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THE HERALD.

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KENT AFFAIR.

The remarks in the last issue of THE HERALD in regard to the Kent election, seem to be very comforting to the editor of the Gleaner. He thinks because it was stated that if dominion politics were introduced into the contest the result would be more doubtful; that the attorney general had given up all hope of success in the contest. It is certainly assuring to know that the editor of the Gleaner has such confidence in the remarks contained in THE HERALD. He knows perfectly well from past experience that were he to make such a remark on his own responsibility that no one, however credulous, would put the slightest confidence in it, and hence he hastens to avail himself of the faith which the public puts in what is said in the columns of THE HERALD. The Gleaner man and his dear defeated friend have not seemingly been able to guage correctly the trend of public opinion in Kent or they would not resort to the opinions of others for information upon which to base political announcements. Nothing could more clearly show the debasement of the Gleaner in the eyes of the public. But then it is the natural result of a like course which its editor and those with whom he associated, have followed in the past. Retributive justice is soon to follow those who will slander the men by whose assistance they were first enabled to stand alone and gain public recognition.

We have not all along, nor do we now close our eyes to the fact that the members of the local opposition utterly discredited though they are, will make a desperate effort to carry Kent against the government. The columns of the opposition press now teem with the most scandalous charges against the attorney general; maladministration, fraud, dishonesty and peculation of the funds are now charged, without the slightest hesitancy, against the government. The attack is being led by that pure and saintly character who edits the Moncton Times. He says, in a recent issue of the paper;

"A party in which such men as Mercier and Blair are shining lights, ably supported by a retinue of scamps, all unscrupulously robbing the country for personal gain. In all the history of Canada no greater corruptionist has held power than premier Mercier, and yet we dare to say that to the extent of ability and opportunity a greater than he is Andrew G. Blair. Do you say that Mercier stole one hundred thousand dollars of public money to maintain his power in Quebec? We reply that Blair took one hundred thousand dollars of the money of the people of New Brunswick to buy up four members in Northumberland for four years! He has done more; he has sought and found excuse to pay O'Brien and Robinson extras for a slavish service; he has sold a seat in the legislative council for money to make a corruption fund for Westmorland and York, part perhaps to go into his own pocket; he has used power and patronage in the house and out of it, to punish his enemies, to recompense and reward friendly political scamps, and to promote personal interests; but why enumerate this man's raids on the treasury for corrupt purposes? Like Mercier he has grown rich, as is believed, without ostensible reason within a few short years, and to-day he is asking the people of Kent to help him rob them some more by electing a supporter—an appeal that will be sustained by lots of the people's money, but an appeal that we trust the virtue of Kent will be strong enough to resist."

This is precious language coming from a man of the reputation of the editor of the Moncton Times.

"Mercier and Blair, ably supported by a retinue of scamps." Who supports D. L. Hanington? Who led a nine months government and whom this very editor called everything but a decent man? A respectable retinue of followers indeed, among whom is to be found, occupying a prominent place, the editor of the Times, whose paper has been supported largely by funds from the dominion government which has been kept in power all these years by money stolen from the public treasury by a retinue of thieves "unscrupulously robbing the country for personal gain."

In the respectable retinue is to be found the allwise Stockton of the St. John building society and Anning estate fame. Of course the public funds would be safe in his hands.

There, too, is to be found the ornate Silas, who once upon a time went abroad, to recruit his health. The statute of limitations did good work for him in his absence. He, it was, who was going to raise the religious cry in St. John and stumpage cry in the north and sweep the country.

And the boy candidate, what shall we say of him—the subject of sermons. Who would have thought that he would have deserted his party and the principles which he had advocated with all the fervency of youth for a tory sop, but he did. Put him in the respectable retinue

Carleton supplies her man in the person of Dr. Atkinson, elected first to support the government, and who did, until at Hanington's bidding he voted against them, because they refused to saddle the country with an enormous debt. He has no political standing in or out of the house. He occupies now the honorable position of Gregory's lick spittle. Take him by the hand dear Stevens and lead him to a place of honor in your respectable retinue.

And then we have Perley, "I say," of Sunbury who acknowledged that he owed the government $500 or $600 which had been intrusted to him to pay for bridges in his county, but which had a wonderful tendency to remain in his pockets and formed such an attachment that it did not leave him even in old age.

We must not forget Phinney, of Kent, who would have us believe that he stands on a platform of political morality, high above his fellows, but from which can come down occasionally and take a hand in the Hanington methods. He, it is, who makes appropriations out of his own pockets upon the roads of his county for his own political ends, and when the government do not feel disposed to recoup him, he makes a speech about each day of the session.

And what shall we say of Powell of Westmorland. Perhaps the least we say the better, for we might induce people to trust him. This is the respectable retinue led by Dan and coached by Gregory. Dan supplies the noise and Gregory the "respectability." This is the sort of company the editor of the Times keeps, and genial company for him it is. It is the atmosphere of political scoundralism which gives him life; out of it he would die as sure as dies the fish on dry land.

"Blair took one hundred thousand dollars of the money of New Brunswick to buy up four members in Northumberland for four years." No greater falsehood ever was uttered and if anything could give force to it, as such, it would be that it comes from such a source.

We shall refer, however, more fully to this stumpage question in our next issue.

THE WHEAT SUPPLY.

The population of British India has increased at the rate of fourteen per cent during the last ten years. This is surprising in so densely peopled a country. If continued for fifty years it will double the present population of 250,000,000. It is obvious that India must soon cease to be a source of wheat supply for England. C. Wood Davis has presented a series of very elaborate statistics, which show that the United States will import breadstuffs after 1895. European returns show that the annual per capita consumption of wheat upon that continent is increasing. The political sources of the wheat supply to make up the deficit in Europe and elsewhere are Canada, the Argentine Republic and Australia. It is not yet known with any approach to accuracy what either of these countries can do. It is possible that some large areas in Brazil may be found available for wheat culture, and, perhaps, some parts of Africa, but at the rate demand is crowding upon supply, a series of annual deficits in wheat may be expected. At the beginning of the present year a very large shortage in the world's wheat supply was noted. This would have been more than made up by the phenomenally large crop in the United States and Canada, if the crop failure in Russia, France and elsewhere in Europe had not been sufficient to offset the American surplus. It is singular that the cultivation of wheat is not expanding proportionately with the demand for the grain. The area sown to it has, for example, been decreasing of late years in the United States. Flour probably reached low water mark, so far as price is concerned, some time ago. Speculation will of course cause more or less fluctuation, but a steady appreciation in price is to be looked for, and with this a corresponding increase in the price of other farm produce. An unsatisfied demand for wheat will lead to an increase in the acreage sown to that grain, and this will mean reduced acreage, and hence less production of other articles of farm produce. The arable public domain of the United States being now practically exhausted, that country can largely augment its supply of breadstuffs only by reducing its other crops. There are evidently good times not far ahead for the farmers of Canada if an enlightened trade policy prevails in the Dominion.

HOP CULTURE.

Among the industries for which New Brunswick is well adapted, hop culture deserves a foremost place. There is scarcely any soil fit for farming at all, which will not produce hops, and the rich intervals of our river valleys and the fertile uplands of Carleton county ought to yield luxuriant crops. A hop yard of ten acres could probably be planted, the poles could be set, the dry house and storehouse erected and the hops be tilled until the third year at an expense, not including the cost of the land, of $1,000. During the second year it might be well to pick some of the crop; but usually the vines are not in fully bearing before the third year. So much for the outlay; what of the income? In very good seasons and on very good soil a yard will yield upwards of two tons of dried hops to the acre; but a ton would be probably a good average yield. Paying the pickers at the rate of $1 for every box—a box holds fifteen bushels—hops can be cultivated, picked, dried and baled for eight cents per pound. The price now for first-class last season's hops is twenty-five cents, which gives a profit of 17 cents per pound, or $240 per acre at the rate of one ton per acre. Sometimes the price reaches nearly a dollar a pound and then a good hop yield is a veritable bonanza. It is only fair to add that once or twice during the last fifteen years the price has fallen below the cost at picking, but during that period hop fields in good bearing have averaged one year with another from $200 to $400 per acre. Instances could be cited where over $1,000 an acre have been made in hops.

This is an enterprise, in which some of our people, who are not farmers, might engage with the view of setting an example profitable to themselves and to those who follow it. Let the experiment be made in a five acre field, leased for the purpose, somewhere near the city, and THE HERALD can assure those who try it that the experiment will be both interesting and of pecuniary advantage. No great amount of skill is needed. If any one wants detailed instruction how to go to work this paper will gladly assist in procuring the information. Who will be one of five men to start a five acre hop yard? There is no reason why thousands of tons of hops may not be shipped from the St. John valley every year.

THE CENSUS.

Because of the depreciation of the population the revenue of New Brunswick will be $48.80 per year for the next ten years from the dominion government. This is our share of the $39,000,000 of tariff revenue, yearly passing through the hands of the ministers of the crown. So much the more for the McGreevys and the Langevins, the Haggarts, the Connollys, and the rest of the gang. Wave the old flag again. The "frost is on the buckwheat field. "The canker and the rose" once more. New Brunswick will send two less representatives to Ottawa after the next federal election. So much the more power to place in the hands of Ontarioites, combinations, railway magnates, sugar refiners and cotton kings. So much the less chance we will have of ever gaining our rights. Just a little more oppression of the weak by the powerful. That is all it means. The value of real estate is declining; our greater manufactures and industries are becoming gradually crippled; our best blood goes to swell the arteries which pulsate from the great free heart of the United States. We sell less at smaller rates and buy more at higher prices year by year; business is at a standstill in St. John and in other cities is rapidly stagnating; and yet we live under the old flag! Our ancestors fought in the Crimean war! We are true British born children, and Brittania rules the wave and McGreevyism rules Canada!!! Let the traitor die who dare breathe a word against the glorious N. P.!! What a complete farce it has proved to be, and how long will it be e're New Brunswick awake to a sense of their perilous position and realize their duty?

After considerable wirepulling and wrangling among the office seekers of the tory camp in St. John, the dominion government has appointed B. Lester Peters judge of the St. John county court, vice judge Watters, deceased.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The scheme of erecting monuments, in all the principal cities of the dominion of Sir John Macdonald, has very properly met with that fate it deserved—abandoned. Is it not about time the conservative press were letting up on the many qualities of the grand old man? Every one knows he was a thorough leader and able politician; then why weary the people with a lot of stuff that should be confined to oblivion. There is too much of the thread-bare sameness about it that the American press has been trying to instil in the breasts of their imported emigrants the past twenty years about Abraham Lincoln. For pity sake drop it.

During the investigation of the McGreevy, Langevin gang at Ottawa, the conservative press comparatively had but little to say, but when the Mercier matter, trivivial compared with the Ottawa scandal, came to light, they imagined the smell of corruption and forthwith set up such a howl of indignation that was intended to shake Canada to its centre. But what a turn affairs will take. When it was learned the conservatives, as at Ottawa, were the chief boodlers and corruptionists of the Mercier government, how soon the throttle of the conservative press was closed and the escaping steam of defamation against the liberal leaders intended to drag them down in the gutter of corruption on a level with the Ottawa conservative boodlers, was allowed to escape without doing the injury intended to the opposition party. The Farmer may be considered one of that stamp, and has said very little about the Ottawa scandal, but as soon as the Mercier trouble arose, bold face headings were paraded before its readers, taking very good care to exclude all blame of the conservatives who have figured so conspicuously in the alleged Mercier deal.

BOODLE, BOODLE.

How Business Men were Fleeced by Chapleau's Henchman, Senecal.

OTTAWA, Aug. 27th.—There was an exciting meeting of the public accounts committee to-day when the investigation into the printing bureau scandal was resumed. Mr. Senecal, the late superintendent, was called as a witness, but did not respond. He sent a letter stating that he was obliged to go to the seaside for his health and that the civil service did not forbid officials accepting testimonials from friends. The letter concluded with: "My work will stand an answer to the calumnators who have sought my ruin."

The reading of the letter was greeted with ironical cheers.

Mr. Chapleau, secretary of state, produced some doctors' certificates, stating that Senecal was ill. He claimed ignorance of Senecal's flight.

Several liberal members expressed the opinion that Senecal had been spirited away to prevent his giving damaging testimony.

Mr. Lister pointed out that Senecal had promised to be on hand to-day and moved that he be reported to the house of commons for refusing to obey the orders of the committee. This resolution was carried.

A. W. Croil, proprietor of the national publishing company, Toronto, testified that he had sold $40,000 worth of goods and paid Senecal $150. The money was given in Toronto. Senecal would come and say he was hard up and witness would give him money.

Robert L. Palmer, of Miller & Richards type company, sworn, said he had sold about $90,000 worth of type to the printing bureau. The orders he received were unusually large. He had employed Sam Beatty and Alfred Smith, of Toronto, to help procure orders from the government. When the investigation into the bureau scandal was about to commence, Senecal came to witness's office in Toronto and talked about the matter. Witness told him if he was put upon the witness stand he would tell the whole truth. Witness had paid Senecal about $5,000 altogether at various times. The payments were made chiefly in Toronto. Senecal told witness he was buying property and wanted money.

Mr. Lister—Was he always hard up?

Witness—Yes. (Laughter.) He paid Senecal in sums varying from ten to five hundred dollars. Witness had warned Senecal he should be careful, but Senecal said it was a common custom among persons buying goods for the government. He gave Senecal money because he asked for it and the firm wished to retain his good will. Presents were not usually given with sales, but this was a special case. He thought a mistake had been made in buying similar fonts of type from different firms. Over 7,000 brass galleys had been purchased from him.

To Mr. Wood, of Brockville, witness said this was not the only instance where he had paid commission, and Mr. Wood said he thought witness no better than Senecal.

Mr. Somerville and Mr. Lister protested that Mr. Wood was trying to shield an official who had blackmailed tradesmen.

Mr. Chapleau, secretary of state, asked some questions with the view of showing that the country had not lost nothing through Senecal.

Witness said he would not have volunteered any payments to Senecal had he not been asked for them. Sam Beatty was supposed to have used influence with Sir John Macdonald and Chapleau to secure orders for type for witness.

Peter Perrett, of Barber & Ellis, paper manufacturers, testified he had sold goods to the value of probably $20,000 to the printing bureau and he paid Senecal about $2,000, or about ten per cent upon sales. Witness did not think Senecal was entitled to this money, but as he had asked for money it was given him. Witness said his firm received large orders for stationery from the government. He had given Bronskill, chief of stationery office, $400 in three payments. His firm did not make such gifts when they could avoid it.

Mr. Craig was then sworn to give the result of a conversation his brother, a Port Hope tanner, had with Senecal. Witness's brother sought to get an order for leather from Senecal. Senecal took him into his private room and hinted at commission. Craig was surprised. He paid no commission and got no order from Senecal, who led Craig to believe that the money he wanted was to be used for political purposes. Craig had subsequently applied to Bowell and Chapleau, and obtained an order.

Mr. Somerville moved for the attendance of Talbot and Dionne, two public works department clerks, who are charged with getting their private accounts for dry goods paid by the department. This matter will be investigated at the next meeting on Tuesday.

James Johnson, commissioner of customs, explained the defalcation of a clerk named John Campbell in the Montreal custom house. Campbell got away with $5,000.

J. B. Lynch, of the agriculture department, presented his report upon the charges against Tetu embezzled about $4,000 by means of bogus accounts for expenses.

The knife-grinder ought not to be out of work in dull times.

THE RESULT OF THE COUNT MOST DISCOURAGING.

The census returns have made the tories despondent. Many of them admit that their policy has been a failure and that a new departure must be made. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia tory members refuse to talk of the prospect of a reduction in the representation of three provinces in the house of commons. They cannot bring themselves to realize that all their predictions of glorious results of the national policy have been falsified.

The returns of population by provinces are as follows:

Ontario	2,112,889
Quebec	1,488,586
Nova Scotia	450,523
New Brunswick	321,294
P. E. Island	109,088
Manitoba	154,442
British Columbia	92,769
N. W. Territories	93,655

Nova Scotia increased in the ten years 9,951, or 2.25 per cent.

New Brunswick increased 61 persons, or 0.02 per cent.

P. E. Island increased 197 persons, or 0.18 per cent.

Ontario increased 186,067, or 9.65 per cent.

Quebec increased 129,559, or 9.53 per cent.

Manitoba increased 92,182, or 1.48 per cent.

British Columbia gained 43,408, or 87 per cent.

The Territories gained 37,209, or 140 per cent.

Between 1871 and 1881, Nova Scotia increased 13 per cent.; New Brunswick, 12 per cent.; P. E. Island, 17 per cent.; Ontario, 18 per cent., and Quebec, 14 per cent.

The total population of the dominion in 1891 is given at 4,823,344, an increase of 495,534 or 11 per cent., compared with 17 per cent. in the preceding decade.

The three maritime provinces together only increased 1.17 per cent. in the last 10 years, compared with over 13 per cent. in the years between 1871 and 1881.

There were added to the population in last mentioned years 638,214, or 139,680 more than in the last ten years.

The census returns have cast a gloom over the tories, especially those from the maritime provinces.

The dominion, under the high tariff policy, has not retained a natural increase of population, and has lost the whole of its immigration. During the 10 years just past the government returns show that 886,000 immigrants settled in Canada. The natural increase at 2 per cent. per year (a low estimate) upon the population of 1871, would bring the population up to 5,283,644. Adding the immigrants (without counting natural increase among such), 886,000, would make a total population of 6,169,644.

But it is only 4,800,000, showing that the exodus has been enormous. The showing for New Brunswick has silenced Mr. Foster. There will be no increase of representation in the house of commons as a result of the census. Manitoba will gain one member and New Brunswick will lose one or more.

The Population for 1881.

P. E. Island	108,891
Nova Scotia	440,572
New Brunswick	321,233
Quebec	1,359,027
Ontario	1,923,228
Manitoba	65,954
British Columbia	49,459
Northwest Territories	56,449
Total	4,324,810

The returns by counties were submitted to the commons late Thursday night. They show for the maritime provinces as follows:

New Brunswick.

	1891.	1881.
Albert,	10,791	12,329
Carleton,	22,523	23,365
Charlotte,	23,751	26,089
Gloucester,	24,901	21,614
Kent,	23,858	22,858
Kings,	23,094	25,617
Northumberland,	25,715	25,109
Queens,	12,152	14,017
Restigouche,	8,311	7,058
St. John city,	24,184	26,127
St. John county,	25,390	26,837
Sunbury,	5,773	6,651
Victoria,	18,218	15,686
Westmorland,	41,484	37,719
York,	30,957	30,397

Nova Scotia.

	1891.	1881.
Annapolis,	19,357	20,598
Antigonish,	16,117	18,060
Cape Breton,	34,223	31,258
Colchester,	27,160	26,720
Cumberland,	36,529	27,368
Digby,	19,896	19,881
Guysborough,	17,198	17,808
Halifax city,	38,556	36,100
Halifax county,	32,865	31,817
Hants,	22,153	23,359
Inverness,	25,781	25,651
Kings,	22,492	23,467
Lunenburg,	31,077	28,583
Pictou,	34,550	35,535
Queens,	10,610	10,577
Richmond,	14,400	15,121
Shelburne,	14,956	14,913
Victoria,	12,390	12,470
Yarmouth,	22,218	21,284

Prince Edward Island.

	1891.	1881.
Kings	26,639	26,433
Prince	36,471	39,347
Queens	45,983	48,111

Principal Cities Elsewhere.

	1891.	1881.
Montreal centre	28,122	25,078
Montreal east	92,079	67,506
Montreal west	62,894	48,163
Quebec city	63,080	62,446
Three Rivers	8,834	9,296
Hamilton	47,252	35,961
Kingston	19,264	14,091
London	22,281	19,746
Ottawa	37,281	27,412
Toronto	144,028	86,414
Winnipeg	25,642	7,985
Victoria, B. C	18,538	7,301
Vancouver	18,229	9,991

Many of the rural counties of Ontario and Quebec show a decline of population. The principal increases are in Algoma, North Essex, Kent, Lambton, Nipissing, Russell and suburbs of Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton and Ottawa, in addition to the cities.

The crop report from the Ontario Bureau of Industries may be summarised as follows: Fall wheat, a very fine yield, estimated to reach 20,800,000 bushels as compared with 14,300,000 last year; spring wheat, above the average, yields 9,600,000 bushels as against 7,600,000 in 1890; barley, a good crop; oats, good; peas, exceptionally good; hay and clover, unusually light; roots, fair; apples, light; small fruits, an abundant yield.

Harry J. Thorner, the 18-year-old son of a wealthy Buffalo merchant, is locked up in jail there on a charge of having three living wives. The police have been looking for him for some weeks. About a year ago he represented himself as Harry Hamlin, the Delaware avenue millionaire, and married a pretty dry goods clerk. The girl found she had been deceived on her wedding trip, and three weeks later she secured a divorce. Since then Thorner is said to have married three times.

AROUND THE WORLD.

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

Rich discoveries of gold are being made in Alaska.

It is feared the potato crop in County Cork Ireland will prove a failure.

On a vessel bound for Penang from Singapore 60 Chinese died of cholera.

The Prince of Wales is said to be taking great interest in the distressed Jews of Russia.

A huge potato, weighing twenty-seven pounds, has been raised by a farmer at Bayou Sara, La.

Gladstone averages about a thousand dollars pay for every newspaper or magazine article he writes.

Some farmers in Ontario have realized from $1,000 to $1,600 each this year from their strawberry crops.

The Mafia is apparently at work in south Brooklyn. A number of Italians have received threatening letters demanding money.

A wonan named Lombard has been arrested at Paris, for attempting to murder her husband by pouring molten lead into his ear while he was asleep.

The remains of Beaulieu, the man drowned at Edmunston, N. B., a year ago, was discovered last week below Grand Isle partly imbedded in the sand.

A Chinese physician, the first of his profession to come to New York, is the sensation of Pell street, where he advises his fellow Celestials that he can even cure leprosy.

James Brydale, a young man, unmarried, was killed by an explosion at Oldham gold mines N. S., Wednesday. A young lad, son of Frank Tiernay, was also injured but not seriously.

A glut in the New York lemon market has been brought on by immense importations. There are now in port three steamers with 50,000 boxes on board, with no sale for any of them.

Mrs. Mary Richardson and three little daughters were overtaken by a train at Nicholasville, Ky., while walking on a railway bridge. The mother and two of the girls were instantly killed.

Premier Greenway of Manitoba places the yield of Manitoba crops at thirty million bushels of wheat from a hundred thousand acres sown and ten million bushels other cereals. The crop is reported as the best on record.

The interior department of the United States, has ordered a permanent government post to be established on rainy river, near Fort Francis, 150 miles northwest of Duluth, Minn., for the purpose of watching timber stealers from Canada.

A frightful accident is reported to have occurred Wednesday night at a bridge eighty feet high, two miles east of Statesville, N. C., on the western North Carolina railroad. Thirty-six bodies have been recovered. Rains have been heavy in that region.

At 7 o'clock Tuesday morning the body of a young sailor was discovered hanging from the north pillar of the Eiffel Tower, France. In his pocket was found a letter in which he bequeathed his head to the major of his regiment, his body to the Ecole de Medicine and the clothes he was wearing to M. Eiffel.

Men who are more weatherwise than otherwise, says the Bangor News, claim that as the full moon of August passed without bringing any frost there, will be no frost now until the full moon of September. This means a whole month for the corn and beans and pumpkins and squashes and tomatoes to ripen.

A horrible tragedy was enacted Tuesday at the residence of Omer Frechette in Montreal, where his little son was literally eaten to death by a ferocious dog. When the frantic mother of the child endeavored to drive the dog from its ghastly meal, he attacked her and only desisted when he was cut to pieces by a neighbor who had come to her assistance.

Twenty years ago John R. McDonald was the teacher of an inferior school in the county of Iverness C. B. He turns up now as the owner of the celebrated Naomi gold mine in Australia, which is estimated to be worth $100,000,000. Mr. McDonald studied law, but failing to succeed in that profession devoted himself to speculation and study of minerals.

It must have been a comical sight, but no doubt has a serious aspect to those immediately concerned to have seen a desperado enter a church and compel the pastor and deacons to take up a collection for his benefit. Such an incident happened in a church in the State of Florida last Sunday. After the bravo had been recouped he left for parts unknown and is still at large.

The sale of the elegant costumes of the late Emma Abbott took place on Tuesday at the Fifth Avenue auction rooms. The attendance was not large and the bidding was slow. Many of those present were members of the dramatic profession. Dresses especially elegant and worn by the cantatrice in the production of Anne Boleyn were those made by Worth, and cost from $3000 to $5000 each. The highest price realized for any costume was $350. The sale will probably realize $10,000.

FIVE THOUSAND SLAIN.

In a Bloody Battle at Valparaiso.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 26.—A cablegram from Valparaiso, dated 24th inst., was received in the city. The following is a translation:

The insurgents succeeded in landing 10,000 soldiers at Bay of Quinteros, north of Valpariso, where they started along the shore toward Valparaiso, under the protection of six of their men-of-war and eight armed transports, besides all the boats of their fleet, provided with mitralleuse, endeavering to surprise the city by a rear attack.

The government force of 5000 men was immediately detached from Valparaiso, succeeded in delaying the crossing of the Aconcagua river near its mouth, while a sufficient number of troops were moving by rail to protect Valparaiso and oppose the insurgents by at least 15,000, with a prospect of a further increase of forces from other quarters. The government forces succeeding in stopping the insurgents for 40 hours, with loss to the enemy of about 3000 of their choicest men. Notwithstanding the fire of the insurgent fleet, besides that of land force, the operation enabled the government to select the best positions for their 12,000 arriving troops, although this advantage cost the loss of half the number of the gallant division of 5000 men which contested march of the rebels and their crossing the Aconcagna river. The rebel fleet had been kept at bay by the fire of Fort Andes, and the insurgent force are deprived of the expected protection of their men-of-war, while the government forces are constantly receiving reinforcements from the interior. Now the rebel forces will be found at any moment without possible way of retreat.

It is only here and there that a man could get to Heaven if he had to prove by his wife that he had the old-fashioned Bible kind of religion.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

THERE will be sold at Public Auction, at the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, on FRIDAY, the thirtieth day of October, A.D. 1891, between the hours of twelve o'clock, noon, and five o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title, property, claim and demand whatsoever of Frederick Tapley, in, to, upon, or out of the following described lands and premises, viz.:

"ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of "Queensbury, in the County of York, bounded on "the front by the River Saint John and on the rear "by the Main Highway, on the upper side by "Daniel Ketch, and on the lower side by land oc- "cupied by George Ketch; also, all that certain "piece or parcel of land situate in Queensbury, "aforesaid, bounded on the rear by William Hall, "thence running in towards the river, preserving "the width of the lot twenty rods until it strikes "the top of the Flint Hill, so-called, containing ten "acres, more or less, being a portion of the lot con- "veyed by Thomas S. Wetmore and wife to Asa "Tapley by deed, recorded in Book O, No. 2, page "208 of York County Records, and by said Asa "Tapley conveyed to Eleanor Tapley and by said "Eleanor Tapley and Alexander Tapley conveyed to "Frederick Tapley." Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon.

The same having been seized and taken under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province at the suit of Edward Cadwallader against the said Frederick Tapley.

A. A. STERLING,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Fredericton, York County, July 26th, 1891. 3mos.

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, title, interest, property, claim and demand of David McLellan, of, in, to, or out of the following described lands and premises, viz.:

ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, 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, deeded to one Alexander McLeod, thence running by the magnet south two degrees west fifty-six links of four poles each, thence south eighty-eight degrees west twenty chains to Lot Number Seven (deeded 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 east twenty chains to the place of beginning, being Lot Number Six on the south side of the Bloomfield Ridge Road, and containing one hundred acres, located to David McLellan by the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company by deed dated the twenty-seventh day of December, A. D. 1850, together with all houses, barns, buildings, improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging.

The same having been seized and taken under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the County Court of the County of York at the suit of Myles McLaggan against the said David McLellan.

A. A. STERLING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Fredericton, York County, August 1st, 1891.

American Cornmeal,
Canadain do
Star Flour,
Harvest Moon Flour,
Wild Rose do
Surgars,
Pickled Herring,
Smoked Herring,
Codfish,
Soaps,
Candy,
Canned Oysters,

Landing and for sale low.

A. F. RANDOLPH & SONS.

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Merchant Tailor,

Has Just Received a splendid new stock of

CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,

—COMPRISING—

Spring Overcoating,
Suitings,
and Trouserings,

Which he is prepared to MAKE UP in the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES

AT MODERATE PRICES.

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GRANITE IRON WARE.

JUST TO HAND:

7 CASES granite iron ware, cheaper than ever.
2 Cases Mrs. Potts' Sad Irons, and spare handles to match,
2 Boxes screw eye augers from half to four inches.

And for sale low by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

FREEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE FREEHOLD PROPERTY on Charlotte Street, formerly owned by Alexander Mitchell, Esq., 51 feet frontage, 151 back.

BLAIR & BARRY.

Fredericton, Feb. 19th 1891.

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—OF—

ART GOODS

—AT—

JOHN J. WEDDALL'S.

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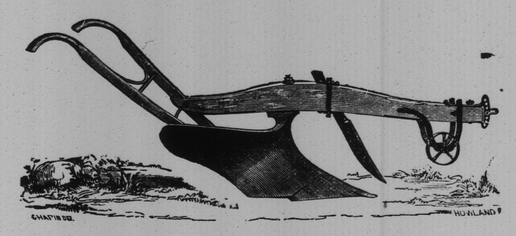

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CELEBRATED

DUNBAR IMPROVED SHINGLE MILLS.

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

One 50 Horse-power Buckeye Engine on Hand.

One Rotary Saw Mill in hand.

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White and Cream Lace Curtains,
Curtain Nets, Blind Nets,
Lambrequins, Jute and Damask
Curtain material,
Cretonne and Art Muslin, in new designs and colorings,

QUILTS.

White Honeycomb Quilts, White Marsella Quilts, White Quilts, with colored borders,
Fancy colored Quilts,

--ALSO--

Toilet covers, Table covers, fancy and plain, Table Napkins, in White, Colored and White, and Cream with colored borders.

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ON SATURDAY, 8TH OF AUGUST,

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DEVER BROS.

Only 10 cts.

For a nice Whisk.
Better ones with Plush handles 20 cts.
Feather Dusters 50, 75, and $1.00.
Bedroom Setts,
Parlour Suites,
And a Splendid
Assortment of Hanging Lamps.

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