed his importation of

Fall and Winter Cloths,

CONSISTING OF

Melton, Beavers, Pilot,

—AND—

KNAP OVERCOATINGS.

English, German,

—AND—

FRENCH SUITINGS,

English, Scotch, and

CANADIAN TWEEDS.

Also, Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods,

In all the latest styles, which he will sell at the very lowest ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

He would also inform his patrons and friends, that he can get up the best fitting and best made Suits, Reefers and Overcoats, that can be had at any other establishment in the trade, and at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Call and examine stock, see fashion plates, and ascertain prices before leaving your orders elsewhere.

Wool taken in exchange for cloth and other goods, highest prices given. The cheapest place to but Gents' Underwear.

Do not forget 192 Queen Street, Edgecombe's Building, Fredericton.

Fredericton, October 26, 1887

DO YOU KNOW

—THAT—

SHUTE

Has just received a fine stock of

OXIDIZED PINS!

SELLING FOR ONLY

35 Cents.

☞CALL AND GET ONE.

S. F. SHUTE,

302 Queen Street.

October 19, 1887.

ANYONE WOULD

MAKE A FUSS!

IF they were in our fix. We think it is not only our right but duty to make a little noise just at this time, because our new stock is something worth making a fuss about, for we have

Parlor Furniture,
Bedroom Furniture,
Dining Room Furniture,
Kitchen Furniture,

ALSO,

Dinner Setts,
Tea Setts,
Toilet Setts,
Granite Iron Ware,
Glassware,
Cutlery, etc.

☞ Every article offered is a Bargain.

LEMONT & SONS.

October 26

IN STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

SUGAR!

Granulated,
Bright Extra C,
Extra C,
Yellow C.

ALSO:

This season's crop of

TEA!

IN CADDIES OF

3, 5, 10, 15 and 20 lbs.,

DIFFERENT GRADES,

FOR SALE AT

☞LOWEST PRICE.☜

S. L. MORRISON.

OPPOSITE CITY HALL,

Queen St., - - - Cor. of York.

Fredericton, October 19

OWEN SHARKEY

HAS DECIDED ON

Closing Business,

as soon as possible, and to effect that object, he now offers a large and well assorted Stock of

STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS!

—AT—

Reduced Rates,

Comprising in part

DRESS GOODS,

IN GREAT VARIETY,

Gossamers, Parasols, Gloves, Corsets;
Prints, Cottons, Cottonades, Ducks;
Table Linens, Towelling, Flannels;
Shirtings, Shirts and Drawers;
Mens', Youths' and Boys' Clothing;
Mens' Suits, from $5.00 to $20;
Youths' and Boys' Equally Cheap;
Scotch and Canadian Tweeds;
Pantings' and Worsted Coatings—
Choice Paterns and Low Prices;
Brussels, Tapestry, Wool and Hemp Carpets;
Table and Floor Oil Cloths;
Trunks and Valises, Cotton Warps;
Room Paper and Remnants of all kinds always on hand.

All of which shall be sold at prices as Low as possible to sell, and pay 100 cents on the dollars.

OWEN SHARKEY.

Fredericton, May 11—Rep.

FOR SALE.

500 ACRES Extra Lumber Land on Taxis River. Also a Mill Site.

Apply to

BLACK & HAZEN.

Fredericton, October 25, 1887