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THE HERALD.

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ILLEGAL PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS.

Scarcely is an election ever held in Canada, but the defeated party charges its failure to the corrupt acts of its opponents, who retaliate with counter-charges of the same character. The effect of this must be bad altogether. There can be no such thing as healthy public sentiment where the electors are led to believe that the result of a contest is determined by the number of dollars each party is able to command. We do not believe that as much is accomplished by the use of money as many people think — in fact, we believe that a great deal of the money spent in an election is simply thrown away. If one may credit half that is told, the amount of money spent in New Brunswick since confederation for illegal practices at elections is enormous. There are stories of $10,000, $20,000, and as high as $30,000 being spent in one constituency by one party. It is stated upon what seems to be good authority that the opposition in the late contest in York expended $10 for every vote they got — not that they bought their votes at that average price; because doubtless a large number of their supporters were men who do not take money for voting; but that their campaign fund employed in one way or another, amounted to over $22,000, with some bills unpaid. This money was contributed in part by the candidates and their friends in the county and was supplemented by contributions from Carleton, Northumberland, Westmoreland, St. John and perhaps elsewhere. In the interests of purity the hat was passed around and a great corruption fund collected. We do not pretend to say how many votes were influenced by the use of this money. Let us for argument sake, admit that none were, and that the electors who received $10, $15 or $20, would have voted opposition anyway, and only took the money because it was going. Yet the reason for reform is none the less urgent. If any large portion of the electors get it into their minds that money is sure to be going at an election and that they may as well have a part of it, it requires a good deal of refining to distinguish between such a case and one of absolute bribery.

We think we voice the sentiment of politicians of every party when we say that if legislation can be devised, whereby the use of money at elections can be prevented, such legislation should be had without delay. The law which provides for the unseating of members, on whose behalf corrupt means have been used, is the greatest farce in the statute book. It is absurd to punish the successful candidate, and allow the unsuccessful one and the electors, who by their readiness in becoming parties to corrupt methods really are responsible for them, to go scot free. Candidates do not of choice sanction the use of corrupt methods. They would much prefer, on the ground of expense alone, to advance no higher reason, that the only outlay necessary in an election contest was confined to what would pay travelling expenses, for the circulation of campaign literature and the like. No candidate or party prefers to spend money and give liquor directly for the purpose of securing votes. If the electors would refuse to countenance such things, there would be an end to them. The conclusion to which this points is that the law should be so amended that the acceptance by an elector of money in consideration, in any sense, of his vote, ought to be made an offence punishable by fine and disfranchisement. Precisely the same measure of punishment should be meted out to the man who gives the money. And in order that such a law would be enforced, there ought to be in every county, one or more officers (removable for cause only and after investigation) whose duty it should be to prosecute offenders. Such a law would speedily remove what is becoming a very serious evil in this province.

ECHOES FROM THE FIGHT.

If one may believe the gossip of the street, the conservative managers in and about Fredericton, who have been working with the opposition, will not have anything more to do with Mr. Gregory. The observations attributed to "our army in Flanders" are mild in comparison with some of the expressions of opinion which these gentlemen have uttered since the election in regard to the effect of Mr. Gregory's candidature upon a party. Dr. Atkinson has given him up — at least the Woodstock Press, which represents the doctor in local politics, informs him in so many words that it is plain that York does not want him. The Sun, which lauded him before the contest, has not yet expressed a regret that his services are lost to the country. There is, on the contrary, a sort of ghastly look of satisfaction upon the faces of Mr. Gregory's late allies, as if they would say: We did not kill Blair, but we are rid of Gregory. Two things are very evident. The conservatives in York, who have opposed the local government, will either accept the situation with a good grace, or when the next contest comes on will decline to take hold of Mr. Gregory. The other proposition is that the opposition in other parts of the province will no longer identify their fortunes with those of a gentleman whom the electors of York never accepted and four times rejected.

It would be a mistake to characterize the opposition in York either as conservative or liberal. Perhaps the main support of the opposition ticket came from those who have been identified with the conservative party; but on the other hand the government ticket received a handsome conservative support. As a matter of fact, dominion political lines are rather hazy in this constituency just now, and have been getting more and more so ever since Mr. Gregory forced himself upon the liberals as a candidate in 1874.

The declaration proceedings were harmonious. The successful candidates were dignified and did not exult over their opponents. Mr. McFarlane was the only one of the defeated quartette who really gained in public esteem by his speech. He was so manly and straightforward about the matter that we are inclined to wish there had been a fifth seat so that he could have it. Mr. Gregory's references to Hon. A. F. Randolph were very much uncalled for. Of course they only hurt the man who made them. It is now well understood that in his opinion all men are base, who do not lend themselves to his schemes. Mr. Allen was cross because some people told some decidedly wrong stories about him, so he says, which is quite too bad for he is a decent fellow, only he is in bad company. George Colter evidently did not like being beaten; but he made as good a face over his medicine as was to be expected.

Mr. Gregory said on declaration day that the county had endorsed the government's stumpage policy. This he professed was his chief reason for regretting his defeat. That admission must not be lost sight of.

The following matters have been buried with the opposition by the late election: The stumpage question, the Leary charge, and the Gleaner's scandals. This county can never be disturbed over these again.

THE POSITION OF CANADA.

While THE HERALD is a staunch advocate of the freest possible trade relations between Canada and her great southern neighbor, it deprecates the adoption, by any of our public men and any section of the press, of a tone of supplication, when dealing with this great subject. The position of Canada is altogether too strong for that. There is no necessity for the dominion to assume the role of a mendicant and to beg for favors.

The fact is that our neighbors are living in a fool's paradise just now. They have passed a high tariff law and fondly imagine that they can keep foreign products out of the country and at the same time receive from abroad in gold the price of the surplus products of the Union. This will probably prove to be the greatest economic blunder of the century. The idea underlying this policy is that the capacity of the United States to supply the world with food and other prime necessaries of life is practically uplimited. The bumptious patriotism of the American press, which indeed permeates the whole body politic from the president down, prevents the recognition of facts which, if their due weight was given to them, would show the absolute folly of the policy of which the McKinley bill is the consummation. Our neighbors have been greatly disappointed by their last census. It shows a population of from two to three millions less that the so-called best authorities anticipated. They will find this is only the first of several disagreeable surprises in store for them — surprises due to the fact that they have refused to listen to those who tell them that there is a limit to the natural wealth of their great country, which limit has in one important respect, that of arable public domain, been already reached. The pitiful tales that have come from Dakota and other points in the west ought to have opened the ears of the people to the warnings, which a few economists have given, but they have not done so.

The United States will very shortly cease to be an exporter of wheat. The area in wheat acesed to expand in 1880, and although further expansion may be possible, it will only be through the utilization of worn out lands, the cultivation of irrigable soils or the reduction of the areas in forest. Neither of these sources will afford a large margin and if they did, it would be impossible to utilize them profitably in competition with the prairies of Canada.

Canada's great wheat growing area must therefore be a source of strength, which at present can scarcely be overestimated. There is this year a shortage in the wheat crops the world over; that is, there is not enough wheat to meet the requirements of consumers until another harvest is gathered, if the usual rate of consumption is maintained. This is in part due to a poor season, but principally is the result of an increase of population, which is more rapid than the expansion of wheat culture. We are on the threshold of an era in which consumption will be in advance of production. While immigration was pouring in and occupying the prairies of the United States, an enormous surplus of breadstuffs was raised. One effect of this was to reduce the consumption of the coarser grains, by cheapening the cost of wheat flour. The civilized world probably requires considerably more wheat flour per capita than it did fifty years ago.

When the world begins to understand that the only great wheat growing region in North America is in Canada, a large influx of population may be expected; but what is of greater importance, Canadian producers may reasonably hope to occupy that place in supplying European markets which the United States has to so great an extent filled. The Argentine republic will be the dominion's greatest rival in the future but we ought to be more than able to hold our own against that country.

Therefore, though much is to be expected from free trade relations with our neighbors; though the consummation of a broad reciprocity treaty is greatly to be desired, the future, of Canada is not bound up in it; and if our people go to work in the right spirit, of which there is happily every indication, they will learn that there are other sources of prosperity, not so great perhaps, or so readily realized, but nevertheless not unworthy to be compared with free admission to the markets of the republic.

UNITED STATES CROPS.

From the October bulletin of the department of agriculture we gather the following particulars regarding the season's crop in the United States:

The condition of wheat during the season has been uniformly unfavorable. Large areas were ploughed up and sown in corn and other crops. The effect of this, while reducing the acreage, has increased the average yield per acre, which was 11.1 bushels. In the Ohio valley the yield per acre ranged from one bushel to thirty, in the Dakotas from one to twenty-five or an average for the latter states of nine bushels.

The record of oats is the worst ever made by the department, the low condition being attributed to early frosts, rust, drought and insects. The average yield per acre was 19.8 bushels.

Rye was a poor crop, the average yield per acre being 11.8 bushels.

Barley was under average with a yield of twenty-one bushels per acre.

Corn is short in yield but fair in quality. The surplus will be comparatively small.

Buckwheat has been a good crop.

Potatoes make a very poor showing, due largely to excess of moisture early in the season. In New England and the middle states the prospect for potatoes was fair up to September, but that month proved very unfavorable and the crop all over the country may be classed as a partial failure. The average yield per acre will probably be less than fifty-seven bushels, and the supply of potatoes for consumption is the lowest for many years.

Cotton is not nearly up to average.

In short, it is many years since the farmers of the United States have had to contend with so hard a season as that of 1890.

THE HERALD takes a joke as well as any body; but when fun takes the form of incendiarism it ceases to be fun. The civic authorities ought to take some action in regard to the fire of Friday night and the guilty persons, if they can be detected, ought to be punished. Most people are not averse to a little sport being indulged in by the boys on Hallow E'en; but when it comes to destroying property, it is time to call a halt.

THE DEIFICATION OF RECTORS.

Bishop Courtney is reported to have said in a recent sermon in Charlottetown: "It is not the people's place to watch if their rector teaches orthodox doctrines or to criticize his preaching, as if they were the shepherds and not the sheep; they should be willing to learn from their minister; they should receive him as Jesus Christ Himself." He went on to say that when they meet the rector on the street or invite him to their homes they should feel that Christ was meeting with them or supping with them.

To bishop Courtney's high personal worth and distinguished abilities, all those who have come in contact with him bear unanimous testimony. It is therefore the more to be regretted that he has taken this extraordinary position. The ordinary mind stands amazed at the presumption manifested in his reported utterance. When a bishop tells the people that they must regard their rector as though he were Christ, we are at a loss to determine what status he would claim for himself. Undoubtedly there is a great deal of senseless and useless criticism upon preaching; but there is likewise a great deal of senseless and useless preaching. The people are expected to receive thankfully from the pulpit a logic and an exhibition of ignorance, which they would not tolerate for a moment on the lecture platform; but on the other hand, the people are too much given to pointless fault-finding. To present old truths, old rules of conduct, old speculations, ordinarily known as beliefs, old illustrations, old promise of reward, old threats of punishment, which everybody has heard over and over again, in a new and attractive form, is no easy task. Preachers are usually shackled by their creeds. They are thrown out into the great ocean of thought, bound hand and foot with creeds fashioned in the days of darkest ignorance, and because they do not give twice on every Sunday, a brilliant exhibition, we shrug our shoulders, fidget in our seats and as we go home tell each other that the sermon was below mediocrity. If the critics would undertake to prepare, not one hundred and four sermons in a year, but the four without the hundred — just four sermons to occupy half an hour in delivery, which would be fresh, bright, convincing and yet keep within the letter of the creed of their respective churches, they would be able to form some idea of what they expect of their clergyman.

We do not wish to be understood as intimating that bishop Courtney claims this exemption from criticism for any but rectors. Doubtless from his point of view, to criticize a Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian or Roman Catholic clergyman, or possibly an Anglican curate, would be eminently right and proper, or at least a matter of consummate indifference. Nor are we to understand that to meet and sup with these is the same as to enjoy the personal fellowship of the Divine Master. Rectors are the class for whom the claim is made. Now what will strike most people as extraordinary is that, if this claim is well founded, the world has not long ago discovered the fact. Perhaps if there is any class of clergymen under the sun who could most truly apply to themselves the apostle's words, "We are men of like passions with you," it is this class which bishop Courtney deifies. They are for the most part amiable men who try to do their duty, as they understand it, make no pretence of special sanctity, are first, last and always eminently respectable; but to claim for them the same reverence as is due to Him, who "thought it not robbery to be equal with God," is an extravagance of pretence of which one would scarcely think an intelligent christian would be capable.

THIS is what the Sussex Record has to say about the use of money in elections:

In these times it is impossible to run an election without the use of money and the party which is the best organized and which handles its boodle to win and does so should be allowed the privilege of enjoying their victory without having to answer to the charges of bribery. It is all a game anyway and the defeated should not cry at being defeated with their own weapons.

If this is a correct representation of the condition of public opinion in any part of the province, it is high time there was a change. We regret to say that too many people talk just as the Record does.

THE heroism of Frederick Young, whose heroic self-sacrifice is told in another column, is worthy of a place in the brightest annals of valor. Persons, who were present and saw the terrible sea into which the lad plunged to save the drowning boy, say that no words can fitly describe the tremendous violence of the waves. Frederick Young's life was very short, but it was long enough to enable him to achieve the sublimest act of which man is capable. "Greater love hath no man than that a man lay down his life for his friend."

THE secretary for agriculture says that fall bulletin will be the most unfavorable he has ever issued. In some localities there is a very considerable shortage in feed for stock, due to the poor quality of the oat crop and the almost total ruin of the straw. There are a great many potatoes in the province, but they are rotting badly. It would appear as if farm produce of all kinds would be high this winter.

THE position of the Albert election petition is as follows: The notice of trial was served by the sheriff who was one of the sureties for the petitioner. Judge Tuck held this was good service; but the full court thought otherwise. The case stands precisely as if no notice had been given.

PERSONAL.

Concerning People Known to Most Readers.

J. F. Stevenson, of Woodstock, is in town.

R. D. Wilmot, M. P., was in town Wednesday.

Mrs. Smith, of London, Eng., is staying at the Queen for the winter.

Major and Mrs. O'Malley have taken up their residence at the Queen.

Major Armstrong, paymaster of the R. S. I., arrived at the Queen on Tuesday.

The Rev. Joseph Gill, of Maine, was the principal speaker at the gospel temperance gathering on Sunday last.

Messrs. Crewdson, Estey, and Hall sang at St. John on Thursday evening last at the exhibition concert in the Mechancies institute.

The following were at the Queen on Tuesday: F. Brock, Fred. H. Barr, J. C. Rodgers, A. M. Smith, E. H. Flood, of Flood & Sons, all of St. John; L. E. Goodman, New York; J. W. Rogers, Montreal; G. W. Beales, T. L. Maddox, Boston; B. Rautenberg, Toronto; A. L. Nichols, Halifax; and S. H. Thomas, of Moncton.

The Moon's Influence

Upon the weather is accepted by some as real, by others it is disputed. The moon never attracts corns from the tender, aching spot. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor removes the most painful corns in three days. This great remedy makes no sore spots, doesn't go fooling around a man's foot, but gets to business at once, and effects a cure. Don't be imposed upon by substitutes and imitations. Get "Putnam's" and no other.

The Mexican government has placed an import duty of $500 a car on cattle from the United States in retaliation for the McKinley bill.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The Week's Events in Brief—The Cream of our Exchanges.

Kicking Horse, the Sioux "prophet," claims to have visited heaven and returned to earth to tell the Indians what good things are in store for them.

Five boys, ranging from 5 to 9 years of age were arrested in St. John, for stealing cigars from Jardine & Co.'s store and three older ones for receiving the stolen goods.

It is calculated that about 150 Canadian exhibits will be shown at the Jamaica exhibition. There are 117 now entered, and many more are the subject of correspondence.

An Ottawa despatch says: Sir. John Macdonald has consented to lay the corner stone of the McLeod street Methodist church Toronto, on the afternoon of Thanksgiving day.

The St. John exhibition association accounts show that the receipts of the recent fair, including the grant of $6,000, was nearly twenty two thousand dollars, while the expenses were probably one thousand dollars in excess of that sum.

A fatal accident occurred near Paradise N. S., on Thursday, by which a man named Hines was instantly killed. While driving down a steep hill, the wagon containing Hines and another man upset, killing the former and severely injuring the other man.

Six horses on a train from Pt. du Chene to St. John jumped from the car, the door of which had jarred open, while the train was in motion. Their absence was not noticed until the train reached St. John They were found at Sussex, apparently all right.

A movement is on foot among the St. Andrews school teachers to purchase a Canadian flag to hoist on days memorable in our history. The trustees will probably provide a staff for it. If they were as loyal as they ought to be they would provide both flag and staff.

Says the Amherst Press: Sunday evening while a drove of cattle were crossing Great Village river bridge it suddenly went down with a crash, carrying with it about twenty head of cattle and some boys who were driving them. Fortunately all escaped without serious injury.

His Excellency the governor general spent Monday in Truro, and afterwards went to Acadia Mines. At both places he was most enthusiastically received. He and his party passed through Moncton last evening, on their way to Ottawa, having spent the entire month in the provinces.

A "commercial" showed the St. Andrew's Beacon an Indian arrow head of stone which he had picked up on Wilson's beach after a recent easterly gale. It is said it is quite a common occurence after a heavy easterly gale to pick up on this beach not only arrow heads but Spanish doubloons.

As the two sons of Paul Barker of Holland, Man. were at work the rifle which was being carried over the shoulder of one of the boys was from some unknown cause discharged, the charge striking a third son. The ball, after striking the rib, turned and could not be foued by Dr. Latimer, who was called. Young Barker died of internal hemorrhage.

The Amherst, Tantramar and Dorchester marshes have been flooded for some time past. At Memramcook, the marsh has almost disappeared and hundreds of tons of hay are rotting. The like has not been known for a quarter of a century. On both sides of the railroad, alon gthese lands, hay may be seen in the fields as if it were July.

An Albert Co. man found a steer last fall, and kept him. The other day he exhibited him at the Elgin fair, where his excellence took the eye of a St. John butcher, who bought him for $25. The owner of the steer happened to recognize him, and the sale was stopped and the finder is out the board of the steer for last winter and this summer.

Hon. Mr. Foster, Minister of Finance, was waited upon by Mr. J. H. Hewitt, who represents a Kidderminster, Eng., factory, which proposes, if certain concessions are made, to establish in Canada a branch establishment for manufacturing Brussels carpets. The company though lately formed, has amalgamated with several old firms employing 1500 hands, and possesses a capital of £350,000.

Saturday night at midnight eight men went to the house of one Thomas at Tidnish and began pounding the door. When the door was opened by Thomas, one of the gang named McDonald discharged two shots from a revolver at him. Thomas thereupon opened fire with a gun into the crowd, the shot lodging in McDonald's leg, bowels and hand, mortally wounding him. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the other men.

Frank Mc Farquhar of Guelph, Ont., was on his way to work the other day when three boys gathered around him and started to quarrel with him. One seized him by the leg and threw him to the ground. The three then pounced on him and frightfully bruised his head. The boy did't realize the nature of his injuries and proceeded to his work. That evening on reaching home he suffered from chills. Erysipelas and blood poisoning have now set in as a result of his beating about the head. There is very little hope entertained of saving the boy's life.

The sheriff of Woodstock, Ont., is in receipt of an offer to hang Birchall. The person so tendering his services claims to be an officer of her majesty and proposes to do the job more cheaply and more efficiently than any one else, and will do it for nothing, including the burial if necessary. He proposes to do it by scaffold or by guillotine, but thinks the latter method most scriptural, for the Bible says, man's blood shall be shed, not strangled. In any event he wants the body shipped to him that he may embalm it, for he thinks the bodies of all murderers should be embalmed to look upon.

A man named Blais, who claims to have escaped from a lunatic asylum in Michigan, has been residing for some time past with Joseph Gregoire, a cousin of his, in Lacolle. His actions being strange, Gregoire caused his arrest on Monday last, but quieting down again, he was released. On Monday night he stole a horse from Gregoire and rode to Perry Mills, near Champlain, N. Y., where he unbridled the horse and turned him loose. He then returned to Lacolle on foot, when he was re-arrested, charged with stealing the horse, and placed in charged of D. Larreau the constable. Mr. Joseph Lajusse was also appointed special constable to assist Larreau. Lajusse and the prisoner breakfasted together next morning, after which they retired to the yard, where the prisoner, seeing a hatchet lying under the shed, seized it and struck his keeper several severe blows on the head, inflicting serious wounds. Larreau then attempted to seize and disarm the prisoner, when he struck Larreau three or four times on the head, inflicting such serious wounds that it is feared he will not recover. The prisoner then started up the street, when several persons started in pursuit of him. He turned, defying his pursuers. Several shots from shotguns were fired to scare him. A few shots struck him in the head, and one charge in the arm, when he dropped the hatchet and was secured.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Summary of the Press Telegrams From all Parts of the World.

A chicago despatch says that a pickpocket robbed Speaker Reed of all his money last Thursday night at Waterloo, Iowa.

The steamboat Alexander Swift collapsed near Glenwood, Pa., on the Monongahela River. All on board escaped. The steamer was heavily laden and broke in two.

A Paris correspondent says the Pope will issue a formal letter to the clergy and laity of Brazil to the effect that the Catholic Church accepts every form of government.

A considerable quantity of snow fell in the mountains in Tennessee Monday night. This is but two or three weeks earlier than usual. In some places snow has fallen on green leaves.

It is semi-officially stated that negotiations between France and England relative to the Newfoundland fisheries will not be resumed until M. Waddington ambassador to England, at present absent, returns to London.

The financial report of the exhibition recently in Edinburgh shows a deficit of £30,000. This more than absorbs the guarantee fund, which amounted to £26,000. The affairs of the exhibition have been placed in liquidation.

For the first time since the death of Emperor Frederick the Imperial standard on his palace in Unter den Linden, Berlin, which is now the residence of Empress Frederick, was hoisted Sunday week without any mourning crape on it.

Mr. Gladstone in an address to the workmen of the Pumpherston Oil Works extolled free trade. He said that the results of the last 50 years' legislation had been that trade had multiplied five-fold, that the population had doubled, and that the material, social, moral and political condition of the country had enormously improved.

Startling evidence has been discovered in the case of Daniel Gorrie, who was hanged a few weeks ago for the murder of a fellow-workman in a bakery at Herne Hill. Gorrie stoutly maintained his innocence to the last, and now facts have come to the knowledge of the authorities showing that he was guiltless of the crime.

One of the most prominent figures in English literary life disappears by the death of Mr. Mudie, the great librarian and bookseller. For Mudie to take up a new book meant that its success was established, and the name of Mudie is closely identified with all the successful literary ventures in England during the latter half of the century.

A correspondent of the Cologne Gazette has had an interview with T. P. O'Connor. O'Connor said the O'Brien-Dillon mission to America had nothing to do with the potato famine, which was the business of the British government. "Our only concern," he said, "was to get money for political purposes. The mission counts upon getting £100,000. He himself would probably go to Canada, Dillon and O'Brien not daring to risk arrest there."

Diphtheria, which has been lurking about Paris ever since the influenza epidemic, has attacked the birds. The discovery seems to have been made at the Jardin des Plantes. The men of science are said to be satisfied that these birds do not communicate the disease to mankind. It has prevailed amongst pigeons, and some pigeons in the markets were proved to have suffered from it, but in no case did the disease spread to persons who came in contact with the infected birds.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, are at Wynard Park, and will remain the guests of Lord and Lady Londonderry until the end of the week, when they go to Sandringham, where they will entertain a succession of visitors during next month. As they are to be in constant residence at the hall until Dec. 8, the Prince of Wales has excused himself and the Princess, from attending the royal wedding at Berlin, and they are to be represented at the ceremony by the Duke of Clarence.

In connection with the Eyraud murder trial in Paris, hypnotism will be very thoroughly gone into, Henri Robert, counsel for the woman Bompard, having decided too make a test question of the issue whether his client was or was not hypnotized, as she claims, by her accomplice. To decide the matter he will call Drs. Charcot and Voisin, the former standing at the head of specialists in nervous diseases here, and these gentlemen will make hypnotic experiments in open courts.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough occupied an upper proscenium box at a performance of "The Maister of Woodbarrow," at the Lyceum theatre the other night. They were the guests of Henry Clews. The Duke began to talk loudly directly after being seated, and the actors and actresses looked up in astonishment at him. In the second act it was apparent that the persons on the stage were becoming disconcerted by the chatter of the banker's party. Finally dozens of persons in the orchestra turned towards the box and hissed in decided disapproval, and it was said that Mr. Sothern would have stopped the performance on the stage had the talking in the box not stopped.

Representatives of all the big ale breweries in New York and vicinity met at 2 Irving place and raised the price of every grade of ale $1 a hogs-head. The new prices will go into effect on November 1st. All the brewers agreed to sell no ale for less than $11 a hogshead net, an advance of $1 on the cheapest ale made. The brewers say they are driven to make the advance by the Mackinley bill, which raises the duty on Canadian malt from twenty cents to forty-five cents a bushel, the duty on Canadian barley from ten cents to thirty cents, and the duty on foreign hops from eight cents to fifteen a pound. American barley and hops are used in making the cheaper grades of ale. The finer qualities of ale which are exported from New York breweries to foreign countries are made from Canadian barley and from hops imported from Bohemia and Bavaria. The retail dealers will not be able to advance the price of ale per glass, but they may get even by using smaller glasses.

Shortly after midnight an unknown stranger rushed into the despatchers' office of the Reading Railway at Reading Pa., and demanded a free pass to Lebanon. When it was refused he threatened to fight the officials, and rushed out into the train gallery where two engines and an empty passenger train of four cars were standing. At the pistol's point the man drove off the engineer of one of the engines and mounted the cab himself. Keeping off an officer with his drawn revolver, the man with his other hand pulled the throttle, and the engine started with a rush. The locomotive, crashing into the passenger car train, pushed it and the engine ahead, and off they started for Lebanon at a high rate of speed. After going half a mile an officer, who had jumped on the train, shut down the brakes and stopped the train just as a posse of officers caught up to the rear engine. The desperate man then leaped from the cab and escaped in the darkness. The offender has not yet been apprehended.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

FARMS FOR SALE.

AS I am expected to spend some of the coming winter months in England in the interests of New Brunswick agriculture, I am anxious to have an extensive list of farms to put before the public there, so that intending emigrants may, if possible, be attracted to this province.

Persons having property for sale are requested to communicate with me at once, personally or by letter. A small fee charged for registration.

WM. H. BOYCE,
Real Estate Agent,
Oct. 20, 1890. 3 ins Fredericton.

Per S. S. Nova Scotian.

JUST RECEIVED, 15 casks **Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil** (strictly pure.)

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Horse Nails.

80 BOXES HORSE NAILS (all perfect Nails) assorted sizes. Just received by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

City Dwelling and Lot FOR SALE.

THE subscribers are authorized to dispose at private sale the Dwelling House and Lot on Brunswick Street, City, belonging to the estate of the late George Thompson.

For terms and other particulars apply to

BLAIR & BARRY,
Barristers.
Fredericton, Sept. 11th, 1890.

Steel ! Steel !

JUST RECEIVED,

11 TON Sled Shoe, Sleigh Shoe, and Toe Caulk Steel. Usual lengths and thickness in good order and well assorted sizes, and for sale at market rates by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

STOVES.

Just Received and in Stock,

Fifty Cook Stoves,

Some of which are the NEWEST and MOST IMPROVED STOVES that can be had in Canada; and every Stove warranted if requested.

Forty Hall Stoves,

Either for WOOD or COAL.

Twenty-five Parlor Stoves,

Some of the Newest and Handsomest Designs.

Twenty-five Bedroom Stoves,

For COAL or WOOD.

For Sale WHOLESALE and RETAIL
—AT—
Neill's Hardware Store.

Notice of Sale.

To the Heirs, Executors, Administrators or Assigns of Andrew Mouat (or Mowat), late of the Parish of Douglas, in the County of York, Farmer, deceased, and Elizabeth his widow, and all others whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a Power of Sale, contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the thirteenth day of June, A. D. 1876, and made between the said late Andrew Mouat (or Mowat) and Elizabeth his wife, of the first part; and the undersigned, John M'Cann, of the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, Laborer, of the second part; and registered in Book F, pages 570, 571, 572 and 573 of the York County Records, there will, for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured thereby, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction, in front of the County Court House in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, on **SATURDAY, the twenty-ninth day of November next,** at twelve o'clock, noon, the lands and premises mentioned and described in said Indenture of Mortgage, as follows: "All that tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Douglas aforesaid, known as Lot Number One, and containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a marked hemlock tree standing on the eastern bank of the northwest branch of the Nashwaaksis Stream, at the most southern angle of the grant to Enoch Green; thence by the magnet north forty-eight degrees east one hundred and forty-seven chains of four poles each, along the southeastern boundary line of said grant; thence south fifteen chains to a marked spruce tree; thence south forty-eight degrees west one hundred and forty-seven chains to a marked birch tree standing on the bank of the said stream, and thence following the courses of the same up stream to the place of beginning, being the same lot willed to William Beatty by the will of the late George Beatty;" together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging or appertaining.

Dated this 1st day of August, A. D. 1890.

JOHN M'CANN,
Mortgagee.

BLAIR & BARRY,
Sols. for Mortgagee.

JUST STORED,
—AND—
For Sale Low,
HUNGARIAN,
HARVEST MOON,
ONYX,
AND **SEA GEM**
FLOURS,
Beans,
Barbadoes Molasses, &c.
A FULL LINE OF
GROCERS SUNDRIES
Always in Stock.
A. F. Randolph & Son.

Notice of Assignment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that CHARLES E. SMITH, of the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, Lumberman, has this day executed a deed of Assignment to me, the undersigned, in trust for the benefit of his creditors, and that the said deed now lies at the Office of BLAIR & BARRY, Carleton Street, in the City of Fredericton, for inspection and signature. Creditors desiring to participate in the distribution of the trust Estate are required by the said Deed of Assignment to execute the same within ninety days from the date thereof.

Dated this 15th day of September, A. D. 1890.

J. H. BARRY,
Trustee

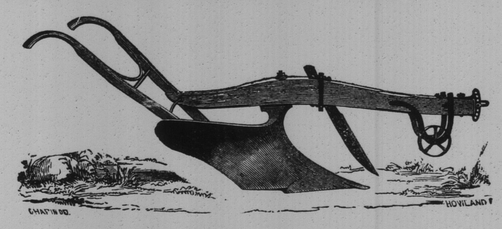
JOHN J. WEDDALL.

An Immense Stock of

NEW Fall Dry Goods

TO SELECT FROM
—AT—
JOHN J. WEDDALL'S.

New Brunswick Foundry and Machine Shop.



McFARLANE, THOMPSON & ANDERSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Buckeye Automatic Cut Off Engines,
CELEBRATED
DUNBAR IMPROVED SHINGLE MILLS.

Improved Rotary Saw Mills, Mill Machinery, Enclosed Gear Mowers, Ithaca Horserakes, Stoves and Furnaces, Railway Castings.

One 50 Horse-power Buckeye Engine on Hand.

One Rotary Saw Mill on hand.

FLANNELS.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE IN THE FOLLOWING MAKES, VIZ.:

White Flannel, Grey Flannel, | Red Flannel, Blue Flannel,

Fancy FLANNELS Flannel,
FLANNELS
FLANNELS

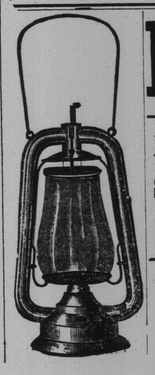
Opera Flannel, Jersey Flannel, Dutch Flannel, Tennis Flannel, Homespun Flannel.

Comfortables — Grey, White, and Colored.
Blankets — Horse Blankets, Etc

JOHN HASLIN.

DEVER BROS.

NEW - - - - FURS
—IN—
Capes, Muffs, Boas, Collars, Cuffs, and
FUR TRIMMINGS,
IN ALL WIDTHS, NOW OPEN AT
DEVER BROTHERS.
INSPECTION INVITED.
October 11th, 1890.



LANTERNS — WHOLESALE.
LANTERNS — RETAIL.

Parlour Suites, Bedroom Setts, Centre Tables, and Silverware for presents.

LEMONT & SONS,
House Furnishers.