Legal Notices.

SHERIFF'S SALE!

TO be sold at Public Auction on Thursday the 8th day of October next, in front of the Registry Office in Newcastle, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon and 5 o'clock, p. m.—

All the right, title and interest of property, possession and claim of Alexander Fitzgerald in and to all that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Northesk, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, bounded as follows, to wit:—On the south side by the property of James Fitzgerald, on the north side by the property of William Mateosh, on the front by the White Rapids and on the rear by wilderness lands, containing 100 acres more or less—being all that piece of land conveyed to the said Alexander Fitzgerald by one William Fitzgerald, by Deed dated the eighth day of September, A. D., 1886, as will appear more fully on reference to Vol. 63, pages 568 & 569 of the Records of the said County.

The same having been seized by me under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Northumberland County Court, on the suit of W. Doherty & Co against the said Alexander Fitzgerald.

JOHN SHIRREFF,
Sheriff of North'd Co

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, this 20th day of June, A. D., 1891.

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 northerly 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 such 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 northerly 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 lately 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 Lyons, 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 west by 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 the 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.

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 Clonston 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.

CITATION.

NEW BRUNSWICK,
NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, S. S.

TO the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland or any Constable within the said County, Greeting:—

Whereas, William Wilkinson, Daniel Ferguson and John S. Benson, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Sophia E. Benson, late of Chatham, in the County aforesaid, widow, deceased, have filed an account of their administration of the estate of the said deceased, in the Probate Court of the said County and have prayed that the same may be passed and allowed.

You are therefore required to cite the heirs and next of kin of the said deceased, the creditors and all others interested in the said Estate, to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at my office, Newcastle, within and for the said County, on Monday, the twelfth day of October, next, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon to attend the passing and allowing of the said account.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court this fifth day of September, 1891.

L. S.

(Sgd) G. B. FRASER, Registrar of Probates
(Sgd) SAM. THOMSON, Judge of Probates.
for said County.

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.

General Business.

MIRAMICHI STEAM NAVIGATION CO'Y.

The steamer "NELSON" and "MIRAMICHI" will run daily on their respective routes from and after Monday, Sept. 14th, as follows:—

STR. "MIRAMICHI," Capt. DeGrace, will leave Chatham for Newcastle at 7 30 a. m., and Newcastle for Chatham and points down river at 7.15 a. m.

STR. "NELSON,"
CAPT. THOMAS PETERSON,

—WILL LEAVE—

Chatham	Nelson	Newcastle
for Douglastown, Kerr's Mill, Newcastle & Nelson.	for Newcastle, Kerr's Mill, Donglastown and Chatham	(Call's Wharf) for Kerr's Mill, Donglastown and Chatham
SOLAR TIME.	SOLAR TIME.	SOLAR TIME.
9 00 a m	9 40 a m	10 15 a m
11 00 a m	11 30 a m	12 15 a m
2 00 p m	2 40 p m	3 15 p m
6 00 p m	6 40 p m	7 00 p m

carrying freight and passengers between the points named.

The "Nelson" will call regularly at the Bushville Wharf on the up trips leaving Chatham at 11 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. and on the down-trip leaving Newcastle at 12 15 and 3.15. Passengers from either Chatham or Newcastle will be landed at Bushville on any trip during the day.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Single fare between Chatham and Newcastle, or Nelson or vice versa, 20c. Return tickets issued on board as 30c. Card tickets good for 20 or 25 trips issued at the rate of 1½ cents a trip.

STR. "MIRAMICHI,"
—CAPT. DEGRACE—

will leave Chatham for points down-river, viz.:—Black Brook, Laplante, Oak Point, Burnt Church, Neguac and Point aux Carr, DAILY, at 9 a m., calling at Escuminac on Wednesdays and Fridays, and Bay de Vin on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, carrying Passengers and Freight between all points named, and the "MIRAMICHI" passengers for points up-river will be sent thereto by the "NELSON," free of charge. Meals served on board the "MIRAMICHI" at regular hours and at reasonable rates.

EXCURSION DAYS

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays will be excursion days.

Excursion tickets from all points 50 cents.

☞ Parties having Freight to ship, to any points down-river must have it on the wharf on the morning of Freight sent by the "NELSON" must be prepaid and Freight on all shipments by the "MIRAMICHI" for points down river, amounting to one dollar or less must also be prepaid.

T. DESBRISAY, Manager.

PLEASANT AS MILK

Is the Expression Used by many when they take,

ESTEY'S EMULSION.

Children will take it and ask for more. Delicate people can take it when their stomach cannot retain the ordinary Emulsions. It is easily digested.

—WHEN BUYING AN EMULSION—
Ask for Estey's.

Sold Everywhere. Price 50c., Six bottles, $2.50.

DR. JAMES' NERVE BEANS.

NERVE BEANS are a new discovery that relieves 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 obsinate cases when 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!

LSL

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 DRAWINGS 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 he 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
At the Academy of Music, New Orleans,
Tuesday, October 13, 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
3,144 Prizes, amounting to		$1,159,000

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 Patrons, but will not deliver Registered letters to him.

The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on application to all 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 1890 until 1900—The general impression is that THE PEOPLE WILL FAVOR CONTINUANCE.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - OCTOBER 8, 1891.

Parliamentary Indemnity.

Parliamentary sessions at Ottawa usually last three or four months. Three months sessions were considered the average when the existing indemnity allowance for members was fixed, but there appears to be a tendency to increase the length, of sessions, which is clearly due to the fact that the struggles of party, rather than the promotion of the country's interests occupy so much of the time of our parliamentarians. The regular indemnity for attendance is $1,000 per session, subject to certain deductions on account of absence from the daily sittings. Some of the newspapers—as well, of course, as individuals—hold that members should serve without any indemnity whatever, but that view does not commend itself in a country like Canada, to say nothing of the generally recognised principle that every man should receive an adequate return for his labor, whatever it may be. If members were required to serve without indemnity it would have the effect of placing only the wealthy in parliament, for none, save men of means, could afford to give their time to the duties of legislation, and also pay their sessional expenses out of their own pockets. It is claimed by non-indemnity advocates that if our representatives were selected from the monied classes, there would be fewer among them having the temptation to enrich themselves through politics, but the old saying, as applied to politicians, that every man has his price, has something in it, and it has generally happened that it takes much more to satisfy the demands of the monied man than those of his poorer colleague. We do not pretend to say that those who seek or are brought into public life are more inclined to make money improperly than others; we believe, indeed, that they are above the average in genuine integrity, but they have temptations in that respect that other men have not, and as they also live more than others under public inspection, it is natural that their failings, rather than their virtues, should attract the public eye. Nations and society are only aggregations of human beings, and the human being is, after all, an item of creation which must, by the order of nature, make his own interests his first care. It is because this fact predominates in nearly all the relationships of life, that the large majority of our people think it right that those who serve them in Parliament should be paid for their work, and the principal question involved in the whole subject, therefore, is as to what the indemnity should be. As we have noted, it is fixed at $1000 per session, and few who know what the duties and expenses of capable members of Parliament are will say that it is too much. The session which closed last week was a very long one—unusually so—and it was held in the months which are the busiest and most profitable of the year for the business of a great majority of our people. It is not, therefore, surprising that as the session was nearly double the usual length, an increased indemnity was asked for by a majority of the members, and that the demand was, after a time, almost unanimously conceded. The class of people who find fault with everything that seems like an advantage to others, in which they themselves, do not share, may object to the increase, but reasonable men will recognise its equity and justice. The clap-trap cry is raised that the gentlemen interested voted it to themselves, but it must be remembered that they were the only persons who had the power to do so, and we are quite sure that if it had been asked of them for any other class of public servants who had worked nearly twice the length of time for which their pay was fixed, they would have not hesitated half so long as they did in voting the additional allowance. We believe, therefore, that the paying of indemnity to members of Parliament is correct in principle, and that the addition of $500 each voted on 29th ult., was fully justified by the circumstances. We further believe that $1,000 per session is an inadequate allowance for any man who possesses the education, character and experience that are the necessary equipment of an efficient parliamentary representative in Canada.

Getting Used to it.

It is an indication of Sir Hector Langevin's callousness that although he has, for years, resided in Ottawa, he claimed— and, perhaps, received—travelling expenses, for attending the late session of Parliament, between Quebec and Ottawa as a representative of a Quebec constituency. Travelling expenses are supposed to be based on the miles travelled, by the most direct route, between the representative's place of residence and Ottawa. No member residing at Ottawa, therefore could, honestly, claim anything under this head. In the earlier years of Confederation Hon. John H. Gray, who represented St. John claimed and received travelling expenses, in 1879, although, in point of fact, he resided at Ottawa and had not visited his constituency for months before the session. The matter was the subject of investigation by a parliamentary committee and, if we remember correctly, Mr. Gray refused to appear before it, but took the position that he had a right to the money. The committee discussed the subject and we recollect hearing such men as Sir A. T. Galt and Sir Francis Hincks say before their fellow-members, that while they did not think Mr. Gray could be compelled to pay back the money, yet they could not understand how a man of his position could bring himself to retain it, under the circumstances. Mr. Gray kept the money, but everybody knows that, to a certain extent, he lost caste by the transaction, although he was made a western judge afterwards, when public men had become more accustomed to the erroneous idea that there was one code of honor for politics and another for private life.

Political.

The trouble between the United States and Chili has been amicably settled.

Despatches to New York assert that the rumors of political trouble in Guatemala are absolutely without foundation.

Patrick Boyle of the Irish Canadian has been elected first vice-president of the Irish National League of America.

The National Liberal Federation at its Newcastle on Tyne meeting on Friday last, declared for the abolition of the House of Lords and the payment of Parliamentary members.

Laforce Langevin, son of Sir Hector, was discharged by the Quebec Harbor Commissioners on Thursday last, after having been given three months notice to leave.

The Washington trade conference has been indefinitely postponed. The cause said to be assigned is the illness of Mr. Blaine. It appears that both President Harrison and Mr. Blaine are indisposed, and that their malady will not abate until the November elections are over.

The Quebec Telegraph, which is said to be Couht Mercier's English organ, says: "It is well that the Montreal Gazette should clearly understand that the next time we make a political change in this country, the result will not be to make a change in the seat of the Provincial Government, but to convert Quebec into the political capital of a state in the American union. That is the way the cat is jumping just now." Perhaps so!

La Canada says:—"It is probable that the reconstruction of the Cabinet will be made next week. Mr. Meredith is spoken of as likely to be one of the new Ministers. Mr. George Desjardins is also spoken of for the Cabinet. It seems to be understood that Mr. Tarte will be a staunch follower of Mr. Chapleau. There are some who believe that Mr. Dalton McCarthy will be made Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. It is rumored in certain circles that Mr. Patterson, ex-member for Essex, will enter the Cabinet in the approaching reconstruction. It is generally believed that Mr. Tarte intends resigning his seat in Parliament in order to devote himself exclusively to newspaper work, and that he will before long remove from Quebec to Montreal, where he will publish Le Canadien as a morning paper, La Presse becoming the evening edition. Those two journals will be Chapleau organs."

It is quite interesting though not edifying to read the excited utterances of some of the papers friendly to Premier Mercier of Quebec. One of them, for instance, said, the other day:—

"The wildest rumors are current with regard to Premier Mercier's intention in the event of dismissal. It is said that he will take no dismissal from Angers; that he will remain in office and defy him; that he will call together his supporters who are a large majority of the legislature and adopt resolutions and take some other proceeding censuring the lieutenant-governor and calling upon the governor-general to remove him at once, otherwise this province will declare itself out of confederation and take the consequences, which may lead to annexation."

Now, who is Premier Mercier that he should be thought of such importance as to be able to create a revolution just because the Queen's representative might think it necessary to punish his government for corruptly using the people's money to promote their own political and personal advantage? If those gentlemen insist on *carte blanc* for raids on the public treasury as the price of their remaining in confederation, the good reputation of the Dominion and its national self-respect will be promoted by their severing Quebec's connection with it. We hope they will not forget—should they leave us—to make sure of retaining with them Sir Hector Langevin, together with the Messrs. McGreevy, Murphy, Connolly and other gentlemen who have rendered Quebec a rather unsavory province in the estimation of the rest of the Dominion.

Respecting the political outlook in the Dominion the Montreal Gazette says:—"As for the Government itself, its position is a somewhat peculiar one. It is the result, in a way, of a swapping of horses while crossing the stream. It will be considerably changed when next it meets Parliament. Some of its members have done splendid work during the session. Mr. Abbott is a man of the highest ability, able to deal with men, capable of leading in any assembly. Sir John Thompson stands to-day higher than ever in the estimation of his colleagues as a parliamentarian; Mr. Foster has shown himself possessed of very high debating powers which he has used with vigor when ever occasion required. Much of the Government's success has been due to their skill and courage. They have been more than a match for the Opposition. It is on its policy in the future, however, rather than its action in the past, the Government must depend for popular favor. It would be idle to overlook the plain fact that as a whole the events of the first five months have not been to the advantage of the Conservative party. The elections were carried by a reduced majority after a hard fight. The prestige of Sir John Macdonald's personality is gone. Popular opinion has been offended by the evils brought to light in the investigations. A deal of lost ground has to be recovered. The Government can recover it. The scandals have not affected the Conservatives alone. It is known that the funds which enabled the Liberals to make so good a fight in Quebec at the general elections were raised on notes paid out of the proceeds of blackmailing operations with which the names of Liberal leaders in the province are associated. No Conservative boodler takes rank with Pacaud. Pacaud is the provider for Mr. Laurier's party. Public opinion condemns one side as much as the other. That which shows the greatest readiness to shake itself free from defilement can count on the lion's share of popular support. It is in the power of the Government to do this. It has a plentiful choice of material for the vacant or to become vacant portfolios. When these are filled by good men who set themselves with resolute purpose to lop away all that is evil in the administration, to keep the expenditure rigidly within the revenue, avoiding extravagant and useless outlay, and anything tending to increase the gross debt—maintaining a fiscal policy to give home industries and home workers a moderate protection from foreign competition, and firmerly standing by the platform of the last campaign on the issue of Canada's political and fiscal autonomy—the Conservative party can look to the future without fear, and calmly calculate on a renewal of the public confidence that has been reposed in it and its leaders in the past.

A despatch from Belleville, Ont., dated September 30th, is to this effect:—

The trial of Mr. E. Gus Porter, Mayor of Belleville, and an aspirant to a seat in the Local House for West Hastings, was held today before Chief Justice Armour. He was charged with voting twice for Mr. H. Corby, Conservative member for West Hastings, at the recent election; the incident at the time caused much excitement, owing to the high official position of Mr. Porter, and the fact that several other prominent men in the riding were known to be guilty of the same offence.

When before the Judge the prisoner was so overcome he could hardly stand and did not reply when asked if he had anything to say, and received a severe castigation from the Judge without lifting his head. He said: "You stand in a disgraceful position indeed—a very disgraceful position. You, a member of the learned profession that obeys the law and see that the law is observed; you, the chief magistrate of a city like this, descending to so disgraceful an act as to attempt to steal a vote in a general election. I can conceive of nothing more disgraceful. No words of mine can sufficiently express the feelings of disapprobation that I entertain for an offence such as you have committed. There is nothing in the world modifying or qualifying or reducing its enormity in any way whatever. The sentence of the court is that you be confined in the common jail for a period of twenty-four hours, and that you pay a fine to Her Majesty of one hundred dollars. The sentence is extremely light. It ought to be a warning to you, and not only to you, but to every person in the community, that offences against the law such as you have committed are not to be tolerated."

The Boston Herald's Washington despatch says:—

The President and Secretary Blaine are in accord upon the general proposition that reciprocity of the kind offered by the Conservative party of Canada is not desirable for the United States, as was stated in the Herald at the time of the visit of Sir Charles Tupper and his associates in the cabinet. Secretary Blaine is in favor of the absorption of Canada into the Union, but he believes that the way to obtain it is to pursue a waiting policy rather than to irritate the loyalists by seeming to seek it. He is willing to see reciprocity tried as a means of cementing the union of the two sections, but he has always favored a reciprocity which covered nearly all classes of articles, or at least admitted our manufactures into Canada rather than the one-sided reciprocity presented by the Conservatives.

The Canadian elections last spring were watched here with keen interest because of the light they were expected to throw upon the feeling of the Canadian people. If the Liberals had carried the majority of the seats in the Dominion Parliament, a reciprocity proposition would probably have been submitted by them which the President and Secretary Blaine would have been willing to accept. The victory of the Conservatives, however, was not entirely unexpected, and occasioned no great regret here, because it was believed that in the long run public opinion would ripen quite as fast in Canada under the narrow policy of Sir John Macdonald as under a broader policy which might be too far in advance of public sentiment.

When the Canadian Cabinet is ready to offer the United States the benefit of Canadian markets for the manufactured goods in return for the admission to this country of Canadian agricultural products, Mr. Blaine will be ready to adopt the broad tariff reform view, as he was with reference to the South American republics. The recent death of Sir John Macdonald is likely to hasten a change in the domestic politics of Canada, and the President and Secretary Blaine, apparently prefer to await this change rather than to bolster up the existing government by the mimicry of negotiation.

The meeting of the National Liberal Federation at Newcastle, England, has been the occasion for a remarkable demonstration of radical enthusiasm. Nothing equal to it has been witnessed since the long fight against Tory government commenced more than four years ago, and it affords one more striking proof of the cheerful confidence in coming triumph which prevails in the Liberal party, from its great chief down.

The demonstration culminated in a vast meeting at which Mr. Gladstone delivered a speech in which he formulated the Liberal programme, upon which the people of England will be asked to pass judgment at the general election next year. The speech was therefore of exceptional importance, and comments upon it in Tory newspapers prove that from a Liberal point of view it was all that could be desired.

Up to last Saturday night it had been Mr. Gladstone's custom to confine his speeches outside of Parliament almost entirely to the Irish question. But at Newcastle, feeling as he told his hearers, that the country had made up its mind upon home rule, and that the day of their triumph was within measurable distance, he felt called upon to say something about various other important reforms ripe for settlement as soon as justice had been done to Ireland. The new programme proves that the Liberals have finally renounced the Whigs, who, after the general election, must be absorbed into the Tory party. There are some Tory Democrats who ought to be able to subscribe to some portion of the new Liberal creed, but to Whigs like Lord Harington and Lord Derby all its articles are damnable heresies. The Tories to-day are positively frantic with rage over this programme of Irish home rule plus British reforms. They had imagined that in the coming fight justice to Ireland would be the solitary Liberal battle cry, which might be met by the shout of "the empire in danger." They had momentarily forgotten that Mr. Gladstone is not only the greatest statesman and orator, but the most skilful parliamentary and political strategist in the empire. The grand old man showed no trace of fatigue, and there was no deterioration of oratorical power in the short graceful speech, which he delivered in acknowledgement of the confirment of the freedom of the city of Newcastle. The speech was devoted in part to a rebuke of the American tariff makers, but he spoke more in sorrow than in anger. He said:

"Our children and kinsmen in America, to whom we have looked, and might still look, to teach us many a useful legislative lesson, have set us in this matter an example of a retrograde nation. They have thought for a moment, though I believe only for a moment, that the secret of prosperity was to be found in fixing by the government the channels in which enterprise should run and the forms in which ingenuity should be exercised."

Among the questions which Mr. Gladstone placed on the list of those demanding an early settlement was that of reform of the electoral registration laws, which are, at present, in such chaotic condition that it is a troublesome and expensive matter for a fully qualified man to get his name on the list of voters.

A LIBELLER:—R. N. O'Brien, who has been on trial in Montreal on a charge of libelling Prince George of Wales by representing that Prince George went on a debauch, was found guilty. Counsel for the prosecution announced that as public justice had been vindicated the Crown would agree to a suspension of sentence, and the prisoner was released. The testimony in the case showed that O'Brien has no honest regard for the statements he may make, and it is a matter of surprise that a person of his worthless character had found employment on a number of respectable American and Canadian papers.

Attacking the old Anchorages.

[New York Herald.]

The little chapel of Union Theological Seminary, usually sacred to quiet devotion, rang with applause on Thursday while the Rev. Dr. Marvin R. Vincent delivered to the students and friends of the institution the annual address, opening the scholastic year.

In the same place seven months ago Dr. Charles A. Briggs read the famous inaugural which has since promised to disrupt the Presbyterian Church. In every way as vigorous in tone and as advanced in thought, Dr. Vincent's address was almost equally remarkable and may be followed by results as important.

Dr. Vincent's remarks were sufficiently radical in themselves to stamp the address as one of unusual significance. With the apparent approval of the faculty he quoted from and supported the views of Dr. Briggs which are denounced as heretical, boldly attacked the idea of inerrancy, advocated a sweeping revision of the Confession and inferentially assailed the work of the Revision Committee of the General Assembly.

That is to say, heresy of the Briggs kind stood out all over the address.

INERRANCY OUT OF DATE.

The first part of Dr. Vincent's remarks was devoted to a philosophical exposition of "Exegesis," which was his theme. Coming down to the theory of inerrancy, for attacking which Dr. Briggs is condemned, Dr. Vincent said:—

The legitimate facts of theology are eternal. Its deductions and classifications are not. It is based upon progressive revelation and is therefore a progressive science. Its deductions and classifications are affected by imitations of Scriptural knowledge, by false principles of interpretation and by faculty exegesis. New light is ever breaking from Scripture. Hence the results of progressive exegesis must from time to time modify or correct such theological statements as are not identified with the eternal fundamental truth of Scripture.

It is for theology to formulate the theory of inspiration, yet if a claim be made for a literal verbally inerrant inspiration, the claim stands or falls by exegesis alone. It cannot be maintained on any *a priori* assumption that inspiration must in the nature of the case mean literal inerrancy, and that God must have given his original written revelation in inerrant autographs. That assumption can be vindicated only by producing the inerrant autographs. Our formula of inspiration must be constructed from the Bible as it is, and not from an imaginary Bible. If the texts of our Greek or Hebrew bibles show that the contents are not literally accurate and consistent in date, quotation and other detail, exegesis compels us to abandon not inspiration, but that particular theory of inspiration. * * *

MODERN INTERPRETATION.

Multitudes of Scriptural expressions originated in now obsolete and forgotten habits and traits of vanished peoples. They are the product of unscientific ages. They are too narrow for modern conceptions. The exegete must discover the old setting. He must see the fact or the truth in the form in which it appealed to the reader of David's or Paul's day, contemplate it with modern modes of thought, and translate it into a familiar form of speech.

There is a tendency in certain quarters to represent the Biblical critic as a presumptuous intruder into holy places, as the enemy of Scriptures, as superfluous and contemptible. On the contrary, the critic has been made a necessity by the superstition, ignorance and unhallowed ambition which have wrested scripture to the service of ecclesiastical fraud, spiritual tyranny and popular amusement.

We do not exclude the testimony of men and of the Church. It is true that Scripture reveals a divine authority which commends it to the universal faith of believers. How comes it that the early Church was not wholly agreed as to what books were canonical; that the apostolic fathers appeal to apocryphal writings as inspired; that the Council of Carthage, which ratified the New Testament canon as at present received, included in the canon of the Old Testament four of the apocryphal books? * * *

INSIGHT AND EDUCATION.

It may be true that in certain cases the insight of a saint is of more value than the skill of a grammarian, but such insight belongs to fundamental, saving truth, and not to matters of scholarship. The spiritual insight of an uneducated saint does not enlighten him as to the genuineness of the passage concerning the three heavenly witnesses, nor as to the authenticity of Second Peter.

The idea of inerrancy renders a true exegesis of the Bible impossible, for exegesis proceeds upon the basis of finding the truth and declaring it.

I agree with my learned colleague, Dr. Briggs, that the Scriptures must be interpreted as other human writings are, but at the same time with a proper sympathy for the divine element they contain.

When the doctrine of election was founded on an obsecure passage in the New Testament, which scholarship found to have a different meaning, Dr. Vincent thought scholarship should take precedence of the doctrine. The idea that a certain number of human sou's were eternally predestined to damnation came from a verse in Acts which said that "God knoweth His own." and Dr. Vincent cited this and many other instances in the Confession and in common beliefs to show the errors that had crept in from defective or unscholarly interpretation.

"AN EXPLODED ALLEGORY."

"Solomon's song does not signify the love of Christ for his Church," said Dr. Vincent, "and yet this exploded allegorical interpretation underlies its citation in the Westminster standards when passages from it are given as proof texts of the doctrine of effectual calling and of the statement that God may withdraw the light of His countenance from believers and suffer them to walk in darkness."

"Creeds have their place," he said at another time, "but the Scripture is the only infallible rule of faith and practice," at which there was a great outburst of applause.

The proof texts on which the Westminster Confession was founded were the product of the scholarship of 1640. In his opinion revision should not be confined to changing a sentence here and there—as it was in the General Assembly's work—but the whole principles of interpretation should be revised in accordance with modern scholarship. Greater applause than ever greeted this remark, and followed nearly every period to the close of the address.

Professor Vincent concluded by saying:—

Union Seminary holds the Bible. It exalts its authority. * * * Its faculty and its directors alike stake their salvation on its truth. Why will the Church not see that its teachers are the friends and champions of the Bible and not its carping critics? that it is because of their love and reverence of it, because they see better than the general religious public the subtlety, power and intellectual acuteness of the attacks aimed at it that they are trying to save it from the hands of its friends—from modes of defence which only expose it to deadlier thrusts?

Union Seminary recognized the need of the Holy Spirit's aid and light in the study of the Word. But it will continue to stand as it has ever stood for the largest liberty of interpretation; for the right of scholarly exegesis to a respectful hearing; for a square, brave facing of the plain meaning of Scripture, for the ascertainment and establishment of the objective historical sense of the Bible as against mere subjective speculations; for the Bible first and Confession after the Bible.

When he finished Dr. Vincent was heartily congratulated by nearly all who heard him. The enthusiasm among the students was especially marked. President Hastings and other leaders of the seminary smilingly admitted that what Dr. Vincent had said was exactly in the line of Dr. Brigg's effort, and if the one was heretical the other was not orthodox, but this did not seem to worry them.

Mothers, have pity on your pale and suffering daughters. Their system is "run down," and if neglected the consequences may be fatal. Dr. Williams Pink Pills will bring back their rosy cheeks and health and strength.

News and Notes.

Three feet of snow has already fallen in Montana.

The National League baseball championship goes to Boston.

Lord