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 Matchett, 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.

CITATION.

NEW BRUNSWICK,
COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER, S. S.

L.S. To the Sheriff of the County of Gloucester, or any constable within the said County, greeting:—

Whereas, Alfred C. Smith, of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, Doctor of Medicine, one of the heirs of James Smith, late of Bathurst, in the said County of Gloucester, merchant, deceased, hath by Petition bearing date the eighteenth day of June, instant, represented to me that the said James Smith made and executed a paper writing purporting to be his last Will and Testament, bearing date the eighteenth day of February last past, and thereby appointed one Abel Ellis, of the parish of Bathurst, in the said County of Gloucester, sole executor thereof, which Will hath been filed in the Court of Probate for the said County of Gloucester, and whereas the said Alfred C. Smith, who claims to be interested in the estate of the said James Smith, deceased, hath prayed that the said Abel Ellis may be required to prove the said Will in solemn form and that the said Abel Ellis and the heirs, devisee, legatee and next of kin of the said deceased be cited to attend at proving the said Will in solemn form:

You are therefore required to cite the said Abel Ellis to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at the Court House in Bathurst, aforesaid, on Tuesday, the sixth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of proving the said Will in solemn form. And you are further required to cite Christiana Ellis, of Bathurst, aforesaid, the devisee and legatee named in the said Will—the heirs of the said deceased, namely—the said Alfred C. Smith and George M. Smith of San Diego, in the State of California, in the United States of America, and the next of kin of the said deceased, namely—John Brown, Elizabeth McIntosh, wife of Robert McIntosh, Catherine McIntosh, wife of James McIntosh, William Vance, all of South Tetagouche, in the parish of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, Isabella Branch, wife of Samuel Branch, of the parish of Bathurst, aforesaid, Jane Brown, of Springhill, in the County of York, in said Province, spinster, Samuel Brown of Jersey City in the State of New Jersey, in the United States of America, James Brown, of the city of New York, in the State of New York, in the United States, aforesaid, Robert Brown, William Brown, Alexander Brown, all of Blaine in Washington Territory, in the United States, aforesaid, Mary Smith, of the City of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, in the United States, aforesaid, spinster, Isabella Smith, Rebecca Smith, Elizabeth Smith, sainsters, and Annie Crowe, wife of Sanford John Crowe, all of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, Jane Payne, wife of George Payne, of Stanwood in Washington Territory aforesaid, Ellen Smith, wife of Richard Smith, of Stonewall, in the Province of Manitoba, Janet Brown of (residence unknown) in the Province of Manitoba, aforesaid, spinster, and Thomas John Smith, Mary Jane Smith, Susan A. Smith, Rober Smith and Eva Smith, children of Annie Smith, deceased, wife of Richard Smith of (residence unknown) in the Province of Manitoba, aforesaid—to attend the proving of the said Will in solemn form at the time and place aforesaid, and to see proceedings.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court this eighteenth day of June, A. D. 1891.

(Signed) THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY,
Judge of Probates, Gloucester.
(Signed) D. G. MACLAUCHLAN,
Registrar of Probates, Gloucester.

SHERIFF'S SALE!

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

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

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on the south side of the Miramichi River, in the Parish of Chatham, aforesaid being part of the lot number thirty-eight, which piece thereof is abutted and bounded as follows, to wit: Commencing on the north side of the Queen's Highway at the lower side of the lands belonging to the Estate of the late Richard Blackstock, deceased, thence easterly along the north side of the said Road or Highway to the west side of lands owned and occupied by the late Honorable Wm. Muirhead, thence notherly along the west side of the said late Honorable Wm. Muirhead's lands to the channel of the River Miramichi, thence westerly or up stream to a continuation of the easterly side line of the said Richard Blackstock's property: thence southerly along 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 southerly along the said line to the north-east angle of the pasture lot number five as laid down in the plan of the said number thirty made by David Sadler, Esquire, Deputy Surveyor; thence westerly along the northerly line of the said pasture lot number five three hundred and fifty six links or to the east side of a road laid out along the said lot number thirty; thence northerly along the east side of the said road to the south side of the Queen's Highway; thence westerly along the south side of the Queen's Highway to the westerly side line of the land formerly occupied by the said David Sadler; thence northerly along the easterly side line of the land conveyed by the said Patrick Taylor, deceased, to Joseph Cunard, to the River Miramichi; thence down stream along the shore to the upper side line of the said land 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 Luke, all of Newcastle, in said County, Trustees for all the creditors of the the estate and effects of Alexander Jacobsen, late of Chatham, in said County, seaman.

Also, all that other certain piece or parcel of land at Chatham, in the County aforesaid, described as follows, to wit:—Commencing on the westerly boundary of the above described property at a point 27 feet northerly along the said westerly side line from the Queen's Highway, thence on a line westerly till it strikes a point forty-four feet from the easterly line of the late George J. Parker's Property and one hundred and eight feet from the said highway with a right of way from the said described premises to 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 caste ly 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. 15,716, 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.

COAL!

Now on hand, one cargo Victoria Mines House Coal for which orders will be taken at office of

J. B. SNOWBALL.

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.

$2500. - - - $2500.

New Brunswick STOCK AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

Agricultural Society, No. 34,

Will hold an Exhibition, at

Fredericton, N. B.,

—ON—

Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday

6, 7 & 8 OCT., 1891.

$2,500. In Prizes open to the Province of N. B. $2,500.

Grand Exhibition of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Agricultural, Horticultural and Dairy Products, etc, etc.

The Government Importation of Cattle and Sheep, amounting to $20,000.00, will be on exhibition, and will be sold at Public Auction.

Cheap Excursion Tickets by all Railroad and Steamboat lines to Fredericton during the week of the Exhibition, and all exhibits will be returned free, on certificate of Secretary.

The Celebrated Horse "LINUS" Tail 12 ft Mane, 14 ft, Foretop, 10 ft., also on Exhibition.

The Park Association will hold Races on their Track, adjoining the Exhibition Grounds, during the week.

☞For Particulars regarding Entries, Classes and Prizes, see Prize List; and any information respecting the Show, apply to the Secretary.

E. H. ALLEN, Secretary.
HARRY BECKWITH, President.

TIRED—

How often we hear people say, "I'm tired," and when they have really not done any thing to make them feel so. It is not that they have been working hard, but that

TIRED

feeling that they experience is caused by the system being run down, and they require a good bracing medicine to build them up—to bring about the desired result they should take Estey's Iron Tonic—then that

—TIRED

feeling will soon pass away. It builds up the system; strengthens the muscles; tones the appetite, and makes you feel like a new person. Sold by all dealers.

DR. JAMES' NERVE BEANS.

NERVE BEANS are a new discovery that relieve and cure the worst cases of Nervous Debility, Lost Vigor and Failing Manhood; restores the weakness of body or mind caused by overwork, or the errors and excesses of youth. This Remedy absolutely cures the most 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.

Canada House,

Corner Water and St. John Streets,

CHATHAM.

LARGEST HOTEL IN CHATHAM.

Every attention paid to

THE COMFORT OF GUESTS.

Located in the business centre of the town. Stabling and Stable Attendance first rate.

WM. JOHNSTON,
PROPRIETOR

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED!

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

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

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other tea 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		$1,159,600

PRICE OF TICKETS.

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

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

SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

IMPORTANT.

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

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

Address PAUL CONRAD,
New Orleans, La.,

Give full address and make signature plain.

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

The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on application 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 1895 until 1919—The general impression is that **THE PEOPLE WILL FAVOR CONTINUANCE.**

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - SEPTEMBER 24, 1890.

The Canadian Vampire.

Nearly all the newspapers of Canada have had their say about the political scandals that have been in course of development at Ottawa since the opening of Parliament, and the ordinary citizen, who has depended for his information upon a very large number of them, has been puzzled as to what he ought to believe. He has taken up his paper with conservative leanings, and learned from it that certain damaging developments have been made, but he also finds these explained away in such a manner as to leave the impression that some envious or lying liberal has been endeavoring to injure the reputation of the government or some member thereof. Turning to his paper that has a liberal bias, he finds the same damaging developments in magnified form, accompanied by a setting, in which conservative leaders are all conspiring together to prevent the liberals from having the truth known and the guilty punished. The public, who wish to know the whole truth, in order that justice may be meted out to the wrong-doers, and the management of the country's affairs placed on an honest basis, meantime grow tired of the partyism, which seems to have pervaded the whole business throughout, from the rascalities of the McGreevys, Senecals and Pecauds, to the findings of the sub-committees on the Tarte charges. The people, who, after all, must pay the country's bills cannot shut their eyes to the fact that however useful or necessary party spirit or party organizations may be in the abstract, it is suicidal for any country to permit them to grow into noxious things that choke and kill all other elements that are necessary to our national and political life and progress. Party organization, party esprit de corps and party advancement are not to be set above either national, party or personal honor, nor should they be promoted at the cost of the country's self-respect; and when our people, whose national pride and aspirations have been awakened by the hope of an honored, progressive career for Canada among the young nations of the century, have been made to feel the blight of the last five months' disclosures at Ottawa, they are unworthy of their racial traditions and void of the moral integrity on which they hoped to build their national edifice, if they permit party considerations to stand between them and duty in the present important crisis. Party, as it seems to have been understood in the Dominion, is responsible, in fact, for all the blots upon its history. It was party necessity that led to the Pacific Scandal; it was the fear of offending the party vultures who were allowed to pounce upon the lands of the half breeds, that led to the Northwest rebellion; it was to satisfy the demands of the Quebec right wing of the conservative party that McGreevy and his friends were permitted to plunder the country through the Public Works Department; it was to propitiate the Quebec left wing of the same party that the wasteful and corrupt printing department was established at Ottawa, and it was to stem the torrent of these two corrupting forces united, in Quebec, that the Bay Chaleur steal was made in behalf of the liberal party. The few who find or hope for personal advantage through party, as thus sustained, seem ready to palliate and gloss over knavery in their own organization, or by their own men, while they expose and magnify that of their opponents. The many, however, who do not know all, but have learned enough to realise how rotten and hypocritical the whole system is, are disgusted with it, and wonder whether there are not a sufficient number of honest men in the House of Commons, who will rise, equal to the necessity of the hour, punish the men who have dishonored the country, purge the departments thoroughly, reduce the administration and civil service forces to an honest working basis, lop off several boodling branches that are only a cover for official plundering at Ottawa, and give us a government and public service for which the people of Canada can have respect, and to which they may look with some hope that their administration will be such as to restore public confidence within a reasonable time. Party in Canada has proved to be a vampire, which, for a long time, has sucked the blood of the country. It is time, therefore, that the country was afforded a chance to recover from the effects of the operation.

The Tarte Charges.

The report of the Parliamentary Committee on Privileges and Elections at Ottawa, in the matter of the charges made by Mr. Tarte, M. P., against Hon. Thos. McGreevy, M. P., Sir Hector Langevin, late Minister of Public Works and others connected with the Public Works Department, has been submitted to Parliament. It is the report prepared by Hon. Sir John Thompson, Hon. M. Adams and Mr. Girouard, which was adopted by the general committee by a vote of 17 to 9, the minority report prepared by Hon. Messrs. Mills and Davies having been rejected by the same vote, reversed.

The Committee sat fifty-five days, during which they had seventy-one sittings, and there were, besides, twenty-nine sittings of sub-committees, at all of which seventy-one different witnesses were examined and also many papers and documents.

The majority report (as well as that of the minority) sets forth the charges fully and fairly. There does not seem to be any difference of opinion amongst the members of either committee as to the fact that Thos. McGreevey made corrupt use of his position as a member of Parliament and intimate friend of Sir Hector Langevin, the Minister of Public Works, and also as a Quebec Harbor Commissioner, to assist the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co., of which his brother, Robert, was a member, to defraud the government to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars, which was divided up amongst the gang, Thomas McGreevey exacting and receiving his share as well as the others. The charges, so far as all the parties accused (excepting Sir Hector) are concerned are found to be substantially sustained.

Sir Hector Langevin comes out of the ordeal very badly, although he has escaped conviction of having personally received any of the plunder. Mr. Tarte, in his charges stated that $1000 contributed to the Langevin testimonial fund in 1883 by Larkin, Connolly & Co., was practically a price paid to Sir Hector for permitting a certain contract to be corruptly manipulated to the advantage of that firm; also that certain members of the firm paid and caused to be paid to Sir Hector large sums of money out of the proceeds of various contracts. Respecting the contribution of $1000 to the testimonial, Sir Hector, in his sworn statement, declared that he was not aware that it had been subscribed until several years after the contract referred to was manipulated. To prove the charge of direct payment of a part of the plunder to Sir Hector, Owen E. Murphy, one of the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co., swore that he paid $10,000 to Sir Hector, personally, in his own house. Murphy said he made the payment in two instalments of $5,000 each. He could not, however, say when these sums were paid, nor did he enter them in his diary, although he had entered many other irregular disbursements there. Sir Hector in his sworn statement positively denied that he ever received any sum of money whatever directly or indirectly from Murphy and he further stated that Murphy was never in his house but once and his visit on that occasion was for the purpose of complaining that one of the assistant engineers of the Quebec Harbor Commission was too hard on the contractors, when he, Sir Hector, told him his complaint should be made to the Quebec Harbor Commission. Murphy also swore that Nicholas Connolly told him he had paid $5,000 to Laforce Langevin on an order therefor from Sir Hector and another $5,000 to Sir Hector himself. This statement, also, was positively denied by Sir Hector on oath and Laforce Langevin, Nicholas Connolly and others interested all swore that no such payment ever took place. Nicholas Connolly also swore that he never told Murphy any such story. Other payments made indirectly to Sir Hector were sworn to but as positively contradicted on oath by parties implicated and in connection with this branch of the charges, the committee, in their finding, refer to the character of the incriminating witnesses, showing that Owen E. Murphy had been an embezzler of public moneys in New York, was a fugitive from justice, and by his own admission an active participator in every transaction by which the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co., or any of its members attempted to defraud the government or to corrupt or over-reach the officials. As to Robert McGreevy, who was an active participant in the framing of the charges against his brother and Sir Hector, it was shown that former friend'y relations with his brother, Thomas McGreevy, had, for the last two years, been succeeded by terms of the greatest hostility and by a course of litigation, both civil and criminal in the courts of Quebec. His credibility was likewise affected by admissions on his part that he may have made, during his brother's election contest, in 1877, a solemn declaration or affidavit that his brother was not interested in a railway contract with him, when the contrary was the fact.

The committee, therefore, in view of all the testimony and facts hold the charges of personal corruption and money-receiving against Sir Hector not only not sustained but disproved, but they find that the members of the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co., conspired to defraud the government and the Harbor Commissioners of Quebec and were materially aided in their designs by Thomas McGreevy, and that the conspiracy was all the more powerful and effective by reason of the confidence which Sir Hector had in the integrity and efficiency of his officers and by reason also of his confidence in Thomas McGreevy, all of which "has accomplished "results which are to be greatly regretted "as regards the administration of the "Department, and greatly to be con-"demned as regards those who lent them-"selves knowingly to the purposes of the "conspirators" and they add: "your com-"mittee, therefore, report that the evi-"dence does not justify them in con-"cluding that the minister knew of the "conspiracy before mentioned or that he "willingly lent himself to its objects."

We fail to find, in anything disclosed by the testimony or submitted by the majority of the committee, cause for the congratulations which many of the conservative papers are addressing to Sir Hector. The majority appears to have done the very best they could for him, but they could not, in their charity and friendship, put the construction which stern justice and the circumstances seemed to demand upon his conduct, and they have not been able to save him from a fall such as we hope will be the lot of very few public men in Canada. Sir Hector Langevin's best friends—and the more they have the interests of the conservative party at heart, the stronger ought their stand in the matter to be—must realise that his retirement from public life is a necessity. In saying this we are not unmindful of the fact that he has rendered great service to Canada, but he has also been one of the men whose methods in politics have encouraged the growth of the unhealthy and corrupt partyism which has its nesting-place and centre of operations in the province of Quebec, and to which the darkest blots on the history of the Dominion may trace their origin.

Turning to the minority report, we find that it does not differ, in many points, from that of the majority. It declares that some of the frauds were perpetrated at least with Sir Hector's passive connivance, that in sanctioning certain payments, both Sir Hector and engineer Perley were guilty of violations of public trust; that they cannot find any motive for Perley and the other engineers assisting to defraud the government, save a desire to please the minister, and that while engineers Perley and Boyd, were parties to frauds, the fruits thereof did not go into their pockets, but into the pockets of Thomas McGreevy, towards the support of the newspaper *Le Monde*, to which Sir Hector swore he himself financially contributed, so that he might have a controlling influence over it if and when required, and to the fund managed by Thomas McGreevy on behalf of the party in the district of Quebec in the political interests of Sir Hector Langevin."

Parliament is discussing this unsavory subject as we write, and it is a matter of great regret that it is not the only one of the kind with which it has to deal. The printing bureau, under Mr. Chapleau, Secretary of State, is quite as corrupt as the Public Works Department, but parliament seems disposed to deal adequately with this and other departments that have disgraced themselves—a work in which it undoubtedly has the sympathy and support of all good citizens, irrespective of their party preferences.

His Regrets.

Mr. J. D. Phinney, M. P. P., of Richibucto must be in a very regretful mood just now. His mind is occupied with a retrospect, in which a number of experiences are the milestones marking the hard road he has travelled to learn what is now of little use to him, and he looks out upon a future as barren and hopeless as he knows his deservings to be. He regrets that he made his first great mistake when he was lured to treacherously abandon Mr. Blair by the deception that the government would be overthrown and there would be a certain Solicitor-General Phinney known to local fame. He regrets that he invented the story that Mr. Blair had refused a subsidy for the Buctouche-Kingston railway as an excuse for his treachery. He regrets that he voted against the government's proposition to reduce the stumpage, after having promised the people of Kent that he would do all in his power to secure such reduction. He regrets that he showed his hand by telling the House of Assembly about the influence Mr. Geo. McLeod had exercised over him. He regrets that he undertook to elect Mr. Gogain and published a silly "open letter," egotistically proclaiming "this is Phinney's fight." He regrets that in his endeavor to elect the "independent" Gogain, he said many things respecting the government and its friends which he knew to be untrue. His regret in this regard is not on account of the sin he committed, but because he realises that everybody now knows that his pretense of political and personal righteousness, is exposed. He regrets that he made an exhibition of himself by losing his temper and writing in an ill-natured, vulgar and ungentlemanly manner about his opponents, and he knows that the gentlemen whom he has assailed and misrepresented will have their satisfaction in holding him in contempt, and knowing him as a conceited illustration of political inefficiency and amusing self-righteousness. He regrets that he so far forgot himself in the late election contest as to go out of his way and interfere with the private business of gentlemen opposed to his candidate, for he knows such things are unprofessional, mean and ungentlemanly. He regrets, in short, that being so foolish as to believe the Blair Government could be defeated, he deserted it to assist those in the conspiracy against it, in the hope of being solicitor-general, and having thus started on a downward course, he has been led, pushed and driven into numberless false positions and expedients, which have left him without political character or standing, without political hope, useless to his county as a representative, one of a demoralised band with nothing in common to unite it save greed for office, and without confidence in itself, its leader or its cause. No wonder Mr. Phinney is sorry.

The Fifteenth at Buctouche.

It appears that Messrs. Hanington, Phinney and others in the opposition interest made a great mistake in their attempt to mislead the people of Buctouche respecting the position of provincial affairs and the record of the government under Mr. Blair's premiership. Buctouche insisted on seeing Mr. Blair on the evening of the election, so he left Richibucto in time to gratify their wishes. Mr. Legere, the government candidate arrived from Dundas about seven o'clock and was received with the wildest enthusiasm. A crowd gathered about him and carried him from his carriage to the Bay View Hotel, where from the front of the hotel and amid great applause he made an address to the electors. He spoke first in English and afterwards in French. He thanked the people generally and more particularly those of the parishes of Wellington and St. Mary's whom he was addressing, for the splendid vote they had given him. He said he would never forget it, and while serving the people of this county he would endeavour to discharge the duties with equal fairness to all classes. He felt that a great victory had been won and Mr. Phinney and his clique were deservedly defeated. (Cheers.)

Mr McQueen, the fine young Westmorlander, who defeated Mr. Stevens, made a rattling speech in which he congratulated Kent because it had taken advantage of its first opportunity to place itself in line with its neighbors and returned as a representative a government supporter. The occasion which they cheered was not only a victory for the provincial government but a personal triumph for Attorney General Blair who had been maligned and whose position and personal character had deliberately been falsely assailed by Mr. Phinney and other oppositionists from outside of the county. Kent county electors had administered a fitting rebuke to these false and unmanly canvasses, a rebuke which all races, classes and creeds took great pleasure in celebrating. He said it was with great pleasure he noted the fact that the Acadian electors of Kent were falling in line with their compatriots in other counties and refuting in such a distinct manner the false and malignant charges against the government in respect to its attitude towards the Acadian people. Mr. McQueen spoke in a most feeling manner and was rapturously cheered as he referred to his warm feelings towards the Acadian people, many of whom were his personal friends and amongst whom he counted some of his warmest and best supporters. As he condemned Mr. Phinney's manifesto to the electors and Dr. Atkinson's fruitless attempt to raise race prejudices, he was almost prevented from speaking by the applause. He said that he would always show all creeds attention, but there will be no favoritism as his motto was "Equal rights to all."

Hon. O. J. LeBlanc was the next speaker. He said that by the victory won by the government he felt that his course in the past as the people's representative had been endorsed. He was firm in the belief that Mr. Legere would make a good representative, and in Mr. McQueen they had a friend who, besides looking after the interests of his own county, which he did, would always be ready to assist Kent.

After Mr. LeBlanc's speech a huge bonfire was built and cheer after cheer given for the government and the new representative. Soon Mr. Blair arrived from Richibucto and the Buctouche band played "See the conquering hero comes."

The reception given Mr. Blair was something magnificent; he was carried from the carriage to the hotel steps, from which he spoke.

He said that language failed him to express adequately the emotions of the present hour. He had come among them a stranger unto all but a few; he went away personally acquainted, he might say, with thousands, and entertaining for all who had so loyally supported his government, the warmest sentiments of friendship and esteem. We are now celebrating one of the grandest victories ever achieved in Kent. The county had been invaded by a host of his opponents and these opponents had met their answer. He thought the campaign in behalf of the government had been conducted in an honorable way. Looking back he could see nothing to regret. But he thought as much could not be said for the opposition. They had resorted to the most unworthy methods; circulars and dodgers in both French and English had been freely distributed containing the most calumnious statements against him (Blair) and the government; his friends had to face the influence of Dr. Legere their M. P. and the Dominion government; the conservative party organization and, worse than all, the pretended independence and friendly feeling of Mr. Gogain towards the government. He, Blair, had been openly charged by Dr. Legere, M. P., at public meetings as the enemy of the French people and the Catholic religion, and Dr. Legere had been charging him with having thrice imprisoned for non-payment of taxes Father Ouillette one of their priests. This statement was scandalously false as to Father Ouillette, and he was not the enemy of the French people, or an enemy of their religion, but this he did say frankly and openly, that while he would not consent to give them more than was right and just, and would extend to them no undue favor, so long as it was in his power they should have fair play and justice at his hands. One thing in the campaign he deeply regretted and he believed the opposition would live to regret it. At North Weldford they had held a meeting the night before the election; this was an exclusively Protestant section and there were a number of Orangemen living there. Mr. Stockton had made a most inflammatory speech exciting Protestant feelings and denouncing the government as violators of the school laws in the interest of the nuns and Catholic separate schools, and endorsed the Bathurst school agitation. It was deplorable that such a question should have been dragged into the political arena. The effort to rob the government of Protestant support in that way had, however, ignominiously failed, as witness the result in the English speaking parishes.

The Attorney-general, in eloquent language, alluded to the more pleasing features of the struggle. Mr. Phinney and Dr. Legere had made this their individual fight and they had fallen in the struggle, slain not by bullets but ballots. He thanked the people of Wellington for their magnificent vote. He knew when he met so hearty a reception the other night and saw the men who had organized for the work that this parish would tell a great story to-night and it had done so. Dundas and St. Marys were sisters in the triumph and shared in the glory. Mr. Legere must be a proud man to-night. He (Blair) was proud the government was vindicated. The people had struck a blow in defence of good government and equal rights to all. He was proud for his old friend (Mr. O. J LeBlanc), now standing loyally by his side, on account of the splendid vote his parish had rolled up. He thanked them all personally and would leave the grand old county of Kent with a high appreciation of her capabilities in many ways and with a feeling that he held a warm place in their hearts and that a bond of personal and political friendship had been cemented between him and them in this great struggle which would not soon be sundered. It would not be needful to counsel his friends to bear their honors with moderation, as he believed they would do. Closing he said: Well gentlemen the battle is now over, you have vindicated our administration, you have vindicated your freedom from Dominion party domination, and our claim of Mr. Labillois as a fitting representative and leader in local politics of the French Acadian people.

At the conclusion of Mr. Blair's address cheer after cheer were given and he was showered with congratulations on the magnificent victory.

Controverted Elections.

The following is a list of the constituencies where protests have been entered, and the names of the present representatives:—

LIBERAL.—*Ontario.*—Addington, Dawson; Bothwell, Mills; Bruce, East, Turax; Essex, South, Allen; Grey, South, Landerkin; Hastings, East, Burdett; Huron, West, Cameron; Kent, Campbell; Lennox, Allison; Lincoln, Gibson; London, Hyman; Monck, Brown; Norfolk, North, Charlton; Northumberland, West, Hargraft; Ontario, South, Davidson; Oxford, South, Cartwright; Peel, Featherston; Perth, North, Grieve; Perth, South, Trow; Prescott, Proulx; Simcoe, East, Sphon; Victoria, North, Barron; Waterloo, North, Bowman; Welland, German; Wellington, Centre, Semple; Wellington, North, McMullen; Wentworth, North, Bain; York, North, Mulock; York, East, Mackenzie—29.

CONSERVATIVE.—*Ontario.*—Algoma, McDonnel; Bruce, North, McNeill; Cornwall, Bergin; Elgin, East, Ingram; Glengarry, McLennan; Haldimand, Montague; Halton, Henderson; Kingston, Sir John A. Macdonald; Leeds, South, Taylor; Middlesex, East, Marshall; Middlesex, North, Hutchins; Middlesex, West, Roome; Muskoka, O'Brien; Norfolk, South, Sisdale; Peterboro', East, Burnham; Prince Edward, Miller; Victoria, South, Fairbairn; York, West, Wallace—18

LIBERAL.—*Quebec.*—Argenteuil, Christie; Arthabaska, Laverge; Beauce, Godbout; Bellechasse, Amyot; Bonaventure, Fauvel; Charlevoix, Simard; Chicoutimi, Savard; L'Assumption, Gauthier; Levis, Guay; Maskinonge, Legris; Montmagny, Choquette; Montmorency, Tarte; Napiervile, Monet; Nicolet, Leduc; Pontiac, Murray; Portneuf, Delisle; Quebec Centre, Langelier; Quebec County, Fremont; Rouville, Brodeur; Soulanges, Mousseau; Stanstead, Rider; Vaudreuil, Harwood.—22

CONSERVATIVE.—*Quebec.*—Bagot, Dupont; Brome, Dyer; Champlain, Carignan; Laprairie, Pelletier; L'Islet, Desjardins; Megantic, Frechette; Missisquoi, Baker; Quebec West, McGreevy; Richelieu, Langevin; Richmond and Wolfe, Cleveland; Rimouski, Caron; Temiscouata, Grandbois; Three Rivers, Langevin—13.

LIBERAL.—*Nova Scotia.*—Digby, Bowers; Guysboro, Fraser; Kings, Borden; Queens, Forbes; Yarmouth, Flint—5.

CONSERVATIVE.—*Nova Scotia.*—Annapolis, Mills; Antigonish, Thompson; Cumberland, Dickey; Halifax, Kenny; Halifax, Stairs; Inverness, Cameron; Lunenburg, Kaulbach; Pictou, Tupper; Richmond, Gillies; Shelburne, White; Victoria, Macdonald—11.

LIBERAL.—*New Brunswick.*—Carlton, Colter; Charlotte, Gilmour; Queens, King—3.

CONSERVATIVE.—*New Brunswick.*—Gloucester, Burns; Kings, Foster—2.

LIBERAL.—*Prince Edward Island.*—Prince, Yeo and Perry; Queens, Davies and Welsh—4.

LIBERAL.—*Manitoba.* Marquette, Watson—Total Liberal 64.

CONSERVATIVE.—*Manitoba.*—Selkirk, Daly—Total Conservative 45.

Nine petitions have been entered against Conservatives who were unsuccessful candidates in Ontario, and eight against Liberals. No cross petitions have been entered in any of the other Provinces. The following is a list of the cross petitions in Ontario:—

AGAINST CONSERVATIVES.—Essex South, Wigle; Monk, Boyle; Norfolk North, Sinclair; Ontario South, Smith; Peel, McCulla; Wellington Centre, Hunter; Wellington North, Clark; Went