

# Raisins

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50 Boxes SEEDLESS  
RAISINS  
25 Lb. Box for  
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Get one while they last  
14c Single Pound.

SEEDED or SEEDLESS  
RAISINS, 15c pkg.

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15c pound.

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MIXED NUTS  
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See our Assortment.  
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30c Pound.

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35c Pound.

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30c Pound.

FANCY CHOCOLATES  
35c Pound.

MIXED CANDY  
18c, 2 lbs. for 25c.

CUT ROCK  
20c Pound.

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40c Pound.

HALF CREAMS and  
HALF CHOCOLATES  
30c Pound.

See our  
5 LB. BOXES  
You can save money.

# YERXA GROCERY CO.

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## THE YEAR 1928 WILL BE ONE OF ANNIVERSARIES; FREDERICTON INCORPORATED 80 YEARS AGO

The interesting anniversaries of the coming year—1928—are mostly of the ancient and modern variety, thus differing from 1927. Its hundredth predecessor 1828 was a year of little history-making in the two Canadas, but going back to the early days we find anniversaries of the years when the foundations of Canada were being laid.

July 3, 1928, will be the 320th anniversary of the founding of Quebec by Champlain.

The coming year's tercentenaries will be, on April 27, the 300th anniversary of the first use of a plough in Canada by a white man (one Couillard); and in July the people of Quebec will probably recall that it was in that month in 1628 that Sir David Kirke demanded the capitulation of Quebec, which Champlain refused, and the city was saved for a year.

April 14 next will be the 290th anniversary of the arrival of the first Jesuits, while on June 11, 1638, the first earthquake in Canada since the arrival of the white man, was recorded in Montreal, the site being occupied later by the Parliament Building, burned in 1849, and now Youville Square; on July 17 the first temperance meeting in America was held at Quebec; and on Nov. 24 the first white child was born at Montreal.

In 1658—270 years ago—work was begun on Mar. 17 on the first church at Ste. Anne de Beaupre, while on Dec. 8 Laval was consecrated as the first Bishop of Quebec.

### Far Northern Anniversaries.

The year 1926, which will witness considerable activity towards the completion of the Hudson's Bay railway, will be the 260th anniversary of the sailing from Gravesend, Eng., on June 3, 1668, of the first vessel of the Hudson's Bay Company for Fort Churchill, the "Nonsuch"; and of the arrival on Sept. 23 of the two French explorers for the Hudson's Bay Company, Radisson and Grosilliers at James Bay. In that year, on Sept. 14, the first brewery was opened at Quebec.

Two hundred and fifty years ago—1678—was notable for the incorporation by the King of France of the Society of Jesus on May 12, and for the departure from Frontenac (now Kingston) on Nov. 15 of Lamotte and Hennepin on their voyage of discovery, which took them to Niagara Falls on Dec. 6 and was to extend as far as the Mississippi.

### Two Hundred Years Ago.

On Aug. 12, 1728, Vitus Behring, a Russian navigator, proved the insularity of America when he sailed the northern seas through to the Pacific, passing out by the Straits which have since borne his name.

The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, signed on Oct. 18, 1748—180 years ago—gave Cape Breton to France "in exchange for India" but 10 years later, on July 27, 1758, the British, under Boscawen and Wolfe, re-took Louisbourg and thus all Cape Breton again became British, so that John Bull had much the better of that bargain.

The coming year is not unlikely to witness the abolition of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, which has existed since Oct. 2, 1758, when representative government was given to Nova Scotia, the first British colony to receive the boon. Oct. 7 next will be the 170th anniversary of the passing of the first legislative act in British America.

The 150th birthday of the Montreal Gazette will fall on June 3, while Sept. 18 is the 140th anniversary of the founding at Pointe de Bute, N. B., of the first Methodist Church in Canada and King's College, Halifax will on Nov. 1 be 140 years old.

### First Reporting of Debates.

On Feb. 5, 1808—120 years ago—the Legislature of Upper Canada authorized the reporting of its debates, long before the British House of Commons did so, and March 10 of that year witnessed the beginning of the first attempt at an all-year postal service in Upper Canada, and mails having been previously carried only in winter time owing to the bad roads in the non snow season.

In 1818—110 years ago—there were earthquakes in Upper Canada at the end of February; on May 2 Father Provencher left Quebec for the Red River country, of which he was to

become the first Bishop; and on July 5 Rev. Edmund Burke was consecrated as the first Roman Catholic bishop of Halifax; the Red River country was ravaged by grasshoppers in July; and on Oct. 19 the Treaty of London defined the boundary of the Lake of the Woods country.

The chief event of 1828—a century ago—was the holding of the first Methodist conference at Ernestown, Upper Canada, and their separation from the Methodist Church of the United States. Judge Willis of York got into an altercation with the attorney-general (Beverley Robinson) over a libel action with the result that the judge was recalled to England. Earl Dalhousie, who had been Governor for eight years, returned to England and was succeeded by Sir James Kempt, whose memory is kept alive by the town of Kemptville in Eastern Ontario. The year appears in the records to have been one of unimportant events in colonies in which French Canadian and United Empire Loyalists were laying the foundations of our present prosperity.

### 1838 a Memorable Year.

The next decade was one of prime historic importance. It saw the arrival of Lord Durham at Quebec on May 27 and his departure on Nov. 1 with the basis of his report upon conditions in Canada, which was to finally, after years, solve the problem of Canadian unity. For the rest the year was one of vengeance upon those who had participated in the rebellion. On Feb. 25, William Lount and Samuel Matthews were executed at Toronto; and on Dec. 12 Cardinal and Duquette met the same fate at Montreal. In June eight leaders of the rebellion were exiled to Bermuda. On Nov. 12 one Von Scholtz and a band of filibusters from New York State landed at Prescott and took possession of a windmill, from which they were ejected next day. The leader was arrested, tried and hanged on Dec. 8 at Kingston. Another filibustering expedition from Detroit on Dec. 4 was speedily dealt with. Col. Prince of Sandwich defeating them in "battle." Twenty-four others were hanged as spies.

### Fredericton a City.

The year 1848—80 years ago—saw the first French-Canadian Premier of United Canada in the person of L. H. Lafontaine, on March 15, following the defeat of the Sherwood administration. Fredericton was created out of St. Anne's Point and incorporated as a city, the capital of New Brunswick on May 25; the Sons of Temperance was founded at Brockville on June 21; and on July 30 Rev. J. E. B. Guigues was consecrated as the first Roman Catholic Bishop of Ottawa.

### The "Duble Shuffle" Year.

Ten years later—70 years ago—saw a troubled political situation in United Canada. The Macdonald-Cartier Government resigned on July 29. Hon. George Brown was called on to form a Ministry and took office on Aug. 1 with Dorian as his chief lieutenant. He asked for a dissolution and general election but the Governor, Sir Edmund Head, refused and the Cabinet, known as the "Short Ministry" resigned on Aug. 4 after votes of non-confidence in both branches of the Legislature. Then the Governor turned again to John A. Macdonald with the result that on Aug. 6 a Ministry was formed with George E. Cartier as Premier. It was composed of the same men as the Macdonald-Cartier administration, but they were assigned to different portfolios in order that they might avoid going to their constituents for re-election, a transaction which is known as the "Double Shuffle."

Queen Victoria's selection of Ottawa as the future Capital of Canada announced in the press on Jan. 27, was officially promulgated to the Legislature on March 16 and two resolutions of protest against the choice were adopted. Eventually, however, Ottawa won out and the Legislature of United States met there in June, 1866. On Oct. 23 three Canadian statesmen, Doss, Galt and Cartwright, then in London, urged the Duke of Richmond, Colonial Secretary, to support the plan for a federation of the British Colonies in North America, but met with scant sympathy. When, however, the Duke visited Canada a year and a half later with the then Prince

of Wales he was converted to the Union policy.

Another important event of 1868 was the organization on March 12 of the 100th Regiment for the Imperial Army. The "Royal Canadians" sailed for England on June 19 and began a regimental history of valor of which Canada is proud. Rev. E. J. Moran became Roman Catholic Bishop of Kingston on May 1; Archbishop William Walsh of Halifax died May 13; a fatal rockslide took place at Quebec May 12; the Separate School Act of United Canada received the royal assent on May 30; decimal currency was adopted on July 1; the first message was received over the Atlantic cable on Aug. 5, but communication was broken a month later, the cable snapping in mid-ocean; and imprisonment for debt was abolished in United Canada. An event of minor interest at the time but of great value in later years was the relinquishment by the Hudson's Bay Company of its rights in British Columbia and the creation of the colony of Vancouver Island, out of which grew the present great Pacific Province of Canada.

Two events of the highest importance to the future of Canada marked 1868—60 years ago; the first, the passage on May 22 by the House of Commons of the Militia Act, which had been a bone of contention for years, and which was put through Parliament by a French Canadian, Georges Etienne Cartier; the second a decision of Parliament on July 31 to acquire the Hudson's Bay country and thus make possible the dream of the Fathers of Confederation of "a Dominion from sea to sea." The year was also notable for the decision of the Imperial Government that Nova Scotia could not withdraw from the union upon which Nova Scotia decided to make the best of the situation and has since provided all Canada with statesmen, educationists, captains of industry and bankers.

A tragic landmark of the year was the assassination at Ottawa on April 7 of Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee, an Irish patriot become a great Canadian. His funeral at Montreal on April 13 (his birthday) was proof of the young Dominion's sense of its loss.

Three cent postage was inaugurated on April 1, when post office savings banks were also established. The Canada Southern Railway running through the Niagara Peninsula was begun during this year. Victoria was proclaimed the capital of British Columbia on May 25 after a rivalry between the island and the mainland which, at one time, threatened to split British Columbia in twain.

Two notable deaths in 1868 were those of Rt. Rev. Francis Fulford, first Anglican Bishop of Montreal, on Sept. 12; and on Oct. 17, of Laura Secord, the heroine of Beaver Dam in 1813.

### Half a Century Ago.

Fifty years ago—1867—was a period of great political excitement and of triumph for the Conservative Party. On Jan. 17, at Toronto, a Conservative convention endorsed a tariff policy suggested by Sir John A. Macdonald, who on March 13 proposed a resolution in the House of Commons in favor of a National Policy for the protection of Canadian industry. That resolution was voted down by the Liberals, then in a majority in the House, but when sub-

mitted to the people on Sept. 17 at the Dominion elections it was overwhelmingly endorsed and Sir John went back to office with a majority of 68, every province except Manitoba supporting him. Hon. Alexander Mackenzie resigned on Oct. 16 and the following day, just a month after his electoral triumph, Sir John was Premier of Canada for a second time, destined to remain until his death on June 6, 1891. Elections in Ontario on Sept. 10 sustained Hon. Oliver Mowat in power, but in Nova Scotia on the same day the Conservatives were defeated. On Dec. 18 Manitoba electors endorsed Norquay, who had been sworn as Premier on Oct. 16. The Canada Temperance Act was passed by the Commons on May 10, its father being Hon. R. W. Scott, hence its common description as the "Scott Act."

The first contract for the use of a telephone in Canada was signed on Oct. 18 at Hamilton, so that 1928 may be considered the jubilee year of practical telephony in Canada.

In 1888—40 years ago—the Quebec Legislature, on July 12, passed a bill authorizing the Provincial Government to compensate the Jesuit Order for the property confiscated by the British Government in 1800, thereby creating a political issue of some annoyances, but which was ended by Sir John A. Macdonald's refusal to interfere with Provincial rights.

Canada and the Conservative party lost a potential leader by the death of Hon. Thomas White, Minister of the Interior, on April 21; other notable deaths were those of Hon. W. A. Henry, Judge of the Supreme Court and a Father of Confederation, on May 3; and of Archbishop Lynch of Toronto on May 12. Queen Victoria Memorial Park at Niagara Falls was opened to the public on May 24 and on Nov. 24 William O'Connor of Toronto won the rowing championship of the world.

### First Motorcar in Canada.

The purchase of the first automobile in Canada was a notable feature of the year 1898—30 years ago. The buyer was John Moodie of Port Nelson, near Hamilton, Ont. Lord Minto became Governor-General on Nov. 12. The Intercolonial Railway was given entry into Montreal on March 1 and the Victoria tubular bridge was remodelled, being completed Dec. 13. Imperial penny postage went into effect on Christmas Day. British Columbia had a constitutional crisis when Lieut.-Governor McInnes dismissed the Turner Ministry on Aug. 8, despite the fact that it had won the general elections on July 9, and a new premier, C. A. Semlin, who died only a few months ago at the age of 94, took possession of the handsome new Parliament building at Victoria, which had been formally inaugurated in February.

New Westminster, B. C., was devastated by fire on Sept. 10 with a loss of \$3,000,000 and Dawson City, the infant metropolis of the Yukon, had two fires inside of five weeks.

### Twenty Years Ago.

The year 1908 was one of great political activity. General elections for the House of Commons on Oct. 26, gave the Laurier Government a majority of 45. The electors of Ontario on June 1 sustained the Whitney administration; a week later Sir Lomer Gouin won another victory in Quebec; on Aug. 14 Saskatchewan gave a renewed mandate to Hon. Walter Scott,

and on Nov. 18 elections in Prince Edward Island maintained the Haszard Ministry. Altogether it was a good year for governments. Hon. Arthur Peters, Premier of Prince Edward Island, died on Jan. 21 and Hon. F. L. Haszard, replaced him on Feb. 1, while in New Brunswick Hon. C. W. Robinson resigned the Premiership on March 20 and J. D. Hazen succeeded him on March 24.

The Duke and Duchess of York visited Quebec for the tercentenary celebration of that city in July.

An outstanding event of the year was the disaster which overtook Kootenay Valley when forest fires swept over it on Aug. 2, wiping out the town of Fernie and devastating an enormous amount of country, taking toll of 70 lives and causing a money loss estimated at \$6,000,000. Three Rivers, Que., was visited by fire on June 22 with a loss of over \$2,000,000. Another disaster of the year was a landslide at Notre Dame de Salette, near Buckingham, Que., when 37 were killed.

### The Year of Armistice.

Ten years ago Canada for ten months bowed under the tragedy of the long drawn out war with Germany, but in the eleventh month came relief with the armistice which ended the fighting and the mounted roll of casualties, hard price of victory.

On March 28 the Battle of St. Quentin began, followed a day later by the Battle of Arras. On April 21 A. Roy Brown, of Carleton Place (now of Toronto) brought down in air battle the famous German ace, Baron von Richthofen. On April 23 the British navy plugged Zeebrugge, an operation of great daring and much value in which many Canadians participated. As the summer advanced so did the cause of the Allies. On Aug. 8 the Canadian Corps opened the great Battle of Amiens, General Ludendorff's "black day for the German Army." On Aug. 26 the Canadian Corps attacked further north at Arras and by Sept. 2 had broken through the famous Hindenburg line.

On Sept. 27 the Corps proceeded to the brilliant and successful attack on the Canal du Nord, the battle ending in enemy defeat on Oct. 1, resulting in the piercing of his entire battle position, turning his defense and compelling his general retreat. A few days later the Canadian Corps captured Cambrai and on Oct. 20 captured Denain and, on Nov. 1, the City of Valenciennes. The pursuit was pushed and Canadian troops entered Mons on Sunday night, a few hours before the Armistice of 11 a. m., Nov. 11.

At home in Canada, Canada had a holocaust at the Grey Nunnery, Montreal, on Feb. 18, when 64 children perished. On April 8 the House of Commons, on motion of W. F. Nickle, passed a resolution asking that no more titles be conferred upon Canadians. Another notable event of the year was the appointment on Jan. 24 of Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith, widow of Ralph Smith, as a member of the British Columbia Government to succeed her husband. She was the first woman in the British Empire to become a Cabinet Minister. On March 12 John Oliver began a Premiership of British Columbia which lasted nearly a decade and on Oct. 23 Sir Louis Davies became Chief Justice of Canada. Two notable deaths during the year were Col. J. M.

(Continued on Page Three.)

## CITY OF FREDERICTON—NOTICE OF SALE OF LANDS

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to the provisions of the City of Fredericton Assessment Act, 1926, there will, for the purpose of satisfying taxes assessed and levied in the said City of Fredericton, for the years mentioned hereunder, against the parties hereinafter named, unless the several sums due, together with the costs of this notice are sooner paid, be sold at Public Auction in front of the City Hall, in the City of Fredericton, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the 21st day of January A. D. 1928, all the right, title and interest of the parties hereinafter named in and to the lands and premises in the said City of Fredericton, hereunder mentioned and set opposite their respective names.

Property to be Sold	Name of Person Assessed	Arrears for Years	Total Due
Lot of land and building, eastern side of Carleton Street, leased from His Majesty the King in right of Dominion of Canada by said Company.	Arctic Rink Company Limited.	1925-1926-1927 Interest	\$ 416.57 37.63
Lot eastside of Smythe Street, near line of Valley Railway, described in deed from H. J. Patterson to said August Lofstrum dated February 20th, 1918.	August Lofstrum	1925-1926-1927 Interest	\$ 151.22 11.16
1.—Lot at Corner of York and King Street, 43 feet 2 inches on York, and 92 feet on King. 2.—Lot on south side of George Street, deed from Isabella Staples, October 2nd, 1916, to Alonzo Staples. 3.—Lot on Northumberland Street west side, south of Aberdeen Street, 100 feet, 45 ft. front.	Alonzo Staples	1925-1926-1927 Interest Water Rates	\$2159.13 126.32 169.75

Dated the 17th day of November, A. D. 1927.

FRED I. HAVILAND,  
City Treasurer of the City of Fredericton.