

If one's newspaper reading were confined to the conservative party organs, the impression would be apt to be created that in no other country do political differences accentuate themselves as they do in Canada and that no political party exists so unapologetic as the liberal party. The proof of this is to be found in the fact that the opposition party, for instance, is not decrying Canada when the world is told that her people are leaving her, and that her industries and trade are depressed by the dead weight of her present taxation policy? We have heard this said by each party respecting the other with such recurring regularity that the wonder is the criticism has not lost all its force. When Mackenzie was struggling along to keep the expenditure within his income, without increasing the tariff, and when, as will continue for many years to be the case, our young men were allured from home by the attractions, real or imaginary, of the western country, the Tory press did not weary of picturing the ruin and despair which Mackenzie's fly on the wheel policy had inflicted upon the dominion. We think we can well remember that conservative journalism did not then regard it as unapologetic and disloyal to say that they professed to believe to be the truth that it might be called a blue ruin cry. If any one should take the trouble to cull extracts from the press of that day which now constitute the only truly loyal press in the country, he would discover a marvellous similarity to the language of the use of which now ravages its patriotic and loyal bosom. The truth is the Tory party were no more unapologetic than the liberal party is now, nor may either party be so termed truthfully. Each has its party shibboleth; each has its political principles, no doubt, and each honestly enough believes that the necessary and legitimate effect of the operation of the policy of its opponent, is injurious to the country. When the liberals are in power the conservatives tell us the liberals are destroying this fair dominion, and when they get in power, and after experimenting with a policy which it was promised would cure all the trouble, it is found that the condition of the country has distinctly grown for the worse, then the liberal press takes up the refrain and not unreasonably tells its opponents: you are doing this and that, doing the very thing you charged against us when you were out and we were in.

We have only to take up the late Boston papers to find a complete repetition of the slander that the public men of Canada in opposition to the government differ in any material respect in their methods from the public men in the United States. It has been repeatedly alleged that however much people may differ politically in the adjoining republic, neither party indulges in reflections upon the prosperity of their country. The utmost caution we are told is observed and political criticism is so moderated as to avoid a suggestion that the industrial or business interest of the land is declining. Our observation leads us to conclude that this statement is an utter fallacy. At present the democratic party is trying to force the fight not only in Massachusetts but in all the November states upon the lines of tariff reform and the tariff reformers do not scruple to speak their minds freely as to the injurious results of the republican policy. The Boston and New York press are filled with statements showing the rapid decline of their many manufacturing industries and the equally rapid increase in the cost of living and in many of the necessities of life. Leading statesmen in their public addresses are pointing to the starting fact that the poor are growing poorer while the rich are growing richer, and to the deserted farms and the general decline of the farming industry in the eastern states. We do not know, and perhaps are not greatly concerned to know what truth there may be in these apparently well authenticated statements. We simply mention them as proving the public men in the United States do not deem it to be in the best interests of their country any more than do ours to conceal facts, nor do they fear to lay themselves open to the charge of unapologetic conduct. Seeing, or thinking they see the country injured by its trade policy, they do not consider it their duty to sound a note of warning, and if possible induce the people to pursue a wiser course. No one thinks in the United States of shouting disloyalty, treason and want of patriotism at the heels of the men who are telling them home truths and the probabilities are that if they did, they would simply be laughed at for their pains. In Canada it has been found most useful to do so. Indeed, nothing could have been so well calculated in February last to convince the people that we would not profit by freer trade with our neighbors, than the waving of the old flag.

NO REFORMATION.
We almost despair of the Gleaner's reformation. Last week we thought we discovered signs of an awakening conscience, but this week we withdraw the acknowledgment. The sooner the daily and weekly pass into the hands of that proposed joint stock company the better. We furnish our readers with a sample of the product turned out last evening. The Sun of the morning contained the following in a despatch purporting to come from Quebec, where the commission is now investigating the Bell electric railway matter.
The learned counsel here looked Mr. Mercier straight in the face and put the following question:
"Out of the proceeds of these notes are you not aware that \$5,000 was sent to hon. Mr. Blair, premier of New Brunswick?"
The premier looked surprised and replied: "I do not know, but I would be delighted if it was so."
This would strike ordinary people as falling somewhat short of proof that Mr. Blair had been put in funds from that quarter for the purposes of elections in this province; but when Mr. Mercier's want of knowledge that any such contribution took place, is ground out for the benefit of the Gleaner's readers, it takes this shape:
"Premier Mercier's evidence before the royal commission yesterday was comparatively unimportant, inasmuch as the witness appeared not to know much about the Baie des Chaleurs railway money. When asked if he knew of the \$20,000 that had been sent to Mr. Blair of New Brunswick, Mr. Mercier replied that he had no definite knowledge on that matter.

either. He hoped, however, that the statement that it had been sent was true.
"This evidence recalls the fact that just before the royal commission at Quebec met to investigate the scandals Mr. Blair made arrangements to go to Boston, and he has since been rusticated in that portion of Uncle Sam's domains, safe from any process the commission might desire to issue. When Mr. Barry, Mr. Blair's partner, wished to escape the process of our election court last summer, he also went to Boston.
"The taking of evidence is now about concluded. Mr. Blair will return home soon."
We are curious to learn how the Gleaner came to know all these startling facts. Who could have given the premier away? We were under the impression Mr. Blair's movements were so secretly planned that his whereabouts could not have leaked out, and it was also very unkind of the attorney general to have returned home before the cat was let out of the bag, as he did some hours before the above was published.

The election of Mr. Balfour as leader of the house of commons in England marks him out as the coming premier in the English conservative party. His rise has been more rapid than that of any man of modern times except the younger Pitt. Much of his success has no doubt been due to the relationship between him and Salisbury, but this was in the earlier stages of his career. Balfour is only forty-three years of age and has spent seventeen years in parliament.

Our premier, Mr. Abbott, is just now having much trouble with his secretary of state, Mr. Chapeau. Chapeau is ambitious and from his own standpoint deserving. The French Canadian race in his opinion are not adequately represented in the cabinet, as respects the importance of the offices they fill. Mr. Chapeau is what is vulgarly called a kicker, and again threatens defect if not transferred to the department of railways. There is just a possibility that Abbott will not stand very much of this sort of thing and signalize his dissatisfaction with the existing order of things by throwing up the sponge and telling his more youthful and militant colleagues to shift for themselves. Stranger things than this have happened.

PHILOSOPHY IN EDUCATION.
Prof. Murray's Lecture at the University, Thursday Evening.
On Thursday evening the library of the university was well filled to listen to the inaugural address by prof. W. C. Murray. Chancellor Harrison presided, while round him sat the members of the faculty. On opening the meeting the chancellor spoke for a short time on the better prospects of the university for a wide range of work. He claimed that marked progress had been made in the past and that the future was rich with promise. He spoke in glowing terms of the university extension scheme now being inaugurated. He said it afforded him much pleasure to introduce to the lecture platform Prof. Murray and referred to the high distinction he had won at Edinburgh. He congratulated the university in having secured the services of such a man and scholar, and promised that the future of the college would bear the mark of Prof. Murray's abilities.
Prof. Murray's address was entitled, "The Function of Philosophy in a Liberal Education." The discourse showed much thought, a deep study of the subject, a strong defence and plea for philosophy teaching and was in all an able address. He described what should be the aim of a liberal education. It was distinguished from a technical education in the fact that it kept in view the development of man as man. He said arts colleges profess to give an education that will develop the student's reflective, critical and judging capacities. This, he said, was the special function in a liberal education. It called for independence of thought, the true aim of all philosophical teaching. The lecturer detailed at length those mental qualities which such teaching and study would produce. He showed by numerous illustrations the way in which philosophy finds a single controverted question at the basis of most discussions. By a critical analysis of the effects of the accepted theories of the relation of faith to reason and of the adopted ideal of a moral life was illustrated the intimate connection between the discussions of metaphysics and church creeds and the creeds of individuals.
The benefit of a study of psychology to the teacher and of political economy to the statesman was pictured in terms that left no doubt of their importance. He showed how philosophical studies discipline those faculties which are essential to sound judgment. Natural science, he said, cultivates quickness of perception; mathematics strengthens consecutive reasoning, while philosophic reasoning unites all, unifies them, makes them one powerful instrument for good. Theology and science are entwined in the folds of metaphysics. Logic casts a light on the path of the teacher and philosopher who hears it with him. Ethics presents us with the plan of a good life. Psychology places on the table of the educator reports on the characteristics and development of the instrument which he perfects. Political economy is the statesman's guide book.
Among the problems of life that are thrust upon us are some important questions that leave room for deep thought. For what purpose am I in the world? What is the goal of my existence? Do I live but for to-day to get out of existence on the morrow? Is there in man an element of the Divine coming from the boundless realms of time and journeying to the Kingdom of eternity? Is man a member of the Kingdom of God though a prisoner detained on earth till this life is past? Such questions as these penetrate into the holy of holies of life, and are too human and too immortal to be scooped into silence. A man cannot live without such thoughts arising and continually demanding a reply.
The following fine program followed the close of the lecture:
Quartette—Hark! hark! the lark at Heaven's Gate sings, . . . Cook, Mrs. Bridges, Miss B. Tibbitts, Mr. Stockley, Dr. Bridges.
Song—The Angel Serenade, . . . Bragg, Miss B. Tibbitts.
Violin obligato, . . . Miss Bailey.
Duet—An die Nachgeliebte, . . . Schumann, Messrs. Stockley and Duff.
Quartette—O night, lovely night, . . . Mrs. Bridges, Miss B. Tibbitts, Mr. Stockley, Dr. Bridges.
Violin Solo—Sonatine in F, . . . Eberhardt.
Piano Solo—The Crusader's March, . . . Holst, Miss B. Tibbitts.
Song—O Wind that Blows Across the Sea, . . . Mrs. Bridges.
Song—Der Erl-Konig, . . . Schubert, Mr. Stockley.
Quartette—Sunset, . . . Mrs. Bridges, Miss B. Tibbitts, Mr. Stockley, Dr. Bridges.

Details of Monday's great storm are rapidly coming to hand. Eighteen boats, mainly small coasters, were dashed to pieces at Marselles and a large threatened Italian vessel was wrecked at Hyeres.

ON! STANLEY, ON!

Sights and Scenes of the Trip—The Village.
Its Points of Interest, its Industries and People.

Taking the train at Fredericton, in a moment we are crossing the noble St. John river, on the magnificent iron bridge and reaching its eastern extremity. We are at Gibson, named after Alex. Gibson, the promoter and builder of the Canada Eastern. Getting a few more passengers here, all aboard is sounded, and with a rush we are away for Marsville, the town of industry and the only town in the Dominion, in fact in America, that is the work of one man. We may use the world famous epithet, "Should you seek his monument, look around."

With a rattling noise the train is away, past saw mills with their piles of boards and other lumber, groups of men clustered round some heap of timber that may be the deck of a man of war or form the pulpit of a majestic cathedral. Here is a crew excavating the foundation and forming the frame of a new mill of large dimensions; over there, across the stream, through the mist rising from the falling waters of the dam is the great cotton mill with its world of spindles and its necessary adjuncts of dwelling houses clustered round, forming homes, happy and comfortable as a nest for the many laborers who nestle in the bive. As we turn this curve high up above our heads towers the tall spire of the Marsville church, one of the beauties of the town.
Away we rush; here the Nashwaak flows on with steady sweep, long the only means of reaching the markets of the world, now lying supinely, watching the progress of its busy rival the locomotive. We are down in the valley, but in imagination can look over the bordering hills and see the wide sweep of fertile lands on either side that will team with a large population, now the scene of happy homes, smiling fields, well fed and sleek cattle and horses like those of the desert, "strong, docile and winged like eagles for flight."
Rush and roar, shadow and sunshine, towering hills and evergreen valley, we move on amidst all; the brain not able to keep up with the eye in the multitude of pictures presented for its contemplation.
With a rapid turn the Peniac stream is passed and now we are flying over the farms of James Gibson, N. Price, J. and B. Goodspeed, all level lands, showing in the newly ploughed fields the soil that makes the butter and cheese of this district so much sought after. Pasture land is on either side of us receding from the river till it is lost in the surrounding forests. Here on the western side may now be seen Nashwaak village, one of the lively places in the old staging days, the first change of horses from the city. How the yards of its hostelry rang in bygone days with the shouts and laughter, complaints and groans of the pleased and displeased passengers, now the iron horse has changed it all. The village is side tracked, so to speak, and with the exception of a call now and then from a passing farmer or a party driving for pleasure it has lost its former grandeur as a hotel village. But the wide in the world, we will tell across know no want. They are happy, industrious and intelligent, and Nashwaak village has the honor of having sent one of the ablest representatives to parliament that ever graced our legislative halls.
It is the same continuous line of travel as we move along; now we cut across the middle of a turnip field, here on one side the stubble shows the heavy crops of oats on the surrounding hill side, the dark color of the soil, only partly hidden by the remains of a certain amount of wheat has been thrifty. Orchard and meadow, cultivated fields and pasture lands, neat cottages, the homes of peace and contentment, churches of different kinds, the gathering places of different denominations, clumps, groups of forest of wildwoods, these in all shades and tints of autumn beauty greet the passenger by the Canada Eastern. The officials of the road, from the highest to the lowest, are men that suit the position, they feel it their duty to please the passengers and do it in the right way.
But while we are musing the cry of "Cross Creek" rings through the car and here we leave the train to take stage for Stanley.

Stanley and Its Surroundings.
The village of Stanley, as it is called, although it may be classed as a little town, is one of the most thriving farming settlements in New Brunswick. It is reached from Fredericton by highway after a drive of twenty miles in a fine agricultural country, with well tilled and productive farms, or by Canada Eastern railway to Cross Creek and thence five miles by stage.
The village occupies a high hill on the western bank of the Nashwaak. The land is rich, being a strong red in color from the presence of red sandstone and with a subsoil firm and compact, in fact the soil is all that can be required for farm purposes.
As the visitor seeks for food and shelter first on entering a village, the hotels claim our attention. Ample accommodation may be found for man and beast at B. McMinnamin's or Logan's. As country hotels they cannot be surpassed, equalling if not surpassing the majority of houses of this class in the city. As these two hotels are well known to most HERALD readers, we will bid them good bye and look around. Many are going into the Grange store so we follow and find a place stacked with goods of all kinds and the manager, J. A. Humble, with his efficient staff, Chas. R. Merrill, Miss Ella Turnbull and Miss Mary Fisher, find plenty to do and do it in the most pleasing manner. But we cannot linger here and down the hill a few steps we reach the blacksmith shop of R. Biggs. Besides his general business he manufactures a great many bear traps and is allowed to be an expert in the work. His traps are light, nine pounds each, they give never miss and when they give a bear a loving hug, he generally makes his fill. He has as many orders as he can fill. A few steps down and the store of Andrew Douglas is reached. This is a neat, tidy and well stocked shop and a want can be filled at short order and in good shape. Andrew does a good business and deserves it. But the forge of Sam Bolter attracts us to get the walking firm horses shod. He can do a job in a workmanlike way and is obliging to all.
But a visit to Stanley would be of no use without calling on its popular physician, Dr. Moore, and our do. He has a beautiful residence, comfortable in every way with neat kept lawn and fountain, good system of water on the premises and very fine barns and out-buildings. He has a large practice and is both skilful and obliging. His library contains the works of the best authors in all lines of thought and is perhaps the best village library that can be found in

fact, few city libraries, private or public can compare with it.
But space and time hurry us on and a moment we are crossing the noble St. John river, on the magnificent iron bridge and reaching its eastern extremity. We are at Gibson, named after Alex. Gibson, the promoter and builder of the Canada Eastern. Getting a few more passengers here, all aboard is sounded, and with a rush we are away for Marsville, the town of industry and the only town in the Dominion, in fact in America, that is the work of one man. We may use the world famous epithet, "Should you seek his monument, look around."

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QUEENSBURY.
Lumber—School Meeting—Building—Bickness—The Exodus.
Rev. Brown, the veteran lumberman of Rex Island, was in the place on Monday last having more men for his camp on Meduxnikki. He is in partnership with Gifford Hammond and is operating for Fred Moore.
The farmer's are busy plowing. Grass has turned out well. Fred Moore has thrashed a lot of oats that averaged one hundred and eighteen bushels to the acre. The grain was bright and fine. This beats the northwest.
Rev. Mr. Borden preached to a good congregation at the F. C. Baptist church.
At the annual school meeting, Charles S. Guion was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Abraham Brown Esq., who declined nomination on account of ill health, although strongly urged by the meeting. Mr. Brown has been a trustee and secretary for many years. He has consented to act as secretary, and is allowed by all to be the best secretary that the district has ever had. Hedley Ingraham was appointed auditor. The amount voted for school purposes was the same as last year. Miss Carter, the teacher, enters on her fourth term here. She is a daughter of Dr. Carter, Fredericton.
Geo. Jordan, Jr., is building a dwelling house. He is rushing it as fast as possible as report says that he intends to capture an American visitor.
The bright little daughter of Hedley Vanwart has been very ill and the disease turned out to be scarlet fever. She has been attended by Dr. Mott of Prince William and the neighbors are pleased to learn that she is recovering rapidly.
Andrew Gaultier brother of the late Rev. J. Gaultier, and father of J. B. Gaultier, of Fredericton is quite ill.
Thomas Perley was suffering with a badly bruised hand and feared erysipelas but the danger is now thought to be over.
Thomas Burden has returned from Miq-quechew for his family. They will be greatly missed as they were favorites in the parish.

Notes from The Century Co.
Prof. W. O. Atwater, of Wesleyan university, contributes an article to the forthcoming November Century on "The Food-Supply of the Future" the first in a series which will have special value for farmers. The writer believes that the doctrine of Malthus—that the time will come when there will not be food enough for the human race, owing to the theory that population increases in geometrical and food-supply in an arithmetical ratio—is one which need never give the world any uneasiness owing to the great advances that are being made in chemistry.
Science has shown what are the essential factors in vegetable production, and plants can now be grown in water or in sand by adding the proper chemicals. Prof. Atwater gives the result of an interesting experiment recently made in his laboratory. Sea sand was brought from the shore of Long Island Sound. To divert it of every possible material which the plant might use for food, except sand itself, it was carefully washed with water and then heated. It was put into glass jars, water was added and minute quantities of chemical salts were dissolved in it. Dwarf peas, planted in this sand, grew to a height of eight feet, while peas of the same kind, planted by a skilful gardener in a rich soil of a garden close by, reached a height of only four feet.
Williams T. Coleman, the chairman of the famous San Francisco Vigilance committee of 1851, 1856, and 1877, in an account of their work which he has written for the November Century, refers to the recent lynching in New Orleans, and tells what he thinks the people of California would have done under the same circumstances. They would have organized in full force, he says, formed a court, appointed a judge and selected a jury; called for evidence, analyzed it carefully, put on trial the people who had been discharged by the perjured jury, given the accused good counsel and the benefit of every doubt, and finally would have executed with due deliberation those whom they found guilty.

AROUND THE WORLD.

The Week's Events in Brief—The Cream of our News.
Several of the mounted police were injured in a runaway at Regina on Sunday.
An attempt was made to blow up the office of The National Press, the McCarthyite organ in Dublin.
Another of the crew of the United States cruiser "Itasca," has died from injuries received in the Valparaiso.
A reign of terror exists in Mexico. Any one suspected of having intercourse with any of the Garza band is arrested and hanged or shot.
The Provincial Association of Protestant teachers in annual convention at Montreal, adopted a report favoring compulsory education in Quebec.
At the particular request of Mr. Parnell, the papers of the late Mr. Parnell have been placed in sealed boxes and deposited in the vaults of a bank.
The mounted police are having trouble with the Blood Indians. The police in a recent watch killed an Indian and 1,700 of the red skins are in arms.
The steamer Teutonic from New York Oct. 21, was signalled off Brew Head at 9:55 Tuesday morning having beaten her fastest previous record from New York.
Michael Davitt has consented to stand for the northern division of Kilkenny, the seat in the house of commons made vacant by the death of Sir John Povey Hennessy.
The Allan and Dominion steamship companies have decided to withdraw their Atlantic steamships from the Halifax service and will this winter send to Portland direct.
Dr. Nicholas H. Russell of San Francisco, has challenged Vladimir Arzty-novitch, Russian Consul at that place, to fight a duel, owing to a quarrel in the Russian Greek church of that city.
As a result of the recent floods the health authorities have been notified of an extensive outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia in South London. In one day fifty cows suffering from the disease were killed.
At Trenton, Ont., the workshops and mill of the Canada lumber cutting machine Co., together with a large quantity of hand saw lumber, were burned Monday night. Loss \$50,000; insurance \$31,200. Incendiarism is suspected.
The proprietors of the Pittsburg Post Bearer have been arrested on a suit for libel brought by senator M. S. Quay for the publication of a fac simile of the Barley certificate and for comments connecting the names of Quay and Barley.

A special to the Chicago journal from New York says a cablegram has been received there that 34,000 Russian troops landed in Turkey from the Black Sea took possession of two railroads running into Constantinople and practically captured that city.
It is rumored that Mr. Parnell made a will in favor of Mrs. O'Shea before he married her, but that the marriage annulled the will, and therefore he died intestate. Mrs. Parnell is entitled to half the personal and one-third of the real estate left by Mr. Parnell.
The trial of a notorious female brigand named Milar has commenced at Fossate. She has been the terror of Serbia for years on account of the torture which she inflicted upon her victims. She is charged with fourteen murders and an endless number of robberies.
Peter McMaster, Florida, who has been banished from Kingston, Ont., for twenty years, is on the high road to fortune. He has discovered a compound that effectually kills insects injurious to orange trees. The mixture sells as fast as he can make it, and nets him 100 per cent profit.
The King and Queen of Denmark will probably go to England toward the end of November for a stay of three weeks, during which period they will be the guests of the Queen at Windsor Castle and of the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough house and at Sandringham.
It is estimated that 20,000,000 people in Russia are without food, and to such extent are the prospects in some districts reduced that they are selling their young daughters for purposes of prostitution to obtain the means of buying a little bread for themselves and remaining family.
Late dispatches from Gloucester inform us that, hope for the return of the schooner Percy of Gloucester, with twelve men, the City Point, of Portland, with fourteen men, and the Albert Woodbury, of Beverly, with ten men, has been given up. It is supposed that they were all lost in the gale which raged during the 6th and 7th September.
With reference to the changes in the government printing bureau at Ottawa it is understood that Mr. Dawson will in a manner unite in himself the offices of queen's printer and superintendent of printing and Mr. McMahon and whoever may be appointed Bronsill's successor as superintendent of stationery will act under him as controllers.
Lord Knutsford, the secretary of state for the colonial department, has asked the governments of the Australian colonies to supply the Canadian government with statistical reports in regard to the decline of the fur seal fisheries of the Southern hemisphere. The statistics are wanted for use by the British commission in connection with the Behring Sea negotiations.
The Chilean government has replied to minister Egan's demand for an explanation of the recent attack upon American sailors. The reply is concluded in very strong language. It is understood it amounts to a refusal to accept responsibility for the affair. The state department at Washington has been notified. No American sailors are allowed ashore.

The official bulletin of mortuary statistics for September has just been published. It shows the death in the chief cities as follows: Montreal, 473, 2.18 per thousand; Toronto, 207, or 1.63 per thousand; Quebec, 222, or 35.1 per thousand; Hamilton, 58, or 1.18 per thousand; Ottawa, 74, or 1.67 per thousand; London, 28, or 0.81 per thousand; Hull, 27 or 2.13 per thousand.
News received at San Francisco from New Hebrides states that the white residents of Tanna Island are about to leave until the tribe ceases. It is thought that such a thing will not be consummated until one side exterminates the other. Sir J. B. Thurston, high commissioner of the Western Pacific will visit Tanna to ascertain if any action can be taken to put a stop to the butchery. Natives are killing each other by thousands.
Late Monday night about fifty unknown men, calling themselves "White Caps," attacked the store of John Miller, a harness maker of Garrett, Ill. They tore out one end of the building, which Miller leaped through a window and ran. A volley of twenty or thirty shots was fired at him. They then returned to his store and completely overturned it, throwing his goods out. Miller is said to have run to Garrett in cowboy fashion when he got on a spree.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

There will be sold at Public Auction, at the County Court House, at Fredericton, on WEDNESDAY, the fourth day of November next, between the hours of twelve o'clock, noon, and five o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, interest, property, claim and demand of David McElroy, doct. or out of the following described lands and premises, viz.:
A lot that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the Parish of Stanley, in the County of York and Province of New Brunswick, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the northwesterly angle of Lot Number Five on the south side of the Bloomfield Ridge Road, by the magnet south two degrees west fifty chains to the road above mentioned, and thence along the same north eighty-eight degrees west twenty chains to Lot Number Seven (deceased to one George Parker), thence north two degrees east fifty chains to the road above mentioned, and thence along the same north eighty-eight degrees west twenty chains to the place of bounding being Lot Number Six on the south side of the Bloomfield Ridge Road, and containing one hundred acres, located to David McElroy by the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company by deed dated the twenty-seventh day of December, A. D. 1886, together with all houses, barns, buildings, improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging. The same having been edited and taken under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the County Court of the County of York at the suit of Major McLagan against the said David McElroy.

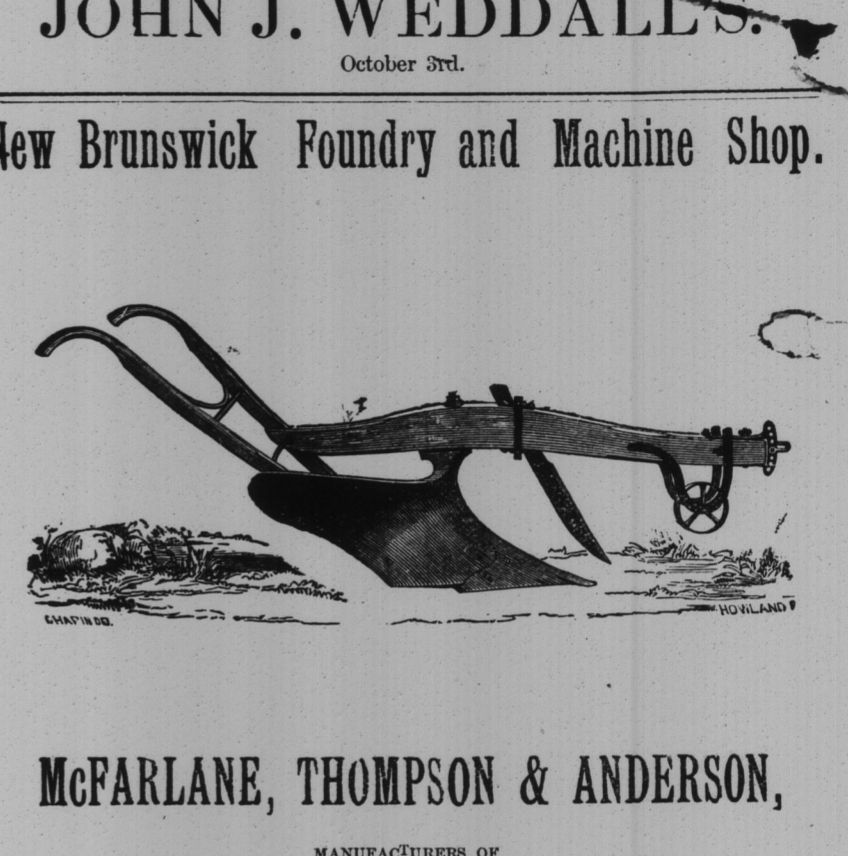
A. A. STEWELL, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Fredericton, York County, August 1st, 1901.

American Cornmeal,
Canadian do
Star Flour,
Harvest Moon Flour,
Wild Rose do
Surgars,
Pickled Herring,
Smoked Herring,
Codfish,
Soaps,
Candy,
Canned Oysters,
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W. E. SEERY,
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Has Just Received a splendid new stock of
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