The Lumber Commission.

The proposed Timber Lands Com-

mission to be appointed by the local

government will have a very important

subject to deal with-one in which

here is a large public interest, as well

as questions affecting the greatest of all

### General Business.

# Notice of Sale.

To James Graham of the Parish of Glenelg, in the County of Northumberland and in the Province of New Brunswick, Lumberman, and all others whom it doth, shall or may concern. Notice is hereby given that under and by Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the twenty-six'h day of March, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and part and Kennedy F. Burns and Patrick J. Burns. both of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, and Province aforesaid, Merchants, of the other rt, recorded the twenty-ninth day of March. A. County of Northumberland, pages 431 and 432 numbered 394 in said Volume, there will for the purpose of satisfying moneys due on and secured by said Mortgage default, having been made in payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction, in front of the Post Office, in the Town of Chatham, and County of Northumberland and Province aforesaid, on Monday, the second day of June next, the lands described in the said Indeuture of Mortgage as follows, viz. ture of Mortgage as follows, viz.: All that tract of land situate in the Parish of Glenelg, in the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, bounded as fellows, to wit, begin-ing at a Maple Tree standing on the northern or shore of Bay du Vin River, at the southeast angle of lot number thirty-nine, granted to Joseph Cunard east of the Richibucto Road, cee running by the magnet north twenty rees, west sixty-four chains, thence north sixty-two degrees east with a rectangular dis-tance of fifteen chains, thence south twenty degrees east sixty-seven chains to a Hemlock Tree standing on the norther bank or shore of Bay du Vin River aforesaid, and thence along the same, following the various courses thereof up stream to the place of beginning—Containing one hundred acres more or less, and distinguished as lot number forty-three east of Richibucto Road, orthern side of Bay du Vin River, excepting that part of the settlement road running through the above described tract, and was granted to the said James Graham, by grant dated the thirtieth day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and is known as

the Graham homestead property, as by reference thereto will appear, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon and the right, members, previleges, hereditaments and apportenances to the same belonging or in any-KENNEDY F. BURNS, Mortgagees.

William Davidson, late of the parish of Saumarez has been granted to the undersigned. All persons having any just claims against the estate of the said William Davidson, are required to present the same duly attested to the undersigned within two months from the date hereof and all persons lebted to the said Estate are request to make nediate payment to the undersigned. Dated the fourteenth day of April, A. D. 1890.

HELEN DAVIDSON, Executrix. WILLIAM FERGUSON, Executor

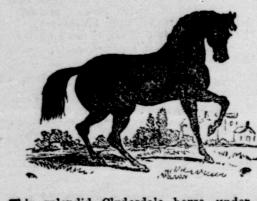


Снатнам, N. B., APRIL 30тн, 1890. Notice is hereby given that I have seized a number of knees, now lying on the wharves at Chatham and Douglastown and at Chatham Station, and also a quantity of Hacmetac timber, marking a portion thereof in the It having been claimed that some of these knees timber were cut from granted or private ids, all parties so claiming are hereby notified to file their claims, duly attested, with the un dersigned on or before the 20th DAY OF MAY.

A. [D. 1890, as, after that date, unless the stumpage due on said knees and timber shall have been paid, the same will be advertised and sold at Public Auction.

Any person removing any of the above mentioned knees and timber will be dealt with as the law JAS. McD. BARKER,

## CHIEF."



This splendid Clydesdale horse under lease from the New Brunswick government, and ing under the auspices of the Northumber-Leave Chatham on Tuesday, sixth day of May and stand at Wm. V. Ullock's, Black River, at noon; the same night he will stand at Archibald Cameron's, Black River, will leave there on Wednesday, and stand at or near—Williston's, Bay du Vin; will leave Williston's next day, Thursday), and stand at mouth of Napan, re naining there Friday and returning to Chatham where he will stand until Monday 12th. On Monday 12th, will cross the river at Chatham and stand at Stothart' until noon; thence to Newcastle, where he will stand until Tuesday morning; will then leave Newcastle and go up the north side of the Northwest to Andrew Matchett's and stand there until Wednesday; will leave there on Wednesday and go through the Williamstown settlement to Parker's and will stand at or near Parker's and return or Thursday morning, crossing the Southwest Bridge and going up to Kirk's and from there to Thomas Dalton's, and, on Friday, will return to

"Angus Chief" will continue over this route every fortnight for the season, Bear in mind mind that he will be home in Chatham every Saturday throughout the season and will stand every Monday forenoon at Stothart's Angus Chief is numbered 1913 in the New Brunswick Horse Register. He is a bay, with hite pasterns and star, foaled in May 1880, at Crofts, Carmglie, Arbroath, Scotland, bred by David Falconer. His sire was Earl of Angus,

262, C. H. S. R., dam Peg, 1224, C. H. S. R.; sire of sire Lord Lyon, 486, C. H. S. R., dam of sire Darling by Farmer's Fancy, 300 C. H. S. R.; sire of dam "Landseer;" dam of dam by young Champion, 930, C. H. S. R. KERON GLYNN, Groom



## "Victor Hugo."

The celebrated Stallion Victor Hugo will stand the season of 1890 in the town of Newcastle except Wednesday of every week he will stand at the stables of Mr. James Conway, Chatham, Mr. Conway will leave Newcastle with Victor Hugo Tuesday evening, April 29th, and every following sday evening during the season, go down bugh Douglastown to Mr. Wm Stothart's where he will arrive about seven o'clock remain there about one hour and then cross over to Chatham where he will stand Wednesday April 0th and every following Wednesday, coming back to Newcastle early Thursday morning.
We thought it better for the horse and for patronize him not to have him go over o much road as it has been customary to do with heavy stallions, and in conversation with a great many people we find they are better satisfied to bring their mares to town known they will always find the horse at home and not tired out with long roads.

Victor is looking fine'y and feeling as well as he ever did in his life. It is needless to say anything of his good qualities as a stock getter. Every farmer and lumberman in thi County Remember every Wednesday in Chatham, all the rest of the time in Newcastle.

S Terms.—Season \$8.00 cash or ept. 1st 1890. JAMES FALCONER, & JOHN MCKEEN.

Newcastle, April 22, 1890.

# Auction

# BLACK RIVER.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the farm Mr. John A. Macdonald, Black River, on

MONDAY, JUNE 2nd, the following Household effects, viz :-

Pillows
1 Spring bottom bed.
3 Sofas. Parlor set. Bedroom sets. Sewing Machine. Chest of Drawers. Tinware. Stair carpet and rods, Swing churn. Cupboard. Dishes Curtains. 1 Wringer. 1 pair scales. Clocks. Stoves. Bath pan. Chamber sets Window blinds. Oil Cloths. Flowerpots. Rocking Chairs.

Book-case. 1 Milch Cow. TERMS: All purchases under \$10, cash; all at and above that amount three months credit on R, FLANAGAN. WM. WYSE,

## General Business.

Not a Pimple on Baby, Baby one year cld. Bad with Eczema.
Hair all gone. Scalp covered with
eruptions. Cured by Cuticura.
Hair splendid and not a pimple on

## Cured by Cuticura.

I cannot say enough in praise of the CUTICURA scalp was covered with eruptions which the doc tors said was scall-head, and that his hair would physicians, I began the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and I am happy to say, with the most perfect succe s. His hair is now splendid, and there is not a pimple on him. I recommend the CUTICURA REMEDIES to mothers as the most speedy, economical, and sure cure for all skin diseases of infants and children, and feel that every mother who has an afflicted child will

MRS. M. E. WOODSUM, Norway, Me. Fever Sore Eight Years.

TICURA REMEDIES, of an old sore, caused by a JOHN V. MINOR, Druggist, Gainesreceive from a purchaser. One of the worst cases of scrofula I ever saw was cured by them.

### TAYLOR & TAYLOR, Frankfort, Kan. Cuticura Resolvent

speedily, permanently, and economicolly cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, whether itching, burning, scally, pimply, scrofulous, or hereditary when all other remedies fail.

85c.; RESOLVENT, \$1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston, Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 ages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beauti-fied by CUTICURA SOAP- Absolutely EVERY MUSCLE ACHES. Sharp Aches, Dull Pains, Strains

minute by the Cuticura Antipain plaster. The first and only

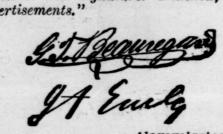
INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED



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 Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi-

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 fac- The colonists claim that lobsters are similes of our signatures attached, in its



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

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana National Bank. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans National Bank. ning of lobsters required the erection

CARL KOHN. Pres. Union ational Bank. Grand Monthly Drawing, by the treaties referred to.

at the Academy of Music, New Orleans. Tuesday, May 13, 1890. Capitalprize,\$300,000 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars

2; wentieth	\$10; Quarters \$5;	renci
	LIST OF PRIZES	
1 PRIZE OF \$	300,000 is	\$300,0
1 PRIZE OF	100,000 is	100,0
1 PRIZE OF	50,000 is	50,0
PRIZE OF	25,000 is	25,0
2 PRIZES OF	10,000 are	20,0
5 PRIZES OF	5,000 are	25,0
25 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	25,0
100 PRIZES OF	500 are	50,0
200 PRIZES OF	300 are	60,0
500 PRIZES OF	200 are	100,0
APPI	ROXIMATION PRIZES.	

\$500 are..... 300 are..... 100 are..... 3,134 Prizes, amounting to ......\$1,054,800

Note. - Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are no AGENTS WANTED

mation desired, write legibly to the undersigned clearly stating your residence, with State, County. Street and number. More rapid return mai

delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address. IMPORTANT. Address M A DAUPHIN,

New Orleans, La., ting a railway across the country or M A DAUPHIN By ordinary letter, containing Money Order issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note. Address Registered Letters containing Currency to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,

REMEMBER that the payment of NATIONAL BANKS of New Orlea nstitution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of imitations or anonymous schemes." ONE DOLLAR is the price of the small-at part or fraction of a Ticket ISSUED BY US in any Drawing. Anything in our name offered for less than a Dollar is a swindle.

New Orleans, La.

# WOOD-GOODS

WE MANUFACTURE AND HAVE

## FOR SALE

Box-Shooks, Barrel Heading, Matched Flooring, Matched Sheathing, Dimensioned Lumber,

Shingles. Sawn Spruce THOS. W. FLETT.

NELSON.

Miramichi Advance.

A Very Important Question. We have received a circular and also a pamphlet issued by a committee of citizens of St. John's New foundland who, in behalf of the people of that colony, seek the sympathy and co-operation of their fellow-subjects in a protest they are making against the practical confiscation of their rights, by the French, in a very large portion of their coast. Delegations have been appointed, also to proceed to England and Canada in connection with the subject, and that to Canada was in Halifax last week, where its mem bers were favorably received by the Board of trade of that city. The delegates were very earnest in expressing the injustice which they claim the people of Newfoundland suffer from the recognition in the recent modus vivendi of the claims set up by the French to the right of building and operating lobster and canning factories on the western and northern coast of the island, covering an extent of coast line exceeding 400 miles. Large representative and influential meetings were Sold everywhere Price, Curicura, 75c; Soap, held at St. John's and other import ant centres when the fact was known that this modus vivendi had been agreed upon between the governments of England and France. which denounced it in the strongest add Weaknesses, relieved in one terms and adopted resolutions objecting strenuously to its provisions. The first information the people of revenue purposes; the merits or de Newfoundland received relative to the modus vivendi was on March 14. The intelligence that had been agreed to by the British Government without consent of the people of Newfoundland raised a storm of indignation amongst the people, and caused the opening up of the whole question French rights on the Newfoundland coast. The modus vivendi was consummated without the knowledge Annually, (June and December), and its GRAND of the people of Newfoundland, and

this had a great effect in agitating

them very deeply. Heretofore, in ref-

erence to the claim of the French to

take lobsters, the British Government

has always been equally pronounced

rights solely related to the "taking

and drying of fish" (meaning codfish)-

treaty. They also assert that cod

fishing was the only fishing known

or contemplated on the coast of New-

foundland at the time the treaties in

of fish" were made. Canning, they

mean the canning of lobsters. The

French, because they claim that the

prosecution of these interferes with

their fishery. While 30 years ago

the French fishing fleet was counted

by hundreds, there are at the present

time only seven vessels engaged in

the occupation. Notwithstanding

their small interest, the French urge

their treaty rights in such an un-

reasonable way as to prevent the de-

velopement of the country, which is

vital to the very existence of its

people. Even the project of put-

from east to west is impracticable so

long as the contentions of the French

prevent the construction of a termin-

us on the coast, and thus the de-

velopement of the whole interest has

not only been retarded but absolute-

ly destroyed. The object of the

people of Newfoundland in appoint-

ing the delegations referred to is to

emphasize the necessity of at once

bringing about a settlement which

will have for its basis the entire ex-

tinguishment of the French claims on

the coast of Newfoundland. It is

intolerable they say, that the colony

should be hampered and that its

wealth be locked up because of the

exercising by the French of claims

which are almost if not wholly

valueless to themselves. The fact is

that the French fishery is now prin-

cipally carried on upon the Grand

banks, and other vessels are fitted

out and sail from the French port of

St. Pierre, so that the exercise of

their present treaty rights is not

necessary. Whatever importance

the Newfoundland coast did possess

for the French fishery has now ceas-

ed, and therefore they ought to be

willing to come to an amicable ar-

rangement which would be agreeable

to the colonist.

tish within the sense of the

The commission is not to exceed three members, and it will have power to summon and examine witnesses under oath. As its functions are quasiudicial and the interests involved in its enquiry of great consequence, in both their fiscal and trade aspects, it is mportant that the gentlemen selected to compose it shall be chosen especially with a view to their fitness for the discharge of their duties, having due regard for the public interest, on the one with Newfoundland in agreeing that hand and that of the people engaged in there was not the shadow of a right the lumber industry, in all its branches, on the part of the French to take or can lobsters on the coast, but their

domain of the province.

## The Kent County Vacancy.

Kent County does not appear to have any lack of the material out of which parliamentary candidates are made, whatever may be the qualifications of the many gentlemen who are said to be in the field as prospective contestants for the seat in the House of Commons for that constituency resignreference to the "taking and drying ed by Hon. Mr. Landry, who has se- Cartridges and caps, cured the county courts judgeship vacated by the sad and sudden death of the late Judge Botsford.

say, is not "drying" and the "drying of the fish" cannot be made to There seems to be an affinity be tween law and politics, which, French never had the right under doubt, accounts for the fact that any treaty to erect anything but though the lawyers form a very smal "stages made of boards necessary for proportion of the electorate, they are the drying of fish," whereas the cangenerally the most prominent and numerous in the self-denying duty of of permanent factories, and the furnishing candidates from their ranks erection of permanent buildings, was for all offices in which honor and fair expressly prohibited to the French pay are not unimportant considerations. Thus, of the six reputed candidates for the Kent vacancy three of them are treaty rights which the French enlawyers-viz., Chas J. Sayre and Geo. joy are so enforced as to prevent the V. McInerney of Richibucto and Eddevelopement of the internal reward Girouard of Moncton. If Kent sources of the western part of the is to continue the policy of selfcolony. These resources include abnegation which has, in the past, led it-like Northumberland-to choose a mining, lumbering and agriculture, and as the population of Newfound- non-resident representative, the lastnamed gentleman ought to have fair land is rapidly increasing, and the chances of election, but Messrs. Savre value of the fishery is not, new and McInerney are both experienced avenues of employment have to be candidates, although novices in the opened up. The development of role of Liberal-conservatives, in which mines is interferred with by the

they have decided to pose on this Next in the ranks of the professions, is Dr. Edward Legere of Buctouche who is not widely known as a politician, although he is popular with a large number of the people. Of the non-professional candidates we hear of Mr. John Jardine, of Kingston, and Hon. O. J. Leblance, of St. Mary's The general impression seems to be that as Mr. Leblanc has attained to. he ought to continue to hold his useful and honorable position in the government of the province. Mr. Jardine seems to be a general favorite. He as the advantage of connection with what is perhaps the strongest business house in the county, and the prestige of its long and honorable record amongst the people. We are not informed in reference to Mr. Jardine's experience in public matters, but he is a man of sound reputation and ought to make a safe representative. Before the work of the campaign has reached its most

field, and we can only hope that the best man will win. The following special despatch to the | Tobacco cut, St. John Globe indicates that some people, at least, look upon Kent as having bounds-for representative purposes at least—somewhat wider than

effective activities, however, there will

no doubt, be other candidates in the

RICHIBUCTO, May 6.—The banquet to Judge Landry last evening at St. Louis was of an entirely political nature, and was attended by forty persons. "Acadia for the Acadians" was the motto. Similar gatherings will be held in the southern portions of the county with the ultimate esult that if possible Mr. Robideaux, of the Moniteur Acadien, Shediac, will be chosen as the standard bearer of the Langevin wing of the Conservative party in Kent, Messrs. Costigan, Foster and Adams to the contrary notwithstanding. Should Senator Poirier be a candidate, Mr. Robideaux will probably be appointed Senator in place of Mr. Poirier.

## Our Royal Visitors

The French claim and exercise the the 22nd inst. They will visit the ough protection during the spawning purpose of berrowing from Nicholas K. right to import everything free of western sections of the Dominion and time of the different kinds of fish, and duty used for carrying on the lobster then make for Montreal, where canning industry, including goods im- they will be the guests of Sir George

ported for the payment of labor, and and Lady Stephen. Their Royal High- that if this is thoroughly done there is I handed to Thomas McGreevy. I have maintained in reference to the same nesses will travel in Sir George's pri- no fear from over-fishing, and recompurchase of lobsters. The result of vate car, the suite being accommodated mends that all rivers in which fish this will be the injury of the lobster canning business in Canada and Newspecial and powerful locomotive will be foundland, as competition with the used throughout the journey. A day French would be impossible under will be spent at Ottawa, visiting the Governor-General and Lady Stanley of such circumstances. Another argu-Preston. Their Royal Highnesses will ment is that these factories will bealso visit Sir George Stephen's fishing come centres from which smuggling quarters at Cascapedia, among the guests there being General Sir Donald could be extensively carried on with Stewart, V. C., commander-in-chief in India. The Royal party will join the Alian steamer on June 12, on its way from Quebec to Liverpool.

### The Revised Tariff. HOW THE NEW LIST LOOKS AS COMPARE!

WITH THE OLD. Following is a tabulation of the changes in the tariff, with a comparison of the former duties with the

our local industries. A misapprehen-	son of the former	luties v	vith the
	present :		
sion seems to prevail to some extent in	ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.		
regard to the range of the commis-			New duty.
sion's work, and its functions. It is	Cattle	20 p c	30 p c
	Sheep,	20 p c	30 p c
not to be, as some suppose, a body to	Hogs,	20 p c	30 р с
present to the government an array of	Mess pork, viz: rib pieces from hogs of 200 lbs.		
facts and conclusions in the interest of	weight, per lb.	1c.	1½c
the lumber industry, but a court of	Other pork, per lb,	10	3 e
	Bacon and ham, per lb, Beef and mutton, per lb.,	2e 1c	3 c
enquiry into the whole subject of the	Salt beef, in barrels	10	00
Crown Timber Lands of the province,	per lb.,	1c	2 c
	Lard, rendered, per 1b,	2c	3 c
for the purpose of reaching conclusions	Lard, untried, per lb.,	1½c	2 c
which may assist the government in so	FRUIT AND FRU	IT TREES.	
amending the present system of admin-	Apples	Free	40c per lb
	Black berries, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries,	"	3c per bbl
istration of those lands as to secure the	Cherries, currants,	"	1c per qt
best obtainable results in the equitable	Cranberries, plums, quinces	3, "	30c per bu
	Peaches,	"	1c per lb
interest of the people on the one hand	Gooseberry bushes Grapevines.	**	le each
and the lumber trade on the other.	Rose bushes,		2c each 3c each
The enquiry will embrace such branches	Apple trees,	"	3c each
	Raspberry and blackberry	"	
of the subject as the rates of stumpage	bush s, Peach trees,	"	1c each
that should be exacted; the situation	Pear trees,	"	4c each
	Plum trees,	"	3c each
of the different tracts of crown lands,	Cherry trees,	"	3c each
relatively to streams, and their value	Quince trees,	"	2½c each
dependent thereon and upon the other	Seeding stock for graf'g,		10 p c
	BREADST		
facilities available in connection with	Flour, per bbl.	50c	75e
them for marketing their products; the	Corn, to be kiln-dried for food or for ensilage or		
improvement of streams as a means of	fodder, per bushe!	7½c	Free
	Biscuits of all kinds, un-	. K	
increasing the value of lands for public	sweetened,	20 p c	25 p c
revenue purposes; the merits or de-	Biscuits sweet,	20 p c	35 p c
	CLOTHING.		
merits of the long lease system; the	Blankets and flannels		b 20c per lb
best methods available for preserving	Buttons of rubber, vui-		c and 20 p c 10c per gross
the timber lands; the management of	canite, or composition,		and 25 pc
	Clothing, readymade	7½c per li	10c per lb
provincial fishery rights, etc.—the	Cloths of a'l kinds.		e and 25 p e
1 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	I CIOLUS OF A I KIDOS.	00	do 1

Cloths of a'l kinds, general result to be the adoption of as perfect and satisfactory a system as Cottons, fabrics, uncolored 25 p c possible of administering the public Feathers, ostrich, vulture, Gloves and mitts of all Hats, caps and bonnets, 7½c per lb and 20 p c and 20 pc India rubber boots and shoes with cloth uppers India rubber clothing, and 25 p Shoes made of felt sunshades. Umbrella and parasol sticks. Wool'n netting for lining Wool'n shirts and drawers, 71 per lb

35 p c 30 p c and 20 pe and 20 pe 7½ per lb and 20 pc and 20 pc MISCELLANEOUS Advertising pamphlets 1c each Bank notes, cheques, etc, 6c per lb 30 pc Brass and copper nails, 25 рс 35 рс rivets, etc Brass in strips for printers, libraries, or if printed 20 years. 15 p c Bird cages,

Books, imported for free 30 pc 35 pc 35 pc Boxes, fancy, Butts and hidges, 1c per lb and 25 p c 35 p c Carpenters' tool bags, and 30 pc 10 p c 30 p c 35 p c 30 p c free 35 p c 15 p c 25 p c Curling stones, 20 pc 25 p c Cocoa paste and chocolate

not sweetened. 4c Do sweetened. and 25 p c Dental instruments Earthen ware tiles. Fancy articles, 30 p c Granite and all building class table ware for manufacturers of silver plate, 5c per doz 20 p c

per sq foot, ass in panes over 30sq. Linseed or flaxseed oil. icorice in sticks and rolls, 1c per lb Spirituous or alcoholic liquors, Lead pipe and sheet, per 5 pc 3 pc

lime juice containing 25 p c of proof spirits per gal-The spirit fruit syrups, per gal and non-alcoholic, per gal 15 p c ad val 11c 10 pc 30 pc Ornaments of alabaster, teria cotta, etc.

lumbago, manufactures of 25 p c Paper bags and sacks Paints and colors ground Paints, liquid and prepared 25 p c japan, varnish, or

lacquers, etc Paints ground in spirits Paper hangings, brown White papers, grounded Single print bronzes,

All other hangings, Photographie dry plates, per square foot, tchels, pocket pooks and purses. seeds, garden, field and other, when in bulk or large parcels, arch, when sweetened or flavored, per lb, stereotypes for almanacs and pamphlets. square in tereotypes for newspaper columns, Stereotypes for matrices or copper shell of, 5e per lb square in. Sulphuric ether. 5 c per lb Tinware, stamped. Twine of oll kinds, N E. S.,

20 p c 35 p c per lb 40 c per lb and 121 p c and 12½ p c paper glossed, 10 each and 30 p c Wire covered with cotton, Whips, toy whips ex-50c per doz and 30 p c 35 p c

of not less than 50 lbs., None allowed to come in under 15 per cent Our Fisheries.

The report of R. A. Chapman, fisheries inspector for District No. 2, comprising the counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent and Westmorland, for the year 1889, says there has been an actual increase in the traffic earnings, the steamer being in the quantity of fish taken over the previous The Duke and Duchess of Connaught | year, but owing to various causes, no of Julien Chabot. It was in February, are to leave Yokohama to-day, and are corresponding increase in the sum total. 1888, that I got the steamer transferred expected to reach Vancouver, B. C., on He says that what is wanted is thor-

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

breed should be at once opened by proper and efficient fishways wherever mills are built thereon, and that the law and regulation in force against throwing sawdust and other refuse in such streams be strictly enforced. There was a large increase in the

quantity of shad taken, but to renew the nearly exhausted supply of this fine fish, he says it is absolutely necessary that their capture before July 1st be prohibited. "It is not over-fishing that has destroyed the once lucrative Shad fishery, but the catching of gravid fish in St. John River and harbor daring the month of June, when they are on their way to the spawning grounds.'

In salmon the returns show a falling off in the Miramichi, but a small in crease in most other districts; yet th run of salmon in nearly all of the rivers, and especially in the Miramichi was greater last fall than for many

An increase is reported in the quantity of herrings taken, and there seems to be no scarcity of or diminution in this very important local food product. Smelts, he thinks, are being overfished and he would suggest some scheme to prevent the great increase yearly taking place in the number of bag nets. There is a marked increase in the amount of cod taken, especially in Gloucester, but the mackerel catch was very He depreciates the canning of so

many small lobsters and suggests the use of traps with slats wide apart. The oyster beds in Gloucester and Northumberland are very productive, and appear to be increasing rather than diminishing; but most of the officers say that winter fishing has destroyed the beds in Kent and West-

### A Serious Business.

Hon. Thos. McGreevy M. P -like Mr. Rykert M. P. and General Mid dleton-turns out to be a boodler of no ordinary magnitude. Thes. Mc-Greevy, the parliamentarian and boodler, fell out with his brother, Robert H. McGreevy, the public contractor and, hence, the damaging developements. It was at first expected that direct accusation against Mr. McGreevy, M. P., would be publicly made in the House of Commons, but the matter was hushed up in that quarter. It came to light, however, most unexpectedly through a split in the Conservative ranks in Quebec. The Quebec Chronicle supposed to be Mr. McGreevy's organ, had for some time been writing down Mr. Taillon, and Mr. Tarte, of Le Canadien, retaliated last week by publishing two declarations—one by O E. Murphy, of Larkin, Connolly & Co., graving dock contractors, and another made by Robert McGreevy himself.

Mr. Murphy, after stating his interest in the firm, goes on to explain that in 1882 he became acquainted with Robert H. McGreevy, Quebec, brother of Hon. Thos. McGreevy, member of the House of Commons, who became interested to the extent of 30 per cent. Hon. Thos. McGreevy was aware of his | ancestral glory of Great Britain, one brother's interest in this work. An and indivisible agreement in writing was made by Lurkin, Connolly & Co., setting forth

(1) In the spring of 1883, Larkin, Con nolly & Co., tendered for the construction of the cross-wall in connection with the harbor improvements, Mr. McGreevy be coming interested to the extent of 30 per cent. by a written agreement signed by The Hon. Thomas McGreevy was aware of this before the tenders went in and in consideration of \$25,000, paid to R. H. McGreevy in the presence of the Hon. | life. Thomas McGreevy, Larkin & Connolly obtained the contract. This payment of \$25,000 was made in June, 1883, by promissory notes made by one member of at 57 the firm and indersed by another, which notes were subsequently retired by the firm at maturity and charged to expense

(2) That in June, 1884. Larkin, Connolly & Co., signed a supplementary con tract for certain works for the completion of the graving dock at St. Joseph Levis for the obtaining of which contract Larkin, Connolly, & Co., paid the Messrs McGreevy \$22,000. In November, 1884, Larkin, Con

nolly & Co, signed a contract with the Department of Public Works of Canada for the erection and completion of the graving dock at E-quimault, British Columbia, R. H. McGreevy, being with his brother's Hon Thomas McGreevy's knowledge, a partner in the said contract. Im mediately after the signing of the said contract \$5,000 was - paid him for obtaining said contract. and for his services to be given to have changes made for the benefit of Larkin, Connolly & Co., and latter on and to the end of the work various large sums were paid to him or said contract, amounting in all (exclusive of R. H. McGreevy's share of the profits) to \$30,000 as per statement of the ac-

countant of the firm. (4) In January, 1887, on a proposition made by the Hon, Thomas McGreevy, our firm met and agreed to pay him (the Hop. Thomas McGreevy) the sum of \$25, 000 on condition of his obtaining for us 35 cents per yard for dredging in the harbor works to the extent of 800,000 cubic yards or thereabouts, instead of 27 cents, our contract average price. The money was paid, most of it direct to himself, part through Robert H. McGreevy. (6) Large sums of money were paid to Hon, Thomas McGreevy, including special ones above set forth between 1883 and 1889, amounting to over \$100,000. (8) There was paid to the Hon. Thomas McGreevy, through Nicholas K. Connolly, \$3,000 on the 29th of December,

1883, or thereabouts, charged to the British Columbia dock. (9) In March, 1885, the Hon Thomas McGreevy received \$5,000. I have a statement signed by the accountant of the firm setting forth all the payments and O. E. MURPHY-(Signed)

The statement of Robert H. Mc-Greevy reads as follows: I have read over the statement of O. E. Murphy, of the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co., for the various contracts of the

dock, British Columbia. I have a knowledge that all the statements are correct and add the following: -To paragraph 1-That I handed the \$25,000 in notes to Thos. McGreevy for To paragraph 4-That I handed \$10.

000 of this sum to Thos. McGreevy.

To paragraph 9 of this-I know that it

was charged in the accounts, and I paid

proportion. I paid to T. McGreevy \$65,firm on these contracts and \$85,000 or thereabouts from the other sums paid by the firm, as stated by O. E. Murphy. I know that since 1884 Thomas Mc-Greevy had been the owner of the steam. er Admiral, subsidised by the Federal Government and benefitted solely from the name of Julien Chabot, afterwards in mine, and recently put back again to that

never received any of the subsidy. (Sign. ROBERT H. McGREEVY.

It would seem from the above declaration that \$250,000 of public money have fallen into the hands of a mem ber of Parliament. Public opinion in Quebec is very much excited and ar immediate investigation is called for-

## News and Notes.

The murderer, Kemmler, who was to have been executed in Auburn Prison, New York, by electricity on some day last week which was to have been announced by the prison warden, has received a respite. The constitution of the United States guarantees that cruel and unusual punishments crime shall not be inflicted, and upon the contention that the act of the New York Legislature providing for the infliction of the death penalty by electricity is in contravention of this pro vision, a writ of habeas corpus, returnable June 17, has been granted in Kemmier's behalf, by Chief Justice Fuller of the Supreme Court of the United States. This will bring the question of the legality of the proposed mode of execution before the United States Circuit Court to be held in New York State June 17th. The New York State court of appeals decided, in Kemmler's case, that the punishment prescribed was not"cruel and unusual within the meaning of the constitution, but the Federal Courts-always jealous of their jurisdiction-are especially the forum in which to try this question insofar as it relates to the federal constitution. The case involving the alleged invalidity under the federal constitution of an act of a State legislature, an appeal will lie from the decision of the United States Circuit Court to the Supreme Court of the United States, which is now plodding along at least two years in arrears with its Jocket, so that Kemmler's chances for a long respite from the death-dealing spark just now look exceedingly good.

THE ONLY REASONABLE FEDERATION. At a meeting held in favor of im perial federation of the British colonies the other night, the Duke of Cambridge in the chair, Lord Roseberry, made remarkable speech, in the course of which he said that, when he considered the enormous influence for good that must be exercised by English speaking nations in time to come, it might well be that they should coalese into one great league of Australia, Canada and the United States with Great Britain. to control the whole world. That might well come to pass in the future, but before Great Britain could hold out her hand to the United States she must federate her own possessions. Then she could say with confidence, Let us form a league, without the permission of which no shot shall be fired in anger throughout the world. But the whole British empire must speak as one. In trying to unite its brethren across the seas it should do so in manner consistent with its own selfrespect and the dignity of self-government, not in an attitude of supplication, but as the representative of the

THE GREAT UNION GENERALS. Gen. William T. Sherman reached his seventieth birthday on the 8th of March, 1890, and in vigorous health. He is almost the only great commander of the Union armies who lived the allotted term of life. It is a striking fact that the soldiers generally of both armies fall short of civilians in lease of

Grant died at 63. Sheridan was born in 1831, and died

Thomas died at 54, and he was naturally of a robust constitution. Meade died at 57.

Halleck was but 57 when he died. McClellan was but 59 when he died. McDowell died at 67. Hooker was but 65 when he died, Hancock died at 63.

Fremont, born in 1813, is still living. Rosecrans was born in 1819, and is

still living .- Harper's Weekly. PRINCESS "ALFRED'S" DIAMONDS STOLEN. While the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were attending the ceremonies of opening the electric exhibition at Edinburg on 1st inst., the jewels of the duchess were stolen from their apartments at the Balmoral Hotel. There is no clue to the robbers. The thieves stood little chance of interruption, owing to the fact that the exhibition attracted everybody who had sufficient leisure to attend, leaving the corridors and most of the rooms deserted. The police believe that the robbery was the work of one or more of an association known as Porter's gang, the work having been daring in conception and skilful in execution. The jewels are of enormous value, and comprised

wore only on state occasions. TRADE OF JAPAN.

some rare gems, which the duchess

Some interesting statistics concerning the trade of Japan have been furnished the Japanese consulate to the Vancouver World. They show the total value of the imports of Japan for the year 1889 to have been 66,000,000 yen (a yen is the equivalent of 88 cents,) and of the exports, 68,000,000 yen. The exports to the United States amounted to 25,000,000 yen, and the exports to Canada to 800,000 ven. Quebec harbor improvements and graving | The imports from the former country were 6,000,000 yen, and from the latter 30,000 yen. Among the principal articles imported by Japan from this Continent are flour, leather and kerosene. There is also a large market for clocks, musical instruments and machinery of all kinds, and a trade in butter and cheese is springing up. 000 out of my share received from the There is no reason why Canada should nct capture a very much larger share of this trade than she has done in the

> THE CONFESSION OF FAITH. We referred some time ago to the

appears that this proportion has been citizen soldiery, and there is no reasons

subject throughout the whole country. about two-thirds of the Presbyteries being in favor of the change. This is a significant fact and may be taken as showing clearly the tendency of modern ideas and the impatience of men of the present day of creeds which they consider antiquated or out of date. The Westminster Confession of Faith has stood the test of more than two centuries so far as its being preserved in the Presbyterian church was concerned. But it has for a long time been an open secret that many of the statements made in it were questioned and that some were disbelieved even by those who are supposed to be teachers in the church. Under these circumstances it seemed to be absolutely necessary such amendments should be made in it as would bring it into conformity with the belief of the majority of the Presbyterian church. Some, however, who admitted all that was said against the Confession of Faith desired that it should not be amended but preserved for reference in the records of the church and that a short creed embracing the essential points of christian doctrine be substituted in its stead. It is probable that most Presbyterians will think the course that las been taken the best, for to set it aside altogether, even if it were preserved as an historical relic, would seem to show that it was either too good or too bad to be capable of improvement. It is well to remember that the individuals who framed this document were only men, not wiser or better, and certainly less enlightened than the men of the present day.

#### IS EDISON A HEATHEN? The gifts and career of Thomas A

Edison, the inventor, are so great and

have so stimulated public curiosity that

his religious beliefs are naturally a mat-

ter of interest also. It appears that he

is a member of one of the thirty-six

American congregations of the "wisdom-religion," which has its chief seat and central temple at Agyar, a suburb of Madras. The New York congregation at Union square is the leading branch of this church on this continent, and embraces disciples such as Col. Olcott who have visited India to drink in at the fountain head the pure waters of the philosophy as expounded by its leading Hindos teachers. This new phase of Buddhism, of course, discards the grossness into which that religion sank in the fourth or fifth century after Buddha stirred the subtile Indian mind with his wonderful teaching. It appears also to restrict the transmigrations in human form, though it does not quite appear whether or not the not altogether ridiculous notion is held of a varied existence in which a man might. through demerit, re-appear again on earth as a dog or cat to be kicked and cuffed about at the caprice of any cruel master who was preparing himself for a similar experience. The "Kallikrates" of Rider Haggard's "She" is quite consistent with truth in the theory of the New York theosophists of the Buddhist school. Only by successive incarnations in which a human soul at one time is a master, at another a servant: at one time a husband, at another a wife; can, according to this revived philosophy, a sufficiently fair test of moral inclination be furnished to fix. the eternal destiny of each individual. Many, many incarnations may be necessary in some instances, for few are the individuals who in any one life are sufficiently divested of hereditary and other environments which hinder or increase the true manifestation of their essential moral attributes. In no other way than in this metempsychosis can. according to the "wisdom-religion," the Divine goodness be reconciled with the ills of life as we see them around us, In no other way can the ends of abse-

The hypothesis of evolution, while not accepted apparently in its entirety, is by no means ignored. It is stripped Burnside was but 57 when he died. of its merely material garments and clothed in spiritual vestments. Strange as it may seem at first glance, this philosophy, which its disciples say is: too high to be readily embraced by the masses or by any who have not reached a proper intellectual and spiritual development, is associated in the minds: of some of its advanced disciples with manifestations of occult science, which bear a close resemblance to the legerdenain of the "spiritualists." Madame Blavatsky, discredited as she generally is, is sincerely believed in by ardent New York theosophists and placed, along with some of the Hindoo exponents of the occult, amongst the highest products of the discipline of frequent incarnation,

lute justice be attained.

### A DISCREDITED GENERAL. The developments in connection with

the claim of one Bremner-a North-

west trader and half-breed-upon the

Dominion Government, for payment of the value of a large quantity of furs lost by him during the Rich rebellion, have forced the parliamentary committee of enquiry to report that General Middleton, commander-in-chief of the Canadian Militia appropriated a large proportion of the furs to his own benefit, besides helping certain friends to like favors. The results, from a public standpoint, are that the Dominion has to pay Bremner several thousand dollars for property taken by General Middleton for his own use or disposal, against all law, save that in vogue amongst freebooters and pirates, and the knowledge that such a man is at the head of the military forces, of the country. It is, however, the faw of the land that our military commander-inchief shall be an officer of the Imperial service, which is the reason why "Canada for the Canadians" does not apply in the bestowal of this important office. We, therefore, agree with the Toronto Globe when it says :- "one good result will come of the Bremner investigation if it leads to the appointment of a Canadian as General Middleton's successor. There is not the slightest necessity for the British Government to discussions which were going on in the send out an Imperial officer to take the New York Presbytery in regard to the command of our Militia. There are a revision of the Westminster Confession | dozen Canadians much better qualified to my name at the instance and for the of Faith. It will be remembered that to discharge the duties of the office the resolutions in favor of amending than an English commander can possi-Connolly the sum of \$25,000, which sum the confession were carried in that bly be. The methods that prevail in body by a two-thirds vote, and now it the British army do not apply to our