Legal Notices.

SHERIFF'S SALE!

TO be sold at Public Auction, on Thursday the 5th day of November next, in front of the Post Office, in Chatham between the hours of 12 noon and five o'clock p m

All the right, title and interest of William Muirhead in and to all those several pieces, parcels or lots of land, situate, lying and being in the Parish of Chatham, and County of Northumberland, and Province of New Brunswick; and more particularly described and bounded as follows, viz.:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on the south side of the Miramichi River, in the Parish of Chatham, aforesaid being part of the lot number thirty-eight, which piece thereof is abutted and bounded as follows, to wit: Commencing on the north side of the Queen's Highway at the lower side of the lands belonging to the Estate of the late Richard Blackstock, deceased, thence easterly along the north side of the said Road or Highway to the west side of lands owned and occupied by the late Honorable Wm. Muirhead, thence notherly along the west side of the said late Honorable Wm. Muirhead's lands to the channel of the River Miramichi, thence westerly or up stream to a continuation of the easterly side line of the said Richard Blackstock's property: thence southerly along said side line to the north side of the said Highway, being the place of beginning, comprising the whole of the lands and premises now used as the "Miramichi Foundry" with the Steam Engine and Boiler, Turning Lathes, Planing Machine, and all machinery contained and in use in any of the said buildings.

Also, all that other piece of land situate in Chatham, aforesaid, being part of Lot No. 30 granted to Patrick Taylor, deceased, and lately owned by Peter Taylor, deceased, bounded as follows, to wit:—Commencing at the shore of the Miramichi River at the upper side line of that part of the said lot lately owned and occupied by Robert Johnstone, deceased; thence southerly along the said line to the north-east angle of the pasture lot number five as laid down in the plan of the said number thirty made by David Sadler, Esquire, Deputy Surveyor; thence westerly along the northerly line of the said pasture lot number five three hundred and fifty six links or to the east side of a road laid out along the said lot number thirty; thence northerly along the east side of the said road to the south side of the Queen's Highway; thence westerly along the south side of the Queen's Highway to the westerly side line of the land formerly occupied by the said David Sadler; thence northerly along the easterly side line of the land conveyed by the said Patrick Taylor, deceased, to Joseph Cunard, to the River Miramichi; thence down stream along the shore to the upper side line of the said land late ly owned by the said Robert Johnstone, deceased, being the place of beginning, with the privilege of the water in front of the said land and which said land was conveyed to John Sadler and Lemuel J. Tweedie on the fourteenth day of May, A. D. 1874 by John Lawlor, Alexander R. Ramsay and James Luke, all of Newcastle, in said County, Trustees for all the creditors of the of the estate and effects of Alexander Jacobsen, late of Chatham, in said County, seaman.

Also, all that other certain piece or parcel of land at Chatham, in the County aforesaid, described as follows, to wit:—Commencing on the westerly boundary of the above described property at a point 27 feet northerly along the said westerly side line from the Queen's Highway, thence on a line westerly till it strikes a point forty-four feet from the easterly line of the late George J. Parker's Property and one hundred and eight feet from the said highway with a right of way from the said described premises to in said highway over the land of John England, which right of way or road shall be of the width of 20 feet and run along the easterly boundary of the James McDonald property now occupied by Thomas Stevenson with the right and privilege of the water in front of the said described premises and with the right to erect and keep a boom or build a wharf of any description on the said premises, including the wharf property now known as "The Canada Wharf Property" erected in front of said lands and premises—the said wharf extending into the River Miramichi four hundred and thirteen feet from the high water-line on the westerly side of said wharf, and having a frontage on said river of eight hundred and fifty-two feet and extending into the said river on the lower or easterly side five hundred and eighty feet from high water mark.

The same having been seized by me, under and by virtue of several Executions issued out of the Supreme and County Courts against the said William Muirhead.

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, this 21st July, A. D. 1891.

JOHN SHIRREFF,
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE!

To be sold at Public Auction on Thursday, the 10th day of December next, in front of the Post Office in Chatham, between the hours of twelve noon and 5 o'clock p. m.

All the right, title and interest which the late Mary Caulfield had at the time of her decease, in and to all and singular those certain lots or parcels of land and premises situate, lying and being on the westerly side of the Bartibogue River, in the Parish of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, and bounded as follows, viz:—In front by the said Bartibogue river, on the north by land owned by Richard Quigley, on the south by the Wallace property and in the rear by wilderness land, and containing 200 acres more or less.

Also all that other lot of land on the north side of the said Bartibogue river, opposite lands granted to Richard Quigley and granted to Richard Hutchison, containing 100 acres as by reference to grant No. 13,716, will fully appear—being the same lands or properties conveyed to the said Mary Caulfield by Richard Hutchison by deed dated the 3rd day of November, A. D., 1885, as by reference to vol. 64, pages 101 and 102 of the Records of the said County of Northumberland, will more fully appear.

The same having been seized by me under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Northumberland County Court at the suit of Isabella Caulfield against the said Mary Caulfield.

JOHN SHIRREFF,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle,
this 22nd day of August, A. D., 1891.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO be sold at Public Auction on Thursday, the 7th day of January, next, in front of the Post Office, in Chatham, between the hours of 12, noon, and five o'clock, p. m.

All the right, title and interest of George Dick in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Town of Chatham, County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, and bounded as follows:—Commencing on the north side of Duke Street at the southwest corner of the garden formerly owned and occupied by Caleb McCulley, deceased, thence northerly along the east side of Henderson lane one hundred and sixty feet, thence easterly on a line parallel with the north side of said Duke Street fifty feet, thence southerly on a line parallel with the east side of said Henderson lane one hundred feet, thence easterly on a line with the north side of said Duke Street ten feet, thence southerly on a line parallel with the east side of said Henderson lane sixty feet, thence westerly along the north side of said Duke Street sixty feet or to the place of beginning and being the same land sold by Mary Ann McCulley to the said George Dick by deed bearing date the 4th day of November, A. D. 1881.

The same having been seized by me under and by virtue of several executions issued out of the Supreme and County Courts against the said George Dick.

Shirreff's Office, Newcastle, this 22nd September, A. D. 1891.

JOHN SHIREFF.
Sheriff.

NOTICE OF SALE.

To the heirs of John Donoghue, late of the Parish of Derby, in the County of Northumberland, deceased, 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 third day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and made between the said John Donoghue and Catherine, his wife, of the first part, and the undersigned John McLaggan, of the Parish of Newcastle, in the said County, merchant, of the second part, and duly recorded in volume 56, pages 613, 614, 615 and 616 of Northumberland County Records, there will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured thereby, default having been made in payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, the seventh day of November, next, at 12 o'clock, noon, in front of the Engine House, in the Town of Newcastle, in the said County of Northumberland, the lands and premises mentioned and described in the said Indenture of Mortgage, as follows:—"All that certain piece, parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being on the north side of the southwest Branch of the Miramichi River, in the Parish of Derby, in said County, bounded on the westerly side by lands granted to George Ripple, and now in the possession of William O'Brien, on the lower or easterly side by lands formerly deeded to Alexander Ferguson, and now owned and occupied by William Cliff, in front by the river and extending in rear to the full extent of the original grant, being the westerly two-fifth parts of lot number twenty-four, known as the Clouston property, being the same land and premises conveyed to the said John Donoghue by James Jardine and wife, by deed dated the twentieth day of August," together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and privileges and appurtenances to the said premises belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Dated the first day of Sept., A. D., 1891.

JOHN McLAGGAN,
Mortgagee.

TO FARMERS.

For sale a quantity of pure ground bones, fresh from the Chatham Bone Mill. To be sold cheap to encourage farming. Apply to,

J. B. SNOWBALL.

J. N. Gardner & Co.

Wholesale Commission Dealers in

Fresh Fish, Lobsters,
Country Produce &c.

NO. 16 T WHARF,
BOSTON, MASS.

REFER TO—

K. F. Burns & Co., Bathurst, N. B.
Joseph Read & Co., Stonehaven, N. B.

General Business.

LONDON HOUSE.

Wholesale and Retail.

In store, the following reliable Brands of Flour:—

"Neva,"
"Daily Bread"
and "Empress."

Pork, Plate Beef, Dry Codfish.

I am selling off balance of Dry Goods and Fancy articles away below cost.

SOMETHING NEW

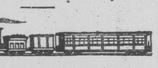
LESSIVE PHENIX,
(the greatest Washing Powder yet discovered.)

Putz Liquid Pomade Polish,
(for metals.)

FARINOSE IN 6lb. BAGS @ 25c.

R. HOCKEN.

Canada Eastern Railway Co.



THROUGH TICKETS.

First and Second Class Through Tickets are on sale at

Chatham, Chatham Junction and Blackville

—FOR—

Bangor, Portland & Boston;

—ALSO—

St. John and all points on

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Daily connection made with C. P. Railway at Fredericton.

Baggage Checked Through.

Thos. Hoben, Supt. Jas. Wetmore, G. P. & T. Agt.

Gibson, May 7th, 1891.

CHILDREN LIKE IT.

LIKE WHAT?

ESTEY'S

EMULSION

OF

Cod Liver Oil

Old and young take it for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all Lung diseases.

PALATABLE AS MILK. ASK YOUR DRUGGIST.

DR. JAMES' NERVE BEANS.

NERVE BEANS are a new discovery that relieve and cure the worst cases of Nervous Debility, Lost Vigor and Failing Manhood; restores the weakness of body or mind caused by overwork, or the errors and excesses of youth. This Remedy absolutely cures the most obstinate cases which all other TREATMENTS have failed even to relieve. They do not, like other preparations advertised for Lost Manhood, etc., interfere with digestion; but impart new life, strength and energy in a quick and harmless manner peculiar to themselves.

Sold by druggists at $1.00 a package, or six for 5.00, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Address The James Medicine CO., Canadian Agency, St. John, N. B.

Write for pamphlet. Sold in Chatham by J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED!

LSLL

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

Attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

R. M. Walmsley, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk.
Pierre Lanaux, Pres. State Nat'l Bank.
A. Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk.
Carl Kohn, Pres. Union National Bank.

Grand Monthly Drawing,

WILL TAKE PLACE

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, November 10, 1891.

Capital Prize, $300,000.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF	300,000 is		300,000
1 PRIZE OF	100,000 is		100,000
1 PRIZE OF	50,000 is		50,000
1 PRIZE OF	25,000 are		25,000
2 PRIZE OF	10,000 are		20,000
5 PRIZES OF	5,000 are		25,000
25 PRIZES OF	1,000 are		25,000
100 PRIZES OF	500 are		50,000
200 PRIZES OF	300 are		60,000
500 PRIZES OF	200 are		100 000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.			
100 Prizes of	$500 are		$50,000
100 do	300 are		30,000
100 do	200 are		20,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.			
999 do.	100 are		99,900
999 do.	100 are		99,900
3,134 Prizes, amounting to			$1,054,800

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets at Twenty Dollars; Halves $10; Quarters $5; Tenths $2 Twentieths $1

Club Rates, 55 Fractional Tickets at $1, for $50.

SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

IMPORTANT.

SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS,

on which we pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes forwarded to correspondents.

Address PAUL CONRAD,
New Orleans, La.,

Give full address and make signature plain.

Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to ALL Lotteries, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and sending Lists of Prizes, until the Courts shall decide Our rights as a State Institution. The Postal authorities, however, will continue to deliver all Ordinary letters addressed to Paul Conrad, but will not deliver Registered letters to him.

The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on application toall Local Agents, after every drawing in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF COST

ATTENTION.—The present charter of The Louisiana State Lottery Company which is part of the Constitution of the State, and by decision of the SUPREME COURT OF THE U. S. is an inviolable contract between the State and the Lottery Company will remain in force under any circumstances FIVE YEARS LONGER, UNTIL 1895.

The Louisiana Legislature which adjourned July 10th, voted by two-thirds majority in each House to let the people decide at an election whether the Lottery shall continue from 1895 until 1919—The general impression is that THE PEOPLE WILL FAVOR CONTINUANCE.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - OCTOBER 15, 1891.

Canada's Scolds and Croakers.

The Dominion newspapers that are constantly bewailing the iniquities of the times, the poverty of the country, the sins of the politicians and the fact that the population is not increasing at the accustomed rate, should pause to consider whether they are making the best use of their circulation and influence. If we are more iniquitous than other peoples—which we do not believe—the natural effect of the fact upon those of us who are not as wicked as the average, will be either to become so as soon as possible, or go to a country where righteousness is more appreciated. If we believe our country is a poor one—which is not true—the effect will be a desire to leave it and go to a better. If we gauge all of our politicians by our few rascals, who have been detected and exposed, we shall lose faith in our government and seek a country where we may think they have a better one.

The papers referred to having, for years, been engaged in emphasising and magnifying our political and commercial evils and minimizing and concealing our political and commercial advantages, it is not to be wondered at that they have succeeded in promoting emigration from the country and encouraging the very things of which they complain. For this reason they should change their tactics, be more loyal to the country and endeavor to demonstrate that they are not its enemies.

It is true that certain of our public men have been found dishonest and unworthy of further public confidence, but it must not be forgotten that their exposure and punishment have been brought about mainly by the efforts of those who, because of party association, must suffer with them; and that there has been manifested a sufficient sense of party self-respect and regard for the honor of our public institutions, to punish, regardless of party affiliations and at the risk of party dissolution.

Those who are not engaged in the hypocritical occupation of demanding in others a Spartan virtue to which they themselves can never attain, either in their personal or political relationships, are reasonably satisfied with the manner in which the honor of the country and its public men has been and is being vindicated; and while it is the duty of our public journals to state the facts and enforce the legitimate lessons to be drawn from them, it is to be regretted that so many of them seem to have become chronic scolds in all matters in which the good name and interests of Canada are involved. Public men have gone wrong in all countries in all times, and we cannot expect to be more fortunate than others in this respect.

It must not be forgotten, also, that the wrong-doing by which the whole Dominion has been humiliated is, after all, due, almost entirely, to the corruption of but one province out of the seven—a province which is distinct from all the others in many important features—and let us hope that the dishonest methods devised by some of its leading men of both parties for maintaining themselves in power, will remain as peculiar to that province as are certain things in which it seems to be the chief care of its people that they shall differ from the other members of the confederacy. If Quebec cannot maintain its prestige in the councils and parliament of the country without resort to the questionable methods, the exposure of which has driven the Dominion Minister of Public Works from his office and threatens to drive its local premier into an even more unenviable retirement, it may have the good effect of causing its leaders to ask themselves whether there is not something wrong in the conditions upon which its political organizations depend for their inspiration as well as their vitality? In that case, good will finally come out of present difficulties, and they will be the means of teaching our Quebec brethren, who now place the nationale idea above all other sentiments, interests and duties, that assimilation with the aspirations and institutions of the country, on their part, will render them less liable to become the reproach that some of their national idols now are to the Dominion.

Let us all realise that while we expose, condemn and punish wrong-doing in the country, wherever it may be discovered, in order that public virtue may have its due value, the men or journals who proclaim that our politicians are more corrupt than those of other countries, are slandering Canada and acting the part of its worst enemies. In the same manner, those who employ themselves in the disloyal occupation of publishing to the world that Canada is impoverished and fit only for her own people to leave and those of other lands to avoid, are equally dangerous and contemptible. Misrepresentations of this class have their origin and inspiration in the unhealthy partyism which is also the genesis of all the public scandals we have had; and the men or party organs which fail to realise that our little tariff differences and difficulties, discoveries of fraud, struggles for party pre-eminence, etc., are but the usual and natural pulsations of a yet undeveloped national life of most brilliant promise, are much too narrow for the times, and should be considered not only useless, but impeding elements in the working out of our national destiny.

What Next?

The Moncton Times—Mr. H. T. Stevens' paper—gives its readers a disquisition on political purity. What will people think of a lecture on such a subject from a gentleman of Mr. Stevens' political record? They will at once recall the zig-zag trail of a certain politician, who brought a yellow valise from Moncton to Miramichi, and hoped, by a liberal use of its contents and a stumpage reduction of forty-five cents to induce Northumberland's representatives not to support the government. They will also reflect upon the record of a certain gentleman who was driven from a seat in the legislature by the developments of an election court, in which it was shown that he had, by his agents, paid out money for votes, and had a barroom running in full blast in an undertaker's shop, with whiskey stowed in coffins ready for use. Why do men with such notorious records preach political purity? Purity is made a bye-word and its profession a reproach by them.

Death of Charles Stewart Parnell

A man who fills a great—and might have filled a glorious—place in the history of the century died on 6th inst., in the person of Charles Stewart Parnell, the noted Irish leader. It has been well known that Mr. Parnell has not enjoyed the best of health for years past, and it has been noticed and widely commented upon that since the O'Shea divorce developments became a matter of public notoriety, and since political troubles came upon him, that the great Irish member of Parliament had grown thinner and had perceptibly aged in appearance. But nobody expected to hear of his death and no inkling as to his sickness had reached the newspapers. It was, therefore, a genuine surprise for the world to learn on 7th inst., that he had died on the evening of the day before at his home in Brighton. He was attacked by a chill on 2nd inst., and was ordered to bed by his physician, and from that time he lost strength and finally succumbed. The exact nature of the disease which caused the death of the Irish leader is not made known at present. From the day he took to his bed, however, the state of Mr. Parnell's health had been such as to necessitate the constant attendance of two physicians, but in spite of their incessant and untiring efforts to prolong or save life, he gradually sank lower and lower, until he expired in the arms of Mrs. Parnell, who was utterly prostrated by the shock experienced through her husband's death.

Parnell, was born in 1846, at Avondale, Co. Wicklow. He was descended from an old English family that passed over from Congleton, Cheshire, to Ireland, and many of his ancestors have played prominent parts in history. Thomas Parnell, the poet, was one of the family. Mr. Parnell's great grand-father, Sir John Parnell, held for many years the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Irish Parliament, and resigned rather than vote for the Act of Union; and Sir Henry Parnell, Sir John's son, after many years' service in the House of Commons, was raised to the peerage as Lord Congleton, in 1841. Mr. Parnell's mother is a daughter of Admiral Charles Stewart a celebrated American naval officer. Mr. Parnell was educated at various private schools in England, and afterwards went to Magdalen College, Cambridge. After a tour of some duration in the United States, he returned to his home in Wicklow, and was High Sheriff of the county in 1874. He made his first attempt to enter public life in the same year, contesting the County of Dublin with the late Colonel Taylor, on the latter accepting office as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in the second administration of Lord Beaconsfield. He was defeated by an overwhelming majority, but in the following year (1875) he was returned for the County of Meath, in succession to the late Mr. John Martin.

For some time Parnell took no prominent part in the proceedings of Parliament, but during the session of 1876 he attracted some attention by engaging in one or two prolonged and stubborn conflicts with the Government. In February, 1877, he made his first appearance as a legislator, introducing "The Irish Church Act Amendment Bill," the object of which was to facilitate the purchase of their holdings by the tenantry of the disestablished Irish Church; the bill was thrown out by 150 to 110 votes.

The introduction of the Prisons Bill, by Sir Richard (then Mr.) Cross, gave rise to the first real development of the principle of what was known as the "active" policy to the Irish, and the policy of "obstruction" to the English people. The various clauses of the measure were obstinately opposed; and when attempts were made to force the bill through at a late hour, there were repeated motions for adjournment. A similar course was pursued on the Mutiny Bill, hostility being chiefly directed against the flogging clauses, and scenes of much passion and excitement frequently occurred. Mr. Courtney, Mr. E. Jenkins, and other men were strongly opposed to the South Africa Bill, which authorized, among other things, the annexation of the Transvaal. Mr. Parnell joined in the attack upon the Government, and, on July 31, the House sat for 22 hours, from a quarter to four on Tuesday till two in the afternoon of the following Wednesday. Mr. Parnell came into serious collision in the course of this session, both with Sir Stafford Northcote, the then leader of the House of Commons, and Mr. Butt, then leader of the Irish party. Sir Stafford Northcote moved a resolution on one occasion for Mr. Parnell's suspension, which after varying fortunes, had finally to be abandoned, in order to give way for some new rules against "obstruction" generally. Mr. Butt condemned the policy of Mr. Parnell, both by letters and speeches, but it soon became apparent that the action of the younger man was the more popular among the Irish people.

In the beginning of 1878, Mr. Parnell was elected president, instead of Mr. Butt, of the Irish organization in England, known as the Home Rule Confederation, and from this time forward Mr. Butt practically ceased to be the leader of the Irish party. The sessions of 1878 and 1879 were practically a repetition of the proceedings of 1877. In 1878, a committee was appointed to discuss the best means for putting down "obstruction," and Mr. Parnell was appointed a member, and took an active part in examining the various witnesses called. The hostility of Mr. Parnell was chiefly directed in these years to the use of the lash; and, finally, in 1879, he succeeded in having it abolished.

At the close of the session of 1879, Mr. Parnell entered upon a new and important epoch in his career. There had been a succession of three bad harvests in Ireland; the country was threatened with deep and wide-spread distress and the time was ripe for starting a new movement for reform of the relations between landlord and tenant. A meeting had been held in Irishtown, County Mayo, in the previous April, but it was not till June that Mr. Parnell formally joined the new land movement. It was on this occasion that he uttered as the keynote of the coming struggle, the words, "Keep a firm grip of your homesteads." On the October following, the "Irish National Land League" was founded, and Mr. Parnell was elected the first president. The objects of the new organization were declared to be first, "to bring about a reduction of rackrents," secondly, to facilitate the obtaining of the ownership of the soil by the occupiers." In December of the same year he sailed for America, in order to raise funds for the relief of the distress and for starting the new organization; lectured in a large number of towns, before several State Legislatures, and finally before the House of Representatives at Washington. The honor of addressing the last assembly had previously been conferred upon but three persons, —Lafayette, Bishop England, of Charleston, and Kossuth.

Meantime, Parliament was dissolved. Mr. Parnell hurried home, took an active part in the general election, and was himself elected for three constituencies,—Meath, Mayo and Cork city; he selected the last named constituency. At the meeting of the new Irish party after the election, he was chosen leader of the Irish party, instead of Mr. Shaw, who had succeeded Mr. Butt. Immediately after the meeting of the new Parliament, Mr. Parnell called for the introduction of a measure to deal with the Irish land question, and shortly after the Government brought in the Disturbance Bill, which, having been passed by the House of Commons was afterwards rejected by the House of Lords. In the autumn of 1880 he took an active part in organizing the Land League, which rapidly grew to be the most powerful of modern Irish movements. In November of this year, informations were laid by the Irish Attorney-General against Mr. Parnell and several other members of the Land League executive; the trial opened at Dublin on Dec. 23, and finally, after 19 days' hearing, ended in a disagreement of the jury.

In the opening of the session of 1881, the Government brought in a Coercion Bill, and to this measure, as well as to an Arms Bill, Mr. Parnell and his colleagues offered a fierce and obstinate opposition prolonged over seven weeks. There were many exciting and tumultuous scenes, and on Feb. 8, he and 34 of his followers were removed by the Sergeant-at-Arms for causing obstructions in the House of Commons. The Land Act having been passed into law, Mr. Parnell presided at a Land League convention, at which it was resolved that the "Act should be tested" by means of certain selected cases; he was present afterwards at several large Land League demonstrations; and on Oct. 13 he was arrested and conveyed to Kilmainham jail. The Government immediately afterwards proclaimed the Land League as an illegal association, and Mr. Parnell and his colleagues issued the "No Rent" manifesto.

Mr. Parnell remained in Kilmainham jail till April 10, 1882, when he was released on parole in order to attend the funeral of a relative. On May 2 following he was formally released as well as his colleagues, Mr. John Dillon, M. P., and Mr. O'Kelly, M. P. Then followed the resignation of Mr. Foster and Lord Cowper, the murders in the Phœnix Park and the stormy debates on the Crimes Bill.

The freedom of the city had been voted to Mr. Parnell during his imprisonment by Dublin and other places, and on June 3, 1882, he and Mr. Dillon attended in the City Hall, Dublin, to receive the honor. In the session of 1882 he took an active part in procuring the passing of the Arrears Act and of the Tramways and Laborers Acts in the session of 1883. A national subscription to Mr. Parnell was started in the spring of 1883, and a sum of £35,000 is said to have been raised among the Irish at home and in America, and presented to him. He still, however, retained his popularity and his power. The Land League was revived under the name of the National League, and Mr. Parnell took his place at its head. He inspired all the policy of the Irish Parliamentary party during the session of 1884 and 1885; and on the dissolution, when the Irish people first voted on a general household suffrage, he nominated every Nationalist candidate, and came back to Westminster with 85 followers. It was to meet this new situation that Mr. Gladstone proposed home rule, in which, of course, he was supported by Mr. Parnell and the whole strength of his party. After the defeat and the new elections, Mr. Parnell proposed a bill to suspend evictions and practically to reduce rent by one-half. The bill did not pass. The triumph of Mr. Parnell over the Piggott conspiracy to connect him with those who sympathized with the Phœnix Park murders, his subsequent fall from political power as Irish leader consequent upon the O'Shea exposure, are events well known to all. Admiration for his genius as a great parliamentarian and natural leader of men is dulled by the recollection of the social offence by which he seemed, at one time, to have dealt a death-blow to the Irish cause. Had he died two years ago, the event would have caused universal mourning. Even now, it is simply sad, because it is suggestive of the idea of an ended life that was once pregnant with possibilities of peace and progress to a dissatisfied and almost discouraged people, as well as the occupancy of a personal place in the hearts of a great people which a sovereign might desire but never win. Parnell will always have a prominent place in the annals of his time, and no lesson of his life will be more beneficial to students of history than that of the weakness by which he forfeited the exalted position as a national idol in which his great genius had placed him.

Eben Hall Again.

[Fredericton "Herald".]

The public were entertained not long ago in the Gleaner with sensational accounts of the iniquity the local government were perpetrating upon Eben Hall. His property was being ruthlessly taken from him by somebody, with the connivance of members of the government, and through the means of the new mining act, which the Gleaner said had been designed and introduced into the legislature and passed for the express purpose of robbing the aforesaid Eben Hall. The Gleaner's nightmare was passed on and appeared as special telegraph matter in the St. John Globe. It was explained by this journal at the time that Mr. Todd had not got any mining license upon Mr. Hall's land, and could not get any until after notice of his application had been published in the Royal Gazette for thirty days, and at the time these caluminous charges were circulated, notice had not even been given. A certain ambitious, but not over successful, down town Q. C. was awarded the credit of having unearthed this outrage, and spoke largely of what he was going to do, but like the other products of the scandal factory in Wilmot's Alley, when the facts are ascertained, the outrage does not materialize. The Hall matter came on in regular course before the Surveyor General, and evidence was taken at St. Stephen a short time ago. It was then reported to the government with the result that our friend Eben Hall gets the mining license and Mr. Todd does not. It will now be in order for the Q. C. referred to, to put in his claim to Mr. Hall for half the mining privilege which it was stipulated he should receive for exposing this atrocious wrongdoing of the government, and rendering his valuable aid to Mr. Hall. Mr. McMonagle, of St. Stephen, was the solicitor acting for Mr. Hall before the Surveyor General on the inquiry; the Q. C. alluded to above, having been dismissed from service. We owe an apology to our readers for recurring to this subject again, and we should not have done so if this attack upon the government had only appeared in the columns of the Gleaner. That paper has long been as much discredited morally as it now is financially, and we have passed by its attacks upon the government as a rule without notice. The St. John Globe repeated, through its Fredericton correspondent, a good deal of the same trash which appeared in the Gleaner. We presume that the Globe will now look up another and a more reliable correspondent in Fredericton and make the amende honorable to the parties reflected upon.

News and Notes.

The trouble between the East London dock laborers and their employers is extending.

The Hawaiian Queen Lillinokalani is dying and the island is in a very unsettled condition.

Right Hon. William Henry Smith, leader of the Imperial House of Commons, died on 5th inst. Mr. Balfour and Mr. Goschen are both spoken of as probable successors of Mr. Smith in the leadership of the House of Commons.

A yearling trotter has covered a mile in 2.27¾ and a two-year-old in 2.15¾. Both are owned by Senator Stanford of California.

It reads like a joke to say that bread can be produced from sawdust, but propositions seemingly as absurd have before to-day turned out to be stern realities. The question is one in which lumbermen are interested, for they have the sawdust to sell and will hardly object to so large a market as one comprised of the bread-eaters of the whole civilized world. The problem is at present under investigation by the United States Department of Agriculture. This is the account given by a Washington correspondent: Scientists are of the opinion that no good reason exists why this thing should not be entirely practicable. It is a well-known fact familiar to all that starch is a substance extremely nutritious; in fact, it is nearly all nutriment. Well, starch and sawdust are the same thing. Sawdust, which is "cellulose," is of precisely the same chemical composition as starch. The two are expressed by the same chemical formula C6 H10 O5—that is, six parts of carbon, 10 of hydrogen and five parts of oxygen. These are the simple ingredients of either starch or sawdust. Scientific experimenters have been trying for a long time to find out a way to transform the one into the other. If they should succeed the discovery would be away ahead of the philosopher's stone in point of value. An inexhaustible source of food supply would at once be rendered available in the forests, in grass and even in straw and chaff. Hitherto chemistry has occupied itself almost wholly with taking things apart, in order to find out what they are made of; but now the science is directing its attention to putting elements together for the production of useful substances. Already it has succeeded in the artificial preparation of indigo, alizarin, and many other compounds. The aniline colors, obtained from coal tar and yet rivaling the most brilliant tints of the rainbow, are similarly produced. From coal tar in like manner are derived many valuable anti-fever medicines and soporifics. The prospects of this new science of putting elements together seem infinite, and the era of bliss may yet dawn which has been prophesied by the illustrious naturalist, Frederick Cohn, who says that all struggles for existence among men arising from want of food will be done away with when chemistry shall have learned to make starch from carbonic acid and water. Plants grow by doing just that, and it may, therefore, be said that farmers have been engaged since time immemorial in this very chemical industry. It would scarcely be as surprising, then, if the farms of the country should be replaced at some time in the future by chemical laboratories.

The Presbytery of New York has decided by a vote of 64 to 62, after a stormy session, that Prof. Charles Briggs of the Union Theological Seminary must stand his trial for heresy. The indictment drawn by the Committee of prosecution charges Dr. Briggs with teachings which conflict with the doctrine that the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments are the only infallible rule of faith and practice. Under this head objection is taken to Dr. Briggs' declarations that there are historically three great fountains of Divine authority—the Bible, the church and reason—which declaration, in the opinion of the prosecutors, makes the church and reason each an independent and sufficient fountain of Divine reason; that the temperaments and environments of men determine to which of these three fountains they may resort; that Moses is not the author of the Pentateuch, and Isaiah not the author of half the book which bears his name; that predictive prophecy has been reversed by history, and that much of it is not and can never be fulfilled. He is charged also with teaching a doctrine of the character, state and sanctification of believers after death which irreconcilably conflicts with and is contrary to the Holy Scriptures and the standards of the Presbyterian Church. The charges are based upon the inaugural address made by Dr. Briggs on assuming the duties of professor in the Union Theological Seminary. The trial will be an interesting one, as Dr. Briggs is an eminent scholar and the court is large, influential and intelligent.

LONDON, Oct. 7—Coupled with the announcement this morning that Mr. Parnell died last night was the news that Sir John Pope Hennessy, member of parliament, was also dead. Mr. Hennessy, immediately after the exposures in the O'Shea divorce case in December, 1890 contested North Kilkenny election and defeated the Parnellite candidate, Vincent Scully, by 1,147 votes. This contest was probably the greatest test of strength between the Parnellites and the followers of McCarthy, and the defeat of Scully, no doubt, counted for a great deal in the following series of disasters that befel the Irish leader.

[Sir John Pope Hennessy was born in Cork in 1834. He served for some time as a clerk in Somerset house, London, and was put up and elected to parliament for one of the country divisions of Cork in 1859. He was the first Irish Catholic conservative to sit in the house of commons, and at once became a steadfast supporter of Disraeli. He was created a knight, and in 1867 left parliament to enter the colonial service. He served successively as governor of Labuan, the West African settlements, the Bahamas, the Windward islands and Hong Kong. His last appointment was as governor of Mauritius, a position which he held up to 1889. On his return to Ireland last year, with his Mauritian wife, who possessed vast estates in that country, Sir John was elected to parliament. He was a man of much literary ability.

Rev. Mr. Baird's Case.

A VERY RACY DEBATE. MR. BAIRD'S REVIVAL METHODS MADE THE HAIR OF HIS CONGREGATION STAND ON END LIKE QUILLS ON THE BACK OF A PORCUPINE.

[Halifax Herald of 6th inst. (Synod Report).]

Rev. E. Smith read a communication from Rev. Isaac Baird complaining of unfair and discourteous treatment on the part of the Presbytery of Miramichi in not allowing him to have certain papers to which he claimed to be entitled, as affecting his standing in the church.

Rev. Neil McKay, clerk of the Miramichi presbytery, offered some objections to the statements contained in the letter and Rev. Thomas Sedgwick thought the subject could not be proceeded with in the absence of the papers bearing upon the case, which had not been submitted to the synod.

On motion it was agreed that Rev. Mr. Baird, who was present, be allowed to make

A STATEMENT OF HIS GRIEVANCE.

He took the platform, speaking at some length. He stated in substance that in 1887 he had been formally inducted as a minister in good standing over the congregation of New Mills, within the jurisdiction of the presbytery of Miramichi. In March of the following year he had tendered his resignation of the charge. In July certain charges preferred against him had been declared in a report of the Presbytery to be "frivolous and vexatious." He had challenged there and then that his resignation be not accepted until there had been the fullest investigation into the matter, and he could get clearance papers which would substantiate the honorableness of his record. His resignation was accepted and until September 30th he heard nothing more of the charges, when he received a formal letter from the clerk of Presbytery, which contained serious reflections upon his veracity. His surprise was great and unbounded. The law in respect to such matters, if he had offended, was to be found in a book which should be the highest authority for the church. Instead of coming before him as a brother and asking him for an explanation, a formal indictment had been sprung upon him. He complained that the papers had been withheld from him. The presbytery had challenged him with a formidable array of questions now, after having accepted his resignation some time ago. He referred to the appeal to the committee of synod, asking that the full matters in dispute be submitted to this court, and complained of most unfair treatment by that committee, which in reply to his urgent appeal had named Tuesday as the day when it might come up, they well knowing that the court could be through its labors before that day, or not in a position to give its full and satisfactory consideration.

Rev. Neil McKay, clerk of Miramichi presbytery, remarked that Mr. Baird had spoken from the standpoint of his feelings, which, he said formed a poor basis for an argument before a judicial tribunal.

Rev. Mr. Sedgwick said that the complaint of Mr. Baird covered the merits of the case, which could not be intelligently discussed by the court in the absence of the papers.

Rev. E. Smith thought the point was that on last Friday the presbytery had refused to transmit his appeal to the synod.

Rev. N. McKay remarked that the trouble was that Mr. Baird had been impertinent to the committee and attempted to bulldoze the presbytery. (Sensation.)

Rev. Mr. Baird said that he had been met by the presbytery in a hostile spirit. He was informed by it that he was only there on sufferance, and that he had no right to say anything before it until he had answered categorical questions cou