pect whereof no amendment of the British North America Act is necessary, this conference, as to certain of the said matters, resolves as follows :—

19. That in view of the doubts which arise from time to time as to the respective powers of the federal parliament and provincial legislatures, it is expedient and just that it should be enacted by the respective provincial legislatures, that no action shall lie against any judge, stipendiary or police magistrate, justice of the peace, or officer, for any act done under the supposed authority of a statutory provision which may afterwards be held to have been beyond the legislative jurisdiction of parliament or the legislature which enacted the same, provided the action would not lie against him if the statutory provision had been within such legislative jurisdiction.

20. That it is desirable that the laws of the several provinces for the enforcement of debts should be assimilated as far as may be consistent with the different legal systems prevailing in the respective provinces; that this conference is of opinion that such assimilation should include provisions against preferences by insolvent debtors, and provisions for the examination of debtors, and for taking speedy possession of an insolvent's estate for the benefit of his creditors; so far as these subjects can be dealt with by the provincial legislatures.

21. That this conference approves of there being legislative provision in the several provinces of the dominion for rendering effectual in all the provinces (subject to proper conditions) probates and letters of administration granted in any one of them.

22. That this Conference approves of a similar law being passed in all the provinces (subject to proper conditions) with respect to probates and letters of administration granted in the United Kingdom, to go into effect when probates and letters of administration granted in the dominion are by imperial legislation made effectual in the United Kingdom.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolutions be formally communicated by the president on behalf of this conference to the federal government in carrying into effect the resolutions.

That copies of the foregoing resolutions be also transmitted by the president of this conference, to the respective governments of the provinces, not represented at this conference, namely Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, with a view to their concurrence in and support of the conclusions arrived at by this conference.

(Signed.)

O. Mowat, Prime Minister of Ontario, and Attorney General.

Honore Mercier, Prime Minister of Quebec, and Attorney General.

W. S. Fielding, Prime Minister of Nova Scotia, and Provincial Secretary.

Andrew G. Blair, Prime Minister of New Brunswick, and Attorney General.

J. Norquay, Prime Minister of Manitoba, President of Council and Provincial Sec'y.

C. F. Fraser, Executive Councillor of Ontario and Commissioner of Public Works.

Arthur S. Hardy, Executive Councillor of Ontario and Provincial Secretary.

A. M. Ross, Executive Councillor of Ontario and treasurer.

Geo. W. Ross, Executive Councillor and Minister of Education.

David A. Ross, Executive Councillor of Quebec.

Arthur Turcotte, Executive Councillor of Quebec and Acting Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Joseph Shehyn, Executive Councillor of Quebec and Provincial Treasurer.

Chas. A. Ern. Gagnon, Executive Councillor of Quebec, Provincial Secretary and registrar.

J. McShane, Executive Councillor of Quebec and Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works.

Geo. Duhamel, Executive Councillor of Quebec and Solicitor General.

F. G. Marchand, Speaker of Legislative Assembly of Quebec.

J. W. Longley, Executive Councillor of Nova Scotia and Attorney General.

A. McGillivray, Executive Councillor of Nova Scotia.

David McLellan, Executive Councillor Provincial Secretary and Receiver General of New Brunswick.

C. E. Hamilton, Executive Councillor of Manitoba and Attorney General.

MANITOBA.

The following resolution was also passed:

That the legislature of the province of Manitoba, at its last session, enacted a measure providing for the construction of a railway from the city of Winnipeg to the town of West Lynne, known as the Red River Valley Railway; that the line of the proposed railway is within the original limits of the province of Manitoba, as defined by 33 Vic., cap 3, of the statutes of Canada; that by the subsequent act, 47 Vic., cap. 14, for the extension of the boundary of the Province, it was enacted that the said increased limit and the territory thereby added to the Province of Manitoba shall be subject to all such provisions as may have been or shall hereafter be enacted respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the lands to be granted in aid thereof; that this provision does not apply to the original limits of the province; that the province of Manitoba, in accepting the extension of its boundaries on the conditions mentioned, did not surrender any right power or franchise which may be exercised by the province within its original limits; that the legislature, in passing its measure for the construction of the Red River Valley railway, acted within its constitutional powers; that the act has, notwithstanding, been disallowed by the federal government, and that this conference views with alarm this encroachment of the federal upon provincial power, by which the will of the people of a province, in a matter within provincial jurisdiction, is subordinated to the will of the central power, and that this conference desires to express its sympathy with the people and legislature of Manitoba in their struggles for the constitutional rights of their province.

The delegates from the province of New Brunswick did not concur in this motion and wished their dissent to be placed on record.

The following resolution was also adopted:

TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

That having reference to the agitation on the subject of the trade relations between the dominion and the United States, this interprovincial conference, consisting of representatives of all political parties, desires to record its opinion that unrestricted reciprocity would be of advantage to all the provinces of the dominion:

That this conference, and the people it represents, cherish fervent loyalty to her majesty the Queen and warm attachment to British connexion;

That this conferencs is of opinion that a fair measure providing, under proper conditions, for unrestricted reciprocal trade relations between the dominion and the United States would not lessen these sentiments on the part of our people and, on the contrary, may even serve to increase them and would, at the same time, in connexion with an adjustment of the fishery dispute, tend to happily settle grave difficulties which have from time to time arisen between the mother country and the United States.

A LONDON RIOT.

One hundred thousand people take possession of Trafalger Square.

Four thousand policemen took possession of the approaches to Trafalgar Square, London, early Sunday. They had been on the ground a short time when various societies, socialists, radicals and Irish approached from every direction headed by bands carrying banners. The police attacked and dispersed each group as it arrived. A fierce fight took place in the Strand and Northumberland Avenue, Whitehall, Pall Mall and other adjacent streets. One society succeeded in entering the square, but was repulsed after a bloody fight in which commoner Graham was seriously injured. Graham was subsequently arrested for attacking the police. At 4.30 P. M., the people in the vicinity of the square numbered 100,000 and the police were powerless to thoroughly disperse them, so cavalry and infantry were summoned to the assistance of the police. The people began to disperse about dusk. About 200 citizens and 40 policemen were injured, and 50 persons were arrested. Among the rioters arrested was Socialist Burns. Some of the injured men were well enough to leave the hospital after treatment. One man was dreadfully burned with vitriol squirted from a syringe. Another declared that he was bayonetted in the buttock. Two policemen were stabbed with knives. It was noticeable that the crowd while hooting the police, cheered the cavalry and infantry posted in the middle of the square, ready for action in case the crowd broke the police line. If the crowd had succeeded in breaking the line, it is believed the riot act would have been read, and the infantry ordered to fire. The rioters who were arrested, were arraigned in Bow street police court Monday morning, and charged with rioting. Many were fined, while others were sentenced to from four to six months imprisonment with hard labor.

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., November 16, 1887.

The Haldimand Eleotion.

The county of Haldimand, Ontario, has attracted considerable attention in the Canadian political world during the past fourteen months. It has always been a Grit constituency, that party indeed regarding the county as as a Grit hive where conservatives scarcely dare assert their right to contest an election. Its representation in the Commons falling vacant last autumn, Mr. C. W. Colter, formerly of Keswick, was elected by the Grits with a majority of 111. Mr. Colter, however, never took his seat in Parliament, for dissolution necessitated a new election in February last, when on a recount Dr. Montague, Conservative, was found to have beaten Mr. Colter by one vote. Mr. Colter then proceeded against Dr. Montague by petition, and the examination resulted in the election being voided, and a new one ordered. This contest took place last Saturday, and again resulted in Mr. Colter's defeat, Dr. Montague having a majority of seventeen. It was a stubbornly fought contest. Mr. Colter had the assistance of Laurier, Cartwright, Paterson, Charlton and numerous other orators of the Opposition, while Dr. Montague seems to have conducted his own fight. The latter is certainly to be congratulated on the issue, and the Government party are naturally pleased that they have been able to retain the support of the constituency. The Grit cry a year ago after Mr. Colter had won his his election, was, "Haldimand has spoken," and it was with that motto they went into the local elections in Ontario and Quebec. Haldimand has spoken again, but not this time to delight the Grit heart. Dr. Montague ought to be able to hold the county now for the Conservatives. He is young, popular and talented, and at last session took a splendid position in Parliament. We are sorry for Mr. Colter, because he is one of our own young men, and has fought his way up pluckily in his Ontario home, but his political associations are against him. He has allied himself with a party that has steadily retrogaded, that has no settled policy or leader, and whose allegiance Haldimand has at last thrown off.

The Proposed Exhibition.

Since the FARMER announced the proposal to hold an exhibition in Fredericton next autnmn, the project has received a great boom. A representative meeting of gentlemen from four counties was held last Wednesday afternoon, and active steps were taken to give definite shape to the undertaking. The newspapers too have taken up the matter, the proposition receiving most favorable comment from the Newcastle *Advocate*, the Moncton *Times* and the St. Croix *Courier*. The FARMER has received several letters from gentlemen outside of Fredericton, strongly urging the holding of the exhibition, and offering to assist towards its success. On Monday we had a call from Mayor Graham of St. Stephen, who assured us that the societies of Charlotte would undoubtedly unite with the other societies to help the project along, and we might mention numerous other communications, verbal and written, that have been furnished on the subject. The doings of Wednesday's meeting will be found elsewhere, and we think it will be agreed that the gentlemen at that meeting took all the action possible or necessary at this point. The great question of course, is the financial one, and we hope the committee that has been appointed will be able to suggest means for raising the money when they bring in their report at the next general meeting. In the meantime the FARMER, which was the first newspaper to announce the proposal to hold the exhibition, will be glad to receive communications and suggestions on the subject, for the information of the committee and the public.

An Unjust Comparison.

The *Globe* and other Grit papers that make use of the Savings' bank returns to institute comparisons between the relative prosperity of New Brunswick and Maine to the disparagement of the former, forget the fact that the great bulk of the deposits in the Maine Savings Banks are the pensions of soldiers who served in the civil war, and not the earnings of the working people. There are thousands of war pensioners all over that state, who have from $1,000 to $4,000 in the savings banks, and yet the Grit newspapers rake up these amounts in their calculations, and place them against the hard earned savings of the people of New Brunswick, to make a point against their own country. That is patriotism as viewed through Grit spectacles, but this is only one of the many instances of the misrepresentation of these violent party journals.

We publish in full the resolutions passed by the recent Conference at Quebec. They treat mainly of alleged friction between the federal and provincial governments, to remedy which certain amendments are suggested to the constitution, the assimilation of certain laws between the Provinces, the constitution of the Senate, provincial subsidies, and the basis upon which they are granted, abolition of Legislative Councils, and suggestions for the accomplishment thereof, disallowance, and Commercial Union.

The Cumberland election resulted in the triumphant election of Sir Charles Tupper, his opponent, Bulmer forfeiting the usual deposit. This is the fourteenth time the constituency has elected Tupper, and it is quite likely the county will remain true to him as long as he remains in public life.

Sir Charles Tupper left Ottawa yesterday for Washington via New York, where he will be joined by Mr. Chamberlain, and the work of the Commission will commence immediately.

LANDED IN ETERNITY.

Four of the Chicago Anarchists suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

One Suicides and two others are Imprisoned for Life.

The details of the Execution.

A year ago last May there was a strike of workingmen in Chicago. Then and for some time previously an anarchist journal was published in the city, and a number of Germans, Russians and other foreigners of desperate character formed an association, which had for its avowed object the breaking up of all social order, the bloody destruction of all capitalists, and the pillage of wealthy houses. These anarchists made a good deal of noise, and were continually threatening a day of carnage, though the citizens generally paid very little heed to them. But when the feeling was strong on account of the strike they succeeded in inciting a crowd to attack the shops of some employers. At one place after wrecking a magnificent building they were met by the police and a fight took place. There were thousands of rioters and only a few police, and after a shary struggle during which two policemen fell, the mob was fired on and several persons killed. The crowd then dispersed. One Spies, the editor of the anarchist paper, issued a circular the next day calling the workingmen to arms, denouncing the police as bloodhounds, and in the most violent language inciting to revenge. The manifesto concluded "If you are men, if you are the sons of your grandsires, who have shed their blood to free you, then rise in your might Hercules and destroy the hideous monster that

SEEKS TO DESTROY YOU.

To arms! We call you to arms!" In response to a later call the anarchists met in a public square, where they listened to violent harangues by Spies and Schwab, his associate editor, and by a young man named Fielden. While the latter was speaking to the excited crowd the police to the number of 150 appeared on the ground and commanded the mob to disperse. At this moment a dynamite bomb was thrown among the force and and exploded killing seven policemen and wounding fifty or sixty more. The suddenness of the movement threw the force into confusion, but a moment later they re-formed and fired on the crowd, which dispersed. Afterwards dynamite was found stowed away in Spies' office, and several arrests were made. One of the prisoners turned States evidence and the detail of a plot to fire the city, plunder the inhabitants and kill those in authority came to light. Eight of the plotters were tried and found guilty of murder in the first degree. One, Neebe, was sentenced to imprisonment for life, the other seven were doomed to the gallows. Every resource known to the law has been tried without effect, such able counsel as Ben. Butler and Roger A. Pryor failing to convince the Supreme Court of the illegality of the proceedings. Lingg

ESCAPED THE GALLOWS

by shooting himself in prison Thursday. How he secured the weapon with which the deed was committed is mysterious. Lingg has always been regarded as the most desperate anarchist of the lot. It was he who manufactured bombs for the Haymarket riot, and in whose cell bombs were found a few days ago. The supposition that the man put a shell in his mouth and deliberately applied a candle flame is undoubtedly correct. The explosion was terrific, and the officials thought it was a bomb. The scene in Lingg's cell after the explosion was ghastly. Teeth, bits of jaw bone, shreds of flesh, and blood were scattered all over the narrow compartment. A little trail of blood marked the way over the stone flagging to the room where he was carried. Capt. Black, his counsel, went to the jail and to the room where the doctors were working on Lingg. Lingg, do you know Captain Black? asked the sheriff. Lingg opened his eyes and looked steadfastly at the captain and nodded his head. The rags and strings of flesh that hung to the face moved to and fro and the captain was almost overcome. Every once in a while he coughed convulsively, the blood choking him, and bespattered on the clothing and in the faces of his attendants. He died at 2.20 P. M., the same day. Schwab and Fielden also escaped the gallows by Governor Oglesy commuting their sentences to imprisonment for life. The men who were hanged Friday were Spies, the inspiring mind of the anarchists, who is a German; Parsons, the only American in the gang, who was a moving spirit in the great Pittsburg riots two years ago; Engel another German associated with Spies in the *Zeitung* office, and Fischer another German employed as a printer in the same office.

AFFECTING SCENES.

When the news of the commutation of the sentence of Fielden and Schwab was received at the gaol, there was an extraordinary scene of activity. The news was sent to the relatives of all the condemned men, and in a short time they began to arrive at the gaol. The first of the women to come in was Mrs. Schwab. Soon after Schwab was brought from his cell to the main office. His wife quickly advanced to him, and, throwing her arms about his neck, burst into tears. Schwab returned the embrace in a calm manner, and soon the two were chatting quietly together. After this Spies and Fischer were brought from their cells and taken to the library. Engel was brought to the private office of Mr. Folz. This was done for the purpose of allowing the relatives to take their last interview. The first of the women to arrive after Mrs. Schwab was Miss Engel, the daughter of the condemned Anarchist. When the two met in the private office there was an outburst of grief which it is impossible to describe. Father and daughter clung to each other and sobbed convulsively. Their conversation was in German and listened to only by Deputy Cleson. Then came Mrs. Spies, the mother of August, she had been waiting outside for an hour and a half. Her sobs could be heard through the corridors of the building. She

DID NOT STAY LONG

in the library with her son, and on her exit from the gaol Mrs. Fischer was admitted. She went into the library and her lamentations were heard above the tramp of the deputies who swarmed about the place. But the crowning scene of all was the visit of Nina Van Zandt, the proxy wife of Spies. She was conducted to the library by Deputy Cleson. The moment she saw August a complete change in her demeanor was noticed. There was a look, then a gasp, and in a trice the lover were in each other's arms. The interview lasted naarly half an hour. Spies declared that he had no reason to be afraid, and launched forth in a tirade against the courts. He asserted that all the judges who had any connection with the case had reason to tremble, while the Anarchists could hold up their heads and walk to death with steady footsteps. Rev. Dr. Bolton asked Spies if he would not accept of spiritual consolation. Spies, with a haughty shake of his head, declared he nad no use for any clergyman. "I'll pray for you all night," cried the doctor. "Pray for yourself," returned Spies; "you need it more than I." At 11 o'clock Spies lay down on his cot and closed his eyes, but he did not sleep. Several times he got up for a drink of water, bnt his every movement betokened a firmness which was astonishing. So it was with the rest of the Anarchists, Parsons had the nerve to entertain his guard with a song. His selection was "Annie Laurie," He sang the song entirely through and when he had finished rested his head on his hands for a few moments and then repeated the song. His fortitude was the wonder of all who heard him.

THE EXECUTION.

The Rev. Dr. Bolton on the morning of the execution arrived at the jail at 7.45, and passed into the cell room. Passing first into Parsons' cell he attempted to engage the doomed Texan in religious conversation. What passed between them was not devulged. In the meantime Spies called for paper and envelopes and began writing. After a stay of eighteen minutes in Parsons' cell Dr. Bolton emerged, and walking to Spies' door, stood looking at that individual, but receiving no recognition he walked away. Writing materials were furnished to Parsons and Fischer. who immediately set about preparing statements. Dr. Mayer, the assistant county physician, passed through, and rapidly walked to the cells of the condemned. He asked each if there was any desire for stimulants and all, save Engel, replied in the negative. Engel asked for some port wine. It was given him at once and he gulped down three large glasses. Spies requested water, and, seemingly consumed by a burning thirst, swallowed nearly two tumblers of the pure cool liquid. In the gaol office deputy Burke was now passing among the throng, and taking up the tickets of admission, apparently indicating that the execution was not far distant. This unusual proceeding was objected to by some, but all were compelled to submit. While standing in front of Engel's cell Dr. Bolton was in danger of becoming involved in a religious controversy, for the condemned man boldly combatted the propositions of the divine.

ON THE GALLOWS.

It lacked just seven minutes and a half of the hour of high noon when a single white shrouded figure above which was a face of yellowish pallor, the face of August Spies, passed the first post of the gallows. The crowd, ten feet below, half rose involuntarily from their chairs at the first glimpse of the apparition advancing across the scaffold. Spies looked calm and glanced at the reporters with a trace of his old cynical smile. He walked firmly over the drop to the furthest edge of the gallows. Following close came Fischer. Fischer's countenance had a peculiar glisten, totally unlike the ashiness of Engel's heavy features and in strange contrast with the dead lack of color in the pinched lineaments of Parsons. The once jaunty, vivacious Texan came last, a withered old man. All four stepped from the second tier of their cells to the scaffold. The four men were placed upon the trap. All were ghastly pale. Spies' hair seemed to literally stand up on end; Engle's shoulders seemed nearly to touch the top of his head; Parsons set his teeth firmly together, and looked down calmly upon the crowd beneath. His face was the face of a man of iron. A murmur of admiration for his unflinching nerve ran through the spectators. Engel said something inaudible to the deputy, evidently of a jocular character, for the condemned men laughed heartily. Fischer, too, put in a remark. Spies and Parsons at either end of the scaffold maintained a stolid and dignified demeanor, but there was a look of unutterable woe on the face of the ex-editor. The shrouds had already been adjusted before the men left their cells and nothing remained but to

ENCIRCLE EACH NECK WITH THE NOOSE

and to cover each head with the cap. Jailor Fulz approached Spies. A quick movement, so quick that it can hardly be noticed, and the rope is around his neck and being drawn tant. There was not a moment of a muscle. In a moment the throat of Fischer was encircled by the noose. He moved his head up and down as if it hurt him. Engel did not move as the operation was being performed. Parsons rivited his gaze on the ground and his features were contracted. All four were evidently determined to die game. A deputy approached Spies with the cap in his hand. The condemned man said something in an undertone. He was evidently remonstrating. There was a moment of death-like stillness. Then clear and distinct came the voice of Spies, "Our silence is more powerful than speech." There was a ring to it that echoed far down the corridor. There was silence again for a second, and then in a round full voice, a shout "Hurrah for anarchy," came from Engel. Another pause, broken this time by the voice of Fischer, "This is the happiest moment of my life." Then the clear, well modulated voice of Parsons

BROKE THE OPPRESSIVE STILLNESS.

There was not that that enthusiastic ring to it which marked the utterance of the others. "Shall I be allowed to speak? Oh, men and women of dear America." (The sheriff shifted his position a little. He was several feet away from the speaker.) but the speaker must have seen the movement through the folds of his cap. He said: "Let me speak, Sheriff Matson; "Let me speak, Sheriff Matson: Let the voice of the people be heard." Down went the drop. The last words of Parsons had died upon his lips. The four bodies swung in the air and the Haymarket massacre was avenged. In exactly an hour after the execution took place the work of taking down the scaffold Sheriff Matson exclaimed, "His will be done." The bodies were lowered in order: Spies, Fischer, Engel and Parsons. All looked natural. The coffin lids were quickly screwed down end paper tags were pasted on each for identification. Fischer's wife claimed his, Mrs. Spies took August's and Mrs. Parsons received that of her husband. Engel and Lingg's were taken to Mrs. Engel's house. The final obsequies over the five dead anarchists was observed Sunday. The procession was over one mile long which escorted the remains to the depot. Everything was orderly. The three trains, making a total of forty cars, was packed to suffocation, which bore the remains and friends to the cemetery in the outskirts of the city, where the bodies were temporarily placed in a vault.

A MINSTREL IN JAIL.

The Auther of "Old Black Joe" not crushed by his confinement.

Milton C. Barlow. the well-known negro minstrel, has been in jail in New York since last February, and is not likely to soon get out. He is in for contempt of court for failing to pay alimony and counsel fees in his wife's successful suit for divorce. A correspondent called on him the other day and found him rather a dignified man in faultless dress and gold eye-glasses. Said he: "confinement has not crushed me. To be sure it isn't pleasant to have an iron door between you and the organ-grinder when he plays the 'Sweet Bye and Bye.' On the whole, I don't have such a bad time of it here. I have had lots of fun in my time and no doubt I shall see more of it before I die. I started out in the business of life as a typesetter. At one time in my early career I went to work on a small paper for a man in Kentucky. I suggested to him that it would be necessary to have an imposing stone. The next morning, when I arrived at the office, the stone was in position, but my suspicions were aroused by some red clay clinging to one corner of the srone. Crawling under the stone and lying upon my back, I looked up and saw these words: 'Sacred to the memory of Michael Jones, who died April 8, 1854, aged 67 years. Requiescat in pace.' He had taken his father's gravestone from the churchyard and used it as a table upon which to make up his paper.

"The greatest hit I ever met in minstreley," he resumed, "was creation of 'Old Black Joe.' So popular was the tune that I have heard twenty persons whistling and singing snatches of it at one time. The chambermaid in the hotel would be coming down the hall humming 'I'm coming' and the boys in the street would take up the refrain and assert that 'their heads were bending low.' The words of the song are mine. The tune was written by Stephen Foster, author of 'The Swanee River,' 'Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming,' and other songs which have a world-wide reputation. It was found among Foster's effects after his death by his brother. In its original shape it was set to a ballad called 'The Matchmaker's Daughter,' and was sung in the first part of minstrel performances in England over thirty years ago. The character of 'Old Black Joe' was founded on an incident in the life of an old Southern darkey, who had been dazzled by stories of fabulous wealth in the North. Leaving his kindred in the South, he went to the Delectable Land, and, after fourteen years of stress and storm, he returned to the old plantation. Just at this period in the old man's history I introduced him to my audience. I had a chorus of twelve voices in the flies and they took up the refrain. The song was a success from the first time it was sung."

Nearly all infants are more or less subject to diarrhœa and such complaints while teething, and as this period or their lives is the most critical, mothers should not be without a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial. This medicine is a specific for such complaints and is highly spoken of by those who have used it. The proprietors claim it will cure any case of cholera or summer complaint.

American trade reports show that all hopes for a full catch of mackerel by the American fleet this season have been dispelled. The run is about over for the year, and the boats are putting in to lay up. The take to the close of last week was only 69,849 bbls, against 71,774 bbls. last year, 301,595 bbls, to same date in 1885, and 405,510 bbls. in 1884.

Mr, R. A. Harrison, Chemist and Druggist, Dunnville, Ont., writes: "I can with confidence recommend Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure for Dyspepsia, Impure Blood, Pimples on the Face, Billiousness and Constipation—such cases having come under my personal observation."

Egypt has long been known as a country for onions. The people, like most of these ancient nations, have only just found out how great are their natural advantages. Not a dozen years ago exporting onions by the Egyptians was not thought of. Yet during two months recently no less than 14,000 tons were received in Liverpool from Egypt.

For cramp in the stomach, croup, colic, inflammation or the lungs or bowels, warm MINARD'S LINIMENT, rub freely and cover the affected parts with brown paper well saturated with the Liniment, and take it internally according to directions. A cure guaranteed.

A new name has been invented for cider. It is now called in Maine, "orchard tea."

THE PROPOSED EXHIBITION.

The Proceedings of last Wednesday's Meeting.

Active steps taken for the Realization of the Project.

Another meeting of the gentleman interested in the holding of the proposed exhibition in Fredericton next Autumn was held at the Queen Hotel last Wednesday afternoon. There were present the following:—

Fredericton.—J. L. Inches, Sheriff Sterling, Alfred Edgecombe, Henry Chestnut, D. F. George, Gorham Steeves, John T. Clark, John A. Edwards, and J. C. Risteen.

Kingsclear.—John A. Campbell, and John C. Murray.

St. Marys and Douglas.—Norman Hallet, George J. Colter, Alexander Colter.

Stanley.—Capt. Howe, Joseph Thorburn.

Sunbury.—Major T. L. Alexander, D. Glasier.

Northumberland.—Robert Swim.

Mr. Colter was called to the chiar, and Mr. Inches acted as secretary.

The chairman explained the object of the meeting. He said that the agricultural societies in this vicinity being desirous of holding an exhibition next year, a preliminary meeting of those interested was held on the 29th of October, when it was stated that several others heard from were favorable to the project. It was decided not to do anything definite until the societies in this district had an opportuity of being represented. Accordingly invitations were issued to the agricultural societies of the district requesting them to concur in the exhibition project and to send delegates to this present meeting. With the view of making the evening as general as possible the promoters ask the assistance of the agricultural societies in the counties on the river St. John, from and including Queen to the upper boundary of the province and Charlotte and Northumberland. The project, Mr. Colter said, might also swell to greater proportions, and instead of a district, the exhibition may partake of a Provincial or Dominion character.

Mr. Inches thought the societies should not be asked to contribute much money. If they supported the scheme heartily otherwise, the success of the exhibition was assured. If it was decided to hold an exhibition, the ways and means could be discussed and considered later. There were 30 societies in the district and if 12 of them even would club together, he did not know what would hinder them having a successful exhibition. The Fredericton Park Association was willing to extend every assistance.

Sheriff Sterling, although not authorized officially, said he was confident that the association would appropriate the grounds and buildings for the exhibition purposes.

Mr. Swim saw no reason why an exhibition such as proposed could not be made successful. He asked for information concerning buildings and grounds, etc.

Mr. Inches estimated the cost of the erection of a suitable exhibition building in the vicinity of $8,000. The ground adjoining the new park could easily be secured for the exhibition grounds. A part of the cost of the building could be defrayed by the insurance ($4,000) of the building destroyed by fire.

Mr. Henry Chestnut moved, seconded by Mr. A. G. Edgecombe:

Resolved, That the meeting deem it advisable for the holding of an exhibition in Fredericton in 1888.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Edgecombe wanted to know if it would not be thought advisable to make an endeavour to have the Dominion exhibition held here nevt year.

Mr. Inches replied that the subsidy for a Dominion exhibition next year had not been awarded. Possibly the award may be made in favor of Fredericton, if not they would make all possible out of their local exhibition.

After some further discussion, Capt. Howe, seconded by Mr. Swim, moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to obtain all the necessary information as to location and cost of the proposed exhibition, and the amount of money that can be obtained for that purpose; also, to ascertain the number of societies that will take part in the exhibition, and to report at the next meeting of the Board of Agriculture.

It was resolved that the following, with power to add to their number, compose the said committee:

Stanley—Capt. Howe;
Kingsclear—John Campbell;
Douglas—Geo. J. Colter;
St. Marys—Norman Hallett;
Northumberland—Robt. Swim;
Sunbury—Major Alexander;
Fredericton Park Association — Sheriff Sterling;
Fredericton—Mayor Fenety, Henry Chestnut, D. F. George, J. L. Inches.

At the close of the meeting, the committee met to prepare for their work. Mayor Fenety was elected chairman of the committee. and Mr. Inches secretary. A sub-committee, was appointed, composed of the following gentlemen: Mayor Fenety, Henry Chestnut, Sheriff Sterling, D. F. George, and Julius L. Inches.

BROUGHT THEM TO TERMS.

How Rothschild Compelled the Bank of England to Discount his Notes.

An amusing adventure is related as having happened to the Bank of England, which had committed the unpardonable sin of refusing to discount a large bill drawn by Anslem Rothschild of Frankfort, on Nathan Rothschild of London. The bank had haughtily replied that they discounted only their own bills, not those of private persons; but they had to do with one stronger than the bank.

"Private persons!" exclaimed Nathan when the fact was reported to him. "I will make these gentlemen see what kind of private persons we are."

Three weeks later Nathan Rothschild—who had employed the interval in gathering all the five-pound notes he could procure in England and on the continent—presented himself at the bank. He drew from his pocket a five-pound note, and they naturally counted out five sovereigns, at the time looking quite astonished that the Baron Rothschild should have personally troubled himself for such a trifle. The Baron examined one by one the coins, and put them in a little canvas bag, then drawing out another note—a third—a tenth—a hundredth—he never put the pieces of gold into the bag without scrupuously examining them, and in some instances trying them in the balance, as the law gave him a right to do.

The first pocketbook being emptied and the first bag full, he passed them to his clerk and received a second, and thus continued till the bank closed. The Baron had employed seven hours to change £21,000, but as he had also nine employes of his house engaged in the some manner, it resulted that the house of Rothschild had drawn £210,000 in gold from the Bank of England, and that he had so occupied the tellers that no other person could change a single note.

Everything which bears the stamp of eccentricity has always pleased the English. They were, therefore, the first day, very amused at the little pique of Baron Rothschild. They laughed less when the saw him return the next day, at the opening of the Bank, flanked by his nine clerks, and followed this time by drays to carry away the specie. They laughed not at all when the king of bankers said with ironic simplicity:

"These gentlemen have refused to pay my bills. I have sworn not to keep theirs. At their leisure—only I notify them that I have enough to employ them for two months—"

"For two months!"

"Eleven million in gold drawn from the Bank of England which they have never possessed."

The bank took alarm. There was something to be done. Next morning notice appeared in the journals that henceforth the bank would pay Rothschild's bill the same as their own.

Her Fault.

If she is made miserable by day and sleepless at night, by nervons headacha, pains in the back, easily grieved, vexed or made tried, or is suffering from any of those wasting functional disorders peculiar to women, such as prolapsus, ulceration, leucorrhœa, morning sickness, or weakness of the stomach, &c., a brief self-treatment with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will convince her of the folly of enduring misery that can be so easily, pleasantly and radically cured. Druggists.

The immigration to Manitoba this year has exceeded that last year by about 7,000.

PAIN-KILLER as a liniment is unequalled for Chilblains, Burns Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, &c.

A well bred man—The Baker.

TRY CAMPBELL'S CATHARTIC COMPOUND for Constipation or Costiveness.

GENERAL NEWS BUDGET.

The Doings of the Week Concisey Chronicled.

Shediac had a $35,000 fire last Wednesday.

Sir Charles Tupper's majority in Cumberland was 1506.

Clara Louise Kellogg has been married to her manager, Carl Strakosch.

USE "MAUD S." CONDITION POWDERS for loss of appetite in your Horses and Cattle.

The Canadian club in New York will banquet Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Tupper.

The Indian government are about to construct batteries at all principal seaports of India.

For the first time since the reformation, London has elected a Roman Catholic as Lord Mayor.

A late consignment of Northwest cattle sold in Glasgow. brought, on the average, over £14 per head.

IF YOU WISH to please your family, flavor your Puddings, Pies, Jellies, &c., with the "Royal" Extracts.

The business of exporting lumber to South America and the West Indies occupies seven wharves in Portland, Me.

It takes 14,800,000 gallons of oil a year to keep the railways of Great Britain going, and the cost is nearly $2,000,000

The public debt of Canada was decreased by $259,626 in October. The September decrease amounted to over a million.

The new class of cadets in attendance at the Royal Military College is the largest since the opening of that institution.

The Conservatives of Yarmouth, N. S., have nominated Thomas B. Crosby to oppose Mr. Lovitt, who was unseated on petition.

The Baptists in Sweden are increasing rapidly. At the beginning of the present year they had 460 churches and 31,000 members.

The betting on the Beach-Hanlan race, which occurs on theNepean River, Australia, on the 26th inst., is now 3 to 1 in favor of Beach.

Samuel Brannon, once the richest man in San Francisco, is now living in a cheap lodging house in that city, with hardly a dollar in the world.

The official report upon the crops of Ontario state that the yield of fall wheat is 14,440,611 bushels, being 3,630,531 bushels less than last year.

A number of medical experts have examined a St. Louis gentleman who is in perfect physical health, decided that his heart is on his right side.

An Arkansas planter is said to have succeeded, after thirty years of experimenting, in raising a breed of dogs that will dive after fish and bring them ashore.

The starch factories in Houlton, Me., are being kept pretty well supplied with potatoes. Twenty cents per bushel is what potatoes bring to be worked into starch.

There is no limit to the number of persons who are applying to fill the vacancies in the Batteries created by the departure of the British Columbia contingent.

The art of paper-making has reached a point where a growing tree may be cut down, made into paper, and turned out as a newspaper, all within thirty-six hours.

The longest tunnel in the world is that known as the Mount St. Gothard, 48,840 feet, or about nine miles long. It runs from Goeschenen in Switzerland, to Airolo in Italy.

Commissioner Coombes laid the corner stone of the new Salvation Army barracks at Ottawa, Wednesday, with imposing ceremonies. The structure will cost $22,000.

The losses by fire in the United Stares and Canada, for the first ten months of the current year foots up to $102,053,325, against $95,400,000 for the corresponding period of 1886.

Rev. D. M. Gordon of Winnipeg, has accepted the call to St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, Halifax. This is the congregation that wanted Rev. Mr. Mowatt and offered him a $2000 salary.

Apples are so plenty in Norwich, Ct., that a barrel filled with them is worth no more than an empty one. The fruit is allowed to rot under the trees. The very best fruit only brings 50 cents a barrel.

There is no Grit candidate in the Victoria, N. S. election, for the Commons, which takes place next Monday. The gentlemen nominated are, John A. Macdonald and C. J. Campbell, both Conservatives.

The German Government have resolved to introduce for use in the army a new smaller bore repeating rifle. The change is made necessary because the French War Department has adopted a small bore rifle.

Harriet Beecher Stowe recently said that after seeing many of the finest cities both in the Old World and the new, she has concluded that Hartford, Conn., is the most beautiful city as a place of residence on earth.

During the ten months of this year, 128,620 immigrants have arrived in Canada, an increase of 26,496 compared with the corresponding period last week. Of these 67,701 settled in Canada, against 57,245 for last year.

There is a Massachusetts law making any one subject to a fine who employs another under 21 years of age, who cannot read and write the English language, unless the employed person attends an evening school regularly.

The election for the repeal of the Scott Act in Charlottetown, will be held on the 24th inst. The Charlottetown *Examiner*, the leading daily, which was a strong Scott Act advocate, now favors its repeal and the substitution for it of the former provincial local option law.

At the meeting of the Church of England Synod, of Nova Scotia, Thursday, a cablegram was read from the Archbishop of Canterbury, stating that he was waiting for additional information before recommending a name for the bishopric. The Synod adjourned for three months.

Emperor William of Germany, has not been on horseback since the grand parade two years ago. His two favorite horses, Alexander and Brunehill, are respectively sixteen and thirteen years old. The royal stables contain 74 carriage horses. A slab over the crib of each one indicates its name, pedigree and age.

Smith, the express messenger who recently killed two train robbers who were attempting to rob the train near El Paso, Tex., has has received $2,000 by order of the Governor of the State as a reward for his act. He has also received $2,000 from the Wells Fargo Express and will receive $1,000 from the railroad company.

P. T. Barnum has just purchased an enormous amount of real estate in Bridgeport, Conn., on which five churches, the old courthouse, six livery stables, three bank buildings, all the stores on the west side of Main street and more than 100 private residences and dwellings are located. The property is worth over $6,000,000.

Carleton Circuit Court, Chief Justice Allen presiding adjourned yesterday. In the case of McDonald vs Starrett, action on a promissory note. Mr. J. A. Vanwart appeared for plaintiff, and Hon. Mr. Blair for defendant. The former won. Some interesting revelations were made in regard to the shady operations of one J. F. Turner, who was a partner with the defendant in the woodworking business, and who swindled the people of Woodstock out of about $50,000, a year or two ago.

The University students played foot ball with the St. John club at St. John, Saturday, and the game ended in a draw. Each side scored one, Lee Street kicking a goal for the University. The *Sun* says "the game was a lively one from the start—in fact one of the best ever witnessed in St. John. The college team are a smart, active lot of fellows, and although considerably lighter than their oppon