Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., June 22, 1887.

THE JUBILEE.

In every portion of the British Empire yesterday, Her Majesty's loyal subjects united in enthusiastically celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of her accession to the throne. The fact that a Sovereign had reached the termination of a half century's reign, would have been sufficient cause to call forth demonstrations of popular feeling, but when to this is added, the memory of so wise and so progressive a rule as Victoria's, it is little wonder that the outbursts of feeling are so general, so enthusiastic, and so loyal among the people. The Victorian era is one that has witnessed the greatest moral, political, religious and material development of the masses of the people ever known to the world's history, and it is well that an occasion is offered, when we can look back and review the wonderful progress of everything that contributes to the advancement and enlightenment of the Empire, and its myriads of people. In Fredericton, a city that stands second to none in its loyalty and attachment to the Sovereign, the people celebrated Her Majesty's Jubilee in a manner highly creditable to them, and which in its effects, will not only be to the honor of the day, but to the lasting benefit of a class that is ever worthy of assistance, the needy and the sick. The institution, the corner stone of which was laid yesterday with such *eclat*, will stand as a worthy memorial to the occasion that calls it into existence; the people who have so generously contributed their means for its erection, are philanthropists in the broadest sense of the term, and they could have reared no more fitting testimonial of their loyalty. The events of yesterday will long be remembered with pride by those who had an opportunity of participating, and the entire success of the celebration, must be a source of sincere pleasure to the lady who inaugurated and did so much towards, carrying to a successful end, Fredericton's jubilee celebration.

The Popular Vote.

The other day a return was brought down to the House of Commons giving the result of voting in the several constituencies at the last election. It enables the relative strength of the parties in the country to be ascertained. In Ontario the Conservative majorities aggregate 16,536, the Liberal majorities 12,197, giving a net Conservative majority of 4,438. The average Liberal majority in the thirty constituencies carried by them was 320 and the average Conservative majority 320, or exactly the same, showing that parliamentary party representation is in accordance with the popular vote. The largest individual Liberal majorities in Ontario were Somerville in North Brant, 1,164; Blake in West Bruce, 1,085; Sutherland in North Oxford, 1,236, and Sir Richard Cartwright in South Oxford, 1,112. The largest Conservative majorities were Sir John in Carleton, 1,085; Bowell in North Hastings, 1,041; Tyrwhitt in South Simcoe, 1,060, and Small in East Toronto, 1,255. In Nova Scotia the aggregate Conservative majority was 3,682 and the Liberal 1,664, or a net Conservative majority of 2,019. The average Conservative majorities were 309 and Liberal 277. In New Brunswick the net Conservative majority was 195, the figures being 2,780 Conservatives, 2,585 Liberals. In this Province the averable Liberal majorities were the largest, reaching 431, against an average of 309 for the Ministerial candidotes. Prince Edward Island was swept by the Opposition, who rolled up a popular majority of 1,240 votes. On the other hand, British Columbia gave an aggregate majority of 1,456 for the Government and returned one Ministerialist by acclamation, while Manitoba also returned a Conservative unopposed and gave a net Conservative majority of 430 in the four contested ridings. The Territories rolled up a Ministerial majority of no less than 2,780. The recapitulation, therefore, gives a total majority of 11,324 for the Government candidates in six Provinces, and of 1,240 for the Opposition in Prince Edward, or a net Conservative majority of 10,084 votes, which gives an average majority of 2,196 votes for each member, who composes the Parliamentary majority of 34 for the Government from these Provinces.

Presbyterians in Canada.

The reports of the committee on statistics submitted to the Presbyterian general assembly the other day at Winnipeg, showed 42 presbyteries, an increase of three during the year. The number of pastoral charges reported was 776, the number of missionary stations or groups 309, and the vacant charges reported 94. 823 ministers reported as having their names on the rolls of presbyteries besides 56 ministers residing in bounds of presbyteries whose names are not on the rolls. According to reports this year there is sitting accomodations for 410,975 persons, being an increase of 30,776. Congregations and stations report through their presbyteries 76,226 families connected with them, an increase of 4,315 and 10,697 single persons, an increase of about one thousand. The number of communicants is 130,598 giving an increase of nearly nine thousand; 18,046 was added during the year. Baptism was administered during the year to 10,264 infants and 1,052 adults. In the home mission field there are 300 churches or stations supplied with sitting accommodation for 19,701 persons. There are 4,400 families, and of these 2,591 are reported as contributing to the support of the ordinances and 602 single persons. On stipend promised from all sources there is an increase of $15,247 the total amount being $706,066. The amount expended on churches and manses during the year was $321,297, a decrease of $27,970 compared with last year, and on other strictly congregational purposes, $202,397, an increase of $63,867. The total expenditure for strictly congregational objects was $124,290, or a decrease of $17,796. The total contribution for schemes oi the church were $193,453, an increase of $717. Last year the total expenditure for all purposes was $1,580,818 and showed on increase on the previous year of $22,600. The total expenditure for the period embraced in this report was $1,533,517.

A Candid Admission.

There was a long and rather bitter discussion in Parliament, the other day, regarding the disposal of Government patronage, during which some of the Opposition complained that constituencies which sent opponents of the administration to Parliament, could expect no favors from the Government. The criticisms, were just nicely started, and the Opposition evidently considered they were making some telling points against the Government, when Mr. Gilmor the Grit M. P., for Charlotte, got up and told, to the discomfiture of his Grit friends, how generously his county had fieen treated, although he had been re-elected in Opposition time after time. We quote from *Hansard:*

Mr. Gilmor. I would ask the hon. gentlemen if the post office and customs house in St. Stephen is yet occupied.

Sir Charles Tupper. Do I understand that this Government has actually built a custom house and post office in the county represented by my hon. friend. I can hardly believe, after what we have heard tonight, that it could be possible.

Sir Hector Langevin. This will be probably completed at the close of the fiscal year.

Mr. Gilmor. I feel grateful to the Government for having put a building at St. Stephen, but they have been remarkably slow. I have represented that county for a good many years, and I must confess that the Government have treated the county pretty well. Whatever may have been their motive, they have treated us well.

When I consider the population of the place, it is very gonerous indeed in the Government to erect a public building there. I am very much obliged to them. I wish they had hurried up and got into it before, but they have not neglected the country. I can speak also for the late Minister of Marine and Fisheries. I do not know at whose suggestion he did it, but I made the claim, and I presented my arguments for a fish-way, and there was $2,000 expended for a fish-way. Then my friend listened to my wishes and gave us a lighthouse, a fog alarm on Big Duck Island and another on the southern end of Grand Manan, I do not know how it is. I like to agree with my friends here, but here is a county which has been represented by a Liberal for thirteen or fourteen years, and I must confess they have done very well. I know the impression has gone abroad, and I think my hon. friend the Minister of Marine and Fisheries rather gave currency to that idea, if you want to get an appropriation, if you want to be well represented, send a man who will have the ear of the Government, he can get you this and that. All they ought to be able to get is the patronage. However, I must give the credit to the hon. Minister for having done considerable for my county when I have been steadily in Opposition."

Mr. Gillmor's candid remarks put an end to the discussion.

A Faithful Servant.

Since Mr. Temple's first election to Parliament, he has had the practical good of his constituency at heart. All he promised, he has fulfilled. The great public works which he gave his word would be undertaken, if his influence could achieve that end, are becoming a reality. One of them, the Miramichi Valley Railway, is fully accomplished, and by the recent action of Parliament, two others of great moment to this city and county have been furnished with means for their construction. The $300,000 loan for the railway bridge, has passed Parliament, and now we have an additional subsidy for the Fredericton and Woodstock Railway about to be voted. In the subsidy resolutions introduced by the Minister of Railways Saturday, we find the sum of $70,400 for that portion of the road between Prince William and Woodstock, and this with the sum voted last session, makes a total of $140.800 for this line. Mr. Temple's constituents trusted him that he would carry out his promises, and they have not been deceived.

The New Railway Bridge.

Following is the resolution adopted by the House of Commons, authorizing a loan of $300,000, for the erection of the proposed railway bridge aross the river at Fredericton:—

"That it is expedient to authorize the Governor in Council to advance to the Fredericton and St Mary's Bridge Company, from time to time, as the work of constructing the undertaking of the company progresses, as certified by the chief engineer of Government railways, sums of money by way of loan, not exceeding 80 per cent. of the amount expended for such construction, and not exceeding, in the whole, the sum of $300,000, such loan to be subject to the following conditions: The company to pay interest annually on the amounts advanced, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and to execute a deed of mortgage to the Crown constituting the loan hereby authorised, a first charge on the undertaking, the company to be entitled to pay off the loan, with interest, at any time within fifteen years from the making of the first advance. The Governor in Council to have power, within five years from the same date, to assume possession of the undertaking, on payment of the difference between the amounts then due to the Government for advances and interest, and the total amount expended by the company, and 10 per cent. on the total so expended, and also to assume such possession in the event of the company failing to carry out the undertaking, as provided by their charter, on payment to the company of the difference between the amount advanced and 80 per cent. of the outlay on the works, when the same are so assumed by the Governor in Council."

Mr. Ellis of the St. John *Globe* is still fighting for the American fishermen in Parliament. The *Telegraph's* report Saturday says:—"Mr. Ellis did not approve of the extreme measures taken by the Government with regard to the exclusion of American fishermen from Canadian waters. He thought it was contrary to international comity to refuse these vessels the privilege of purchasing bait. He showed that the imperial authorities had warned the Canadians to be careful as to how they interfered with American fishermen."

MIRACULOUS,

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

Skull caps of silk, without peak, are the newest introduced for tennis-playing maidens, and come in all the fashionable colors.

Jubilee Observances.

The Queen's Semi-Centennial Loyally Celebrated in Fredericton.

LADY TILLEY LAYS THE CORNER STONE OF VICTORIA HOSPITAL.

Admirable Speeches by Sir Leonard Tilley and Hon. A. G. Blair.

Parade of the Military, Freemasons, Oddfellows and Firemen.

Bishop Kingdon's Memorial Sermon at the Cathedral.

A Hasty Glance at the Bazaar.

Sketch of Her Majesty's Accession.

At daylight on the 20th of June, 1837, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Howley, and the Lord Chamberlain, the Marquis of Conyngham, drove to Kensington Palace, to inform the Princess Victoria that by the death of her uncle she had become Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. The story of their reception is thus told by Miss Wynn, an attendant of the Queen:

"They knocked, they rang, they thumped for a considerable time before they could rouse the porter at the gate; they were again kept waiting in the courtyard; then turned into one of the lower rooms, where they seemed to be forgotten by everybody. They rang the bell and desired that the attendant of the Princes Victoria might be sent to inform Her Royal Highness that they requested an audience on

BUSINESS OF IMPORTANCE.

After another delay and another ringing to enquire the cause, the attendant was summoned, who stated that the Princess was in such a sweet sleep that they could not venture to disturb her. Then they said, 'We are come on business of state to the *Queen*,' and even her sleep must give way to that.' It did; and to prove that she did not keep them waiting, in a few moments she came into the room in a loose white night-gown and shawl, her night-cap thrown off and her hair falling upon her shoulders, her bare feet in slippers, tears in her eyes, but perfectly collected and dignified."

Another writer says: "Her first words, on the announcement being made, were, 'I beg your grace to pray for me.' Then and there, they knelt down together, and so with prayer to God the new reign was happily inaugurated." Lord Melbourne, the Prime Minister, was immediately sent for, and a Privy Council meeting was arranged to be held at Kensington Palace at 11 o'clock the same day. Mr. Grenville, who was the Secretary to the Privy Council, gives a picture of the

QUEEN'S FIRST COUNCIL

in his famous diary: "Never was anything like the impression she produced, or the chorus of praise and admiration which was raised about her manner and behavior, and certainly not without justice. It was very extraordinary, and something far beyond what was looked for. Her extreme youth and inexperience, and the ignorance of the world concerning her, naturally excited intense curiosity to see how she would act on this trying occasion. * * * She bowed to the lords, took her seat, and then read her speech in a clear, distinct and audible voice, without any appearance of fear or embarrassment. She was quite plainly dressed, and in mourning. After she had read her speech, and taken and signed the oath for the security of the Church of Scotland, the privy councillors were sworn, and the two royal dukes themselves. As these two old men, her uncles, knelt before her, swearing allegiance and kissing her hand, I saw her blush up to her eyes, as if she felt the contrast between their civil and natural relations; and this was the only sign of emotion she evinced. Her manner to them was very graceful and engaging; she kissed them both, and rose from her chair, and moved toward the Duke of Sussex, who was farthest from her, and too infirm to reach her." On the following day the new sovereign was proclaimed from St. James' palace. An immense crowd gathered to witness the ceremony; the Irish agitator, Daniel O'Connell, standing in the front rank and cheering the young Queen with the greatest enthusiasm. The coronation did not take place until June 28th of the following year.

The story of

THE QUEEN'S MARRIAGE

to Prince Albert is one of curious interest, because of the mixture of severe court etiquette which even love could not break down, and the pure naturalness that shone above it all. He had come on a visit—formal this time, though he had long been her agreeable companion, backed by a letter from the Queen's uncle, Leopold, and both himself and the Queen had become convinced that they were "ower young to marry yet." All this broke down in actual companionship, and they suddenly discovered that they were not so young as they thought. "Yes," says Mrs. Oliphant, "the wooing was not at all easy and plain before them as before other pairs. These were not the days in which a noble knight, even a prince, would address a Queen. What had to be said must be said by her, not to him—a strange necessity. But no doubt it seems a more difficult matter in talking of it than it was in the doing of it. When the young prince was summoned alone to the young sovereign's presence, no doubt the first glance, the first word was enough to tell him that

HIS CASE WAS WON.

After a few minutes' conversation, the Queen told him why she had sent for him. This was right so far. But it was a Queen, and not only a woman, and the announcement had to be made formally to the Privy Council and to Parliament.

On June 10 of the same year, Edward Oxford, a boy of 17, fired two pistols shots at the Queen. He was found insane and placed in an asylum. May 24, 1842, John Frances, a machinist, fired a pistol at her. Sentence of death for high treason was passed on him, but it was commuted to transportation for life. On the very day that the communation of sentence was made known, a hunched backed lad named Bean presented a pistol at her carriage, and was sentenced to 18 months in the penitentiary. Hamilton, an Irish brickayer, fired a pistol, charged only with powder, at her carriage on May 19, 1849, and received seven years transportation. Robert Pate, an ex-lieutenant of hussars, on May 27, 1850, struck the Queen on the face with a stick, and received also seven years for it. February 29, 1872, Arthur O'Connor presented a broken and unloaded pistol at her, and received 12 months imprisonment and a whipping. Last of all, on March 2, 1882, Roderick McLean fired at her at Windsor. He was adjudged insane and sent to an asylum.

The happy domestic life of the Queen received a rude shock by the death of Prince Albert Dec, 14, 1861, and since that time the Queen has lost most of her desire for public display. For many years she remained in almost strict seclusion, until the growing impatience of the people could no longer tolerate it. The Prince of Wales largely appeared as her substitute in public display and memorial, but of late years Victoria has begun to pay more attention to the ceremonial duties of her office.

SERVICE AT THE CATHEDRAL.

The first part of the Fredericton Jubilee celebration commenced Sunday, with a full dress parade of the local military, and the Freemasons, to the forenoon service at the Cathedral. The former contingent included the I. S. Corps and the city companies of the 71st Batt., headed by the bands of both corps, and the latter turning out some sixty strong, were marshalled by Mr. Harry Beckwith, and led off by the Fredericton Brass Band. The turnout attracted large numbers of people to Queen Street, through which both processions passed on their way to the Cathedral. The service was conducted by His Lordship Bishop Coadjutor Kingdon. The music under the direction of Prof. Bristowe, was grand, the service opening with the National Anthem. His Lordship chose as his text and spoke as follows:—

"The king shall rejoice in thy strength, O Lord, exceeding glad shall he be of Thy Salvation. Thou hast given him his heart's desire; and hast not denied him the request of his life. For Thou shalt prevent him with the blessings of goodness, and shalt set a crown of pure gold upon his head. He asked life of thee, and Thou gavest him a long life, even for ever and ever."—PSALM XXI, 1-4.

This is a time the like of which has never been known in the history of the world. Hence our joy before God is signified by unusual sights and sounds. Unusual blessings, while they give unusual joy, demand unusual thanksgivings to Almighty God from whom all blessings flow. Unusual blessings we now commemorate before God: for we commemorate the completion of the 50th year of the reign of our Queen. The like has never been known in the history of the world. Not because it is the jubilee year of the Sovereign. That is not unknown in our country, nor in Scripture. In the Scriptures, Uzziah reigned for 52 years and Manasseh for 55 years. In our own nation this is the fourth instance of a reign of over 50 years. Henry III., Edward III., George III., each reigned for more than half a century. But it is unknown that a Sovereign's jubilee should be celebrated over such a vast tract of territory; or that neighboring nations should with such unanimity help to celebrate the joy. It is unknown that a reign of 50 years should have been so full of blessings as this of our Sovereign. At home, and abroad, riches and honor have been granted to our nation. A long reign is in itself a blessing, as is clearly recognized in all history. "For the iniquities of a land many are the princes thereof," said the wise man; and a rapid succession of rulers is unsettling to any nation, and a hindrance to prosperity. Contrast the history of the Kingdoms of Judah and Israel. While the kingdom of Israel lasted there were 19 kings, and for 20 years there was no king; during the same time there were only 11 kings of Judah, so that a lengthened reign is a matter of deep thankfulness, and for this should we praise God. But when we consider the exceeding prosperity of this reign, and when we consider the vastness of the dominion rejoicing—when we consider the private virtues of the Sovereign, then indeed we may say that this is a celebration the like of which the world has never seen. Hence it is well that with every token of sight and sound we should testify our thanksgiving to God, and our loyalty to our Queen. This is why the various branches of our community are here represented—to worship God, and honor the Queen, from whom, in our nation, all worldly honor emanates. Here are the representatives of the army of the Queen, on whose fidelity and steadiness the welfare of the nation depends. Here are representatives of a most ancient craft, at the head of which in England is the Queen's eldest born, of which the Royal family have ever been lovers. Here are loyal citizens, young and old, singing praises to God for His blessings on our land and on our Queen, and chanting prayers for a further continuance of these blessings. Surely then the words of the text are very appropriate as applied to the circumstances of our present festival. The king shall rejoice in thy strength, O Lord, exceeding glad shall be of thy salvation. Thou hast granted him his heart's desire, and hast not denied him the request of his lips. Thou hast prevented him with the blessings of goodness, and hast set a crown of pure gold upon his head. He asked life of them and then gave him a long life—even for ever and ever.

For though originally the psalm was written by King David, of himself, yet it is not of himself alone; and we may without impropriety apply it to our present case. Nor enough the words are of the rejoicing of the Sovereign, is the joy to be confined to her. We are not to stand by silent and unsympathizing, but we must add our voices of praise. It was but the other day that the Queen drove through fifteen miles of streets in the great city of London, crowded with enthusiastic and rejoicing subjects; they rejoiced with her in her jubilee, and though we are 3,000 miles away, yet we are as near to our God as they, and we will rejoice and be glad and pray, "O Lord Save the Queen."

First then we may thank God in our rejoicing for prayer granted, and next for blessings bestowed beyond what was hoped for. First then for prayer granted. There is the heart's desire before the utterance of the lips. The heart's desire was granted; and the verbal request not denied. The heart's desire must ever be wider and of greater reach then the utterance of the lips. Words seem poor, and cold, and weak in comparison with the warm desire of the heart. We know a little what were the desires of her heart, how she felt her weakness and yearned for the strength of God to help her; and she, and we, have had some cause to rejoice in God's strength given. Hear the words of the prayer offered for her 49 years ago, when she was anointed Queen over us, in which prayer she joined saying "Amen" at the end. The Archbishop of Canterbury prayed "Our Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of God, who by the Father was anointed with the oil of gladness above his fellows, by His Holy anointing pour down upon your head and heart the blessing of the Holy Ghost, and prosper the work of your hands: that by the assistance of His heavenly grace you may preserve the people committee to your charge in wealth, peace and godliness: and after a long and glorious course of ruling this temporal Kingdom wisely, justly, and religiously, you may at last be made partaker of an eternal Kingdom." Has not this prayer been heard? Has not a long and glorious course of ruling been granted her? I need not remind you of the extension of her temporal Kingdom; what a wonderful increase of territory, and marvelous growth of population has been granted. You all know how good an example in her own domestic life as wife and mother she has set. But there is one point which I am bound to bring before you, and that is the growth of the Colonial Episcopate. For this year is centenary of the Colonial Episcopate. One hundred years ago on August 12th, the first Bishop in the Colonies was consecrated as Bishop of Nova Scotia. Then for fifty years the were but seven bishoprics formed; Nova Scotia, Quebec, Calcutta, Jamaica, Barbados, Madras, Sydney. But in the fifty years of of the reign of our present Sovereign there have been 68 Bishoprics formed in the Colonies; a wonderful growth! I am bidden therefore by a resolution of the Provincial Synod, enforced by the signature of the Metropolitan, to draw your attention to this to-day; and to call on you to thank God, for the token of His blessing in this respect, we cannot but feel that the youthful Queen prayed for the outpouring of spiritual blessings upon her people, and here then we may feel that her prayer has been answered. "Thou hath given her her heart's desire and has not denied her the request of her lips."

Next the psalm says, that the prayer of the Sovereign had been anticipated with many blessings, and two are mentioned: a crown, and a long life. What could a King desire but a crown and life? In a King what would life be without the Kingly power denoted by the Crown. When Solomon prayed, he prayed for wisdom, and his prayer was granted, but God also in His mercy prevented him, that is anticipated him, came to meet him as it is exactly in the Hebrew with blessings of goodness; and we may well thank God that He has anticipated our Sovereign's prayers and has given Her blessings of goodness over, and above, and beyond, her prayers. *We* may thank God, for we have derived much benefit from the blessings, for if her example had not been pure and good, to what depths would not the nation have fallen?

But two special gifts are enumerated. Thou hast set a crown. Thou hast given a long life.

Thou hast set a crown. It is not usurped or taken. It was set on her head by inheritance and what an inheritance! The world now knows not a reigning sovereign with such a list of angestors who have been reigning sovereigns. Aye and not only an external crown of gold, symbol of authority, which may, or may not, be reverenced; but a real sovereignty over the *affections* of her people rarely equalled, never, we may think, excelled. This has been manifested of late beyond possibility of denial. She has been called upon to preside over many public ceremonies of late, which must have been most exhausting to one of her age, and yet her bearing and appearance have evoked a spontaneous outburst of enthusiastic affection, which has disappointed the malevolent. Truly she still reigns as Queen over the affections of her subjects, as she did 50 years ago, when her youthful goodness compelled the chivalrous loyalty of the English nation.

"Thou hast given her a long life." Yes, in this world she has the blessing of a long life. But then surely a long life is no blessing, unless the life be a good one. As her life has been a most active, working life, it may be that there have been mistakes in it. it would not be human were it not so. No human being can work without making some mistake, and he who does not work makes the greatest mistake of all. But we know not the fearful, the *fearful* temptations that surround wealth—and how much more a throne. May we not, must we not feel that by God's strength (in which she rejoices) she has been able to do her duty well in the station to which God has called her. If then this be the case, may we not look on awhile and see that there is a future promise in the text—that this long life on earth will be succeeded by a still longer life in Heaven:—that the long life of duty will be succeeded by a eternal life of reward. Thou gavest a long life, even for ever and ever. If this be so, may we not also see that there is another crown laid up for her hereafter? A crown not of gold, but of glory; a crown not passing away, but eternal; as eternal as the life. For what would life be without a crown? Must we not pray, on this day of thanksgiving for 50 years of blessing, the same prayer that was offered when the Queen was crowned, "that when the long and glorious course of ruling this temporal kingdom has come to an end, she may at the last be made partaker of an eternal kingdom through the merits of Jesus Christ our Lord."

Ah, brethren, pray for the Queen; pray that she may be strengthened here to guide her steps aright in perilous times; pray for her that she may indeed here rejoice in God's strength, and be exceeding glad of His Salvation, and hereafter be admitted to a longer life, even, forever, and ever.

But here we must for one moment think of ourselves. We too, are heirs of a kingdom not of this world. When we come to an end of our lives, how will it be with us? Each one will have to die alone. When we lie on our death-bed, and we become more and more conscious of our intense loneliness; the ticking clock, the laughter in the street, emphasizing this loneliness; then in what aspect will our past life appear to us. Ah, brethren, let us daily "live more nearly as we pray," live a godly, righteous and sober life. Let us strive to do our duty in our station, and in the various relations of our life, public and private, and if we are as faithful in our position, as our beloved Queen has been in the terribly awful responsibilities which she has inherited, it will be well for us. Let us learn to utter more intelligently the daily prayer of the church,

"O Lord, Save the Queen; and mercifully hear *us* when we call upon thee."

Yesterday morning the streets were early alive with holiday seekers, business was generally suspended and people came pouring in from all the surrounding districts. The first evidence of the day's celebration was noted shortly after 10 A. M., when the Odd Fellows formed up in procession at their head-quarters, York street, and headed by the Fredericton Brass Band, visited the various cemeteries to decorate the graves of their deceased brethren. Those honored in this way were Dugald Stewart, Isaac McCausland, Thos. R. Blaine, Harris S. Estey, Val. Wetmore, Thomas Barker, Dr. Dow and A. A. Miller. The Odd Fellows after performing this touching ceremony joined in the Hospital Corner Stone laying. They made a splendid appearance. It was a few minutes after noon when the I. S. Corps and the city companies of the 71st Batt. headed by their bands filed and of the Barrack Square and up Queen street to the Hospital site where fully two thousand people were gathered to witness the corner stone laying. A platform had been arranged for the ceremony, and between that point and the street, Prof. Bristowe marshalled his choir of singers for the occasion. Promptly at 12 30 P. M. the gubernatorial party including Sir Leonard and Lady Tilley, Hon. A. G. Blair, His Lordship Bishop Kingdon and Rev. F. Alexander the two latter dignitaries in full canonicals reached the grounds, the Premier occupying a seat in the Governor's barouche. As they drew up in front of the platform the choir sang the National Anthem.

THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

Sir Leonard Tilley then made a few appropriate remarks. He said:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMAN—I must in the first place as Lieutenant Governor of the Province thank you all for the loyal devotion you have shown by your presence here on this occasion. This is one of the most eventful days in the history of our empire—an empire that extends from one end of the globe to the other, and the subjects of which to-day, numbering over 300,000,000 souls are offering their prayers I may say to Almighty God for the continued protection of their beloved Sovereign. In the history of the world there has never been anything like it before—these 300,000,000 people placed in every part of the habitable globe so unanimous in their admiration, love and esteem for their Sovereign. It is well that occasions such as this should take place. At the close of the year we are very frequently called upon to review what has transpired during the year, to examine ourselves and see what our condition is, financially, physically and religiously in reference to the year that has passed, and I do not hesitate to believe and to assert that the occurrences of this week throughout this vast empire will have

A MOST BENEFICIAL AND HAPPY EFFECT.

They will have a beneficial effect in the first place in intensifying if it be possible the loyalty and devotion to our sovereign. They will have the effect of leading us, many of us, who believe that the country is not more prosperous, or as prosperous as it was five and twenty or fifty years ago, to know and understand that the progress of this vast empire has been enormous, and of a character that should give the happiest assurance not only for the present, but for the future as well. At the commencement of the reign of our Sovereign the territory she ruled over was only about one quarter what it is at present. At present it is estimated to be something like 9,000,000 square miles, and it is stated by reliable authority that this territory comprising 9,000.000 square miles is five times as great in extent as the Persian empire was under Darius, four times as great as the Roman empire under Augustus, one eighth larger than all the Russias, three times as great as that of the neighboring republic, sixteen times as great as that of France, and forty times as great as that of Germany. Then with reference to its population, it has more than doubled during the reign of our blessed Sovereign. The trade of the empire is five times as great to-day, or in the last year of which we have record, as it was when Her Majesty commenced her reign. In reference to her commerce the tonnage that entered the ports of the British empire last year was twenty times as great as it was in 1837. And so with reference to all her vast territories and her industries and her trade and her commerce, and her revenues, all indicating a

VAST AND WONDERFUL DEVELOPMENT

in the fifty years that have transpired since Her Majesty commenced to reign.

His Honor then alluded to the political privileges now enjoyed—to the extension of education—to the benevolent impulses and enterprises of Her Majesty—and to the grand singing he had heard by 3,500 school children in St. John on Monday. He referred to the substantial testimonial the people of Fredericton were about to give to Her Majesty, who he thought, from the deep interest she had always evinced in hospitals and such enterprises, would not have desired to have her Jubilee year commemorated in any different way. He had been under the impression that hospitals were mainly useful for those who had not the means and facilities of taking care of the members of their family who might be sick but he now believed that nowhere could anyone, in whatever walk of life, receive the careful attention and treatment that could be obtained in a well regulated public hospital. If he himself were taken ill away from home he should certainly go to a hospital. He promised that the hospital would not interfere with the water privileges of the citizens of Fredericton, and said the necessary legislation would be obtained in due time appointing a Commission representing all denominations to conduct the institution. His Honor was heartily cheered on taking his seat.

Sir Leonard was warmly cheered on concluding, having spoken with his usual energy and eloquence. The choir rendered a hymn and

HON. A. G. BLAIR,

Attorney General, then addressed the audience as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen, you may have observed an announcement in the local papers that I was expected to take a part in the ceremony which was to mark the celebration of the Jubilee anniversary of Her Majesty's reign, and that my contribution was to be a Jubilee oration. I am not conscious of ever having made a speech in my life which was in any way entitled to be dignified by so ambitious a title, and as a Jubilee oration must be, I take it, something very specially or exceptionally remarkable in the line of orations, I am sure I will be excused if I do not enter upon that undertaking. I do, however, ladies and gentlemen, most gladly respond to the less formidable request which Lady Tilley has made of me, namely to offer a few remarks upon this interesting occasion. I do so most willingly, because I feel that the generous,

THOUGHTFUL AND SYMPATHETIC FEELING

which has inspired Lady Tilley in the inauguration of this movement, and the philanthropic zeal with which she has thrown herself into the work, entitle her to the support and assistance of every person in this community. (Hearty cheering.) His Honor, the Lieutenant Governor, I think, has covered very much of the ground in dwelling upon the incidents which have marked the last fifty years of Her Majesty's reign. I do however feel that I shall be pardoned if I happen to touch upon some of the same ground, which he has covered. I think it a very happy idea indeed that the efforts put forth for the celebration of the jubilee anniversary of Her Most Gracious Majestys' accession to the throne should be in part at least devoted to a celebration of this character, to the inauguration of a work of this kind, and I do not think it would be possible for us to more fittingly commemorate an event of this significance and this importance than we are in the act of doing to-day. (Applause.) As I have said His Honor has glanced over the period of British history which is covered by the last half century. Does this world's history ancient or modern present any grander record of progress and achievement in all the

IMPORTANT CHARACTERISTICS OF NATIONAL LIFE,

than that which is now being witnessed, or has been witnessed, under the reign of our present Sovereign? Look, as he has looked, at the immense territorial expansion of the empire. Look at the vast increase in its trade and commerce, in its wealth and population. Look at the overmastering influence which the English language has acquired throughout the habitable globe. Look at the colonizing, christianizing, and civilizing influences which, radiating from that little Isle of the sea, have permeated every quarter of the universe. Then, if you will, glance at what is to my mind a more significant and more marvellous incident than all the rest in connection with the expansion of the Empire,—that Britain has been able to retain her sovereignty over these densely populated and widely extended domains, not as Rome held hers by the strength and number of her legions, or the severity of her rule, but by the more.

BINDING TIES OF INTEREST AND AFFECTION.

(Applause.) Look again at the wonderful progress that has been made, as His Honor has remarked, in almost all departments of scientific work. Our railways are but the product of the last half century. Sixty years ago the first train, for the purpose of carrying freight and passengers, was set in motion. Within the last half century, the locomotive, as we know it to-day, of modern type, was invented. Not only railways, steamships and telegraphs, but almost every other agency, and what is more noteworthy than anything else, these agencies have contributed to the welfare, to the comfort, and to the happiness of the great masses of the people. Then let us look at the wonderful spread of literature, at the great increase in the educational advantages of the people and at the spread of political freedom. Look at the establishment of free political institutions. It was only in 1832 that the first Reform Bill was carried, and since that time the control of political power has passed into the hands of the masses of the people. Then, pass along and what do you find? You find that in almost every direction which has contributed to the amelioration of the condition of the people, in

THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF DISEASE,

and in all these lines which touch human sympathies, the development of the last half century has been marvellous. I therefore, your Honor and ladies and gentlemen, feel that we have a half century to look back upon which we may regard with gratitude and pride. I feel that this last half century—although, no doubt, people are always apt to regard the age in which they happen to live as the most important and remarkable of all—yet I think we are not claiming too much when we hold that this half century may stand alongside of any of its predecessors in the marching order of the age. But if, in the direction which I have named our age stands pre-eminent, there is one direction in which it seems to me we have outrivalled all our predecessors, and that is that this age has witnessed the organization and establishment of benevolent, charitable and humane institutions of all kinds to an extent the world never witnessed before. (App.) I think, Sir, it is peculiarly in keeping with this, the best characteristic of the last half century, that Lady Tilley has been led to inaugurate the movement which is to receive a material impetus to-day and in which she has been so enthusiastically aided, as she will herself I know be the first to recognize, by the

ENTHUSIASTIC ASSISTANCE OF THE LADIES

of this community. (Loud cheering.) Under such auspices, and with such valuable aid, no one can doubt the successful completion and maintenance of the work so nobly begun, and as His Honor has happily said, I believe also that could Her Most Gracious Majesty have known of the manner in which it was proposed to celebrate her anniversary here, alive as she has always been, and as I believe she always will be to humane and charitable movements of every kind, she could not have desired that the commemoration should be of any other character. We, therefore, I feel to-day, have very much reason to feel grateful, and living as we do in this community, and knowing that we must participate in the advantages which this institution will give us, I feel that we cannot but recognize with gratitude and thankfulness that

THE LADY OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

has given this movement her countenance, and given it her inspiration, and that she is determined to carry it forward to a successful issue. (Applause.) When this work shall have been completed—and I think that Lady Tilley would desire that it should be understood that she looks with the utmost satisfaction upon the smallest aid or contribution that can be brought to her from any quarter, and no one doubts that it will be brought to a successful completion, when I say it shall be brought to such termination and shall be devoted to the uses for which it is designed, I am confident that not only will this institution be valuable as a means of ministering to the comfort and happiness of the people of this locality in the future and that of the surrounding country as well, but that it will also serve to recall to the minds of the people, the occasion upon which the corner stone was laid, the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee anniversary, and it will not detract from the value of the institution, or from the importance of the event which we have met to celebrate, if it will also serve, as I trust it will, and I feel it should, to preserve fresh and green in the memory of the people, the many excellent qualities of the estimable lady who has projected this noble and laudable movement.

The Hon. Attorney General spoke with great vigor and eloquence, and was heartily cheered on concluding. Lady Tilley next descended from the carriage, and formally performed the ceremony of laying the corner stone, using a handsome silver trowel for the purpose, depositing also in a vault of the stone prepared for the purpose, a sealed tin box contained copies of the MARITIME FARMER and other city papers, a New Brunswick Almanac, Gatchell's Fredericton Directory and a number of Canadian silver and copper coins. Bishop Kingdon then offered a special prayer for the success of the institution, and the ceremony was concluded by the choir singing "Coronation." The military were next reviewed by the gubernatorial party, a *feu de joie* was fired, and the forenoon's celebration ended.

THE HOSPITAL BAZAAR.

The inexorable laws of space preclude anything like an adequate description of the ably conducted and highly successful bazaar, which opened in the Parliament buildings yesterday afternoon. It is difficult to conceive how such an immense amount of work was performed in so short a time by those who had charge of the decorations, etc., of the grounds. The entire square was enclosed in evergreen trees, festooned with Chinese lanterns and other lights; every window in the Parliament buildings was filled with wax candles and the decorations of the various outdoor and indoor booths was of the most elaborate description. It is generally conceded that the bazaar, being the product of willing workers from all the religious denominations in the city, eclipsed all previous events of the kind ever held in the city. The various departments were in charge of the following:—

Refreshment Stand—Mrs. A. F. Street, Mrs. Geo. N. Babbitt, Mrs. Dr. Harrison, Mrs. John Cameron, Mrs. Wm. Long, Mrs. Richey, Mrs. Dr. Bailey, Miss Carman, Miss Babbitt, Mrs. Dr. Coburn, Mrs. Melville Jack.

Dining Hall—Mrs. F. S. Hilyard, Mrs. J. D. Hazen, Mrs. Dr. McLearn, Miss Quinn, Miss Sisson, Mrs. Sergeant Wilson, Mrs. Harry Beckwith, Mrs. A. G. Beckwith, Miss Morehouse, Mrs. Capt. Akerley, Mrs. Spafford Barker, Miss McLaughlan, Mr. Boutellier, corps of waiters.

Girl's Table—Alma Gibson, Marysville; Gertrude Lugrin, Blanch Seely, Lilly Lyons, Fanny Phair, Nan Lugrin, Myra Hatt, Addie George, Fredericton, Gertrude Jones, Woodstock; Louise Wetmore, Clifton, Josephine Thompson, Douglas.

Ice Cream Booths—Maggie Jaffrey, Mary Akerley, Alice Cropley, May Stratton, Cecil Phair, Fannie Burnside, Ida Allen, Harriet Rainsford, Bessie Hunt, Maud Beckwith, Bessie Williamson, Myra Sherman, Helen Sterling, Eliza Hunter, Maggie Allen, Miss Richey, Miss Richards.

Cathedral Table—Mrs. Judge Fraser, Mrs. T. C. Allen, Mrs. Hazen, Mrs. John Black, Mrs