General Business.

NOTICE OF SALE.

TO the executors, administrators, or assigns, of the late Mary Wynne, late of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, widow, deceased, and to all others whom it may concern.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the day of February, A. D. 1881, made between the said Mary Wynne of the one part and James Desmond of Chatham, aforesaid, master ship wright, of the other part, registered in volume 60 of the County Records, pages 476 and 477 and numbered 467 in said volume, which said Indenture of Mortgage was assigned by the said James Desmond to George A. Blair, late of Chatham, deceased, and by the Executors of the said George A. Blair assigned to Johanna Desmond,—there will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Mortgage default having been made in payment thereof be sold by Public Auction in front of the Post Office, in the town of Chatham, on Saturday, the 29th day of August, next, at twelve o'clock, noon, the land described in said Indenture as follows:—The one undivided third part the whole into three equal parts being divided of all that piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the Town and Parish of Chatham abutted and bounded as follows, to wit:—Commencing on the west side of Water Street at the northeast angle of the store and lands formerly owned by Joseph Samuel, thence northerly along the west side of the said street thirty-six feet or to the southerly line of the land conveyed to Thomas Vondy by Francis Peabody, deceased, thence on a line north seventy-eight degrees twenty minutes west sixty-two feet; thence on a line north eleven degrees east or along the rear line of the said Thomas Vondy's land thirty-five feet; thence on a line north eighty-eight degrees west to the westerly line of the lands formerly owned by the said Francis Peabody thence southerly on a line parallel with the west side of Water Street thirty six feet or to the northerly side line of the said lands formerly owned by Joseph Samuel thence on a line south seventy-eight degrees twenty minutes east or along the north side of the said Samuels land to the west side of Water Street being the place of beginning and was conveyed to the said Mary Wynne by James H. Peters by Indenture bearing date the second day of August, 1870, as by reference thereto will fully appear.

Together with the buildings and improvements thereon and the privileges and appurtenances to the said premises belonging or appertaining. Terms Cash.

Dated 26th May, A. D., 1891.

JOHANNA DESMOND,
Assignee of Mortgage

NOTICE OF SALE.

TO Charles McCool, late of the Parish of Rogersville, in the County of Northumberland in the Province of New Brunswick, Farmer, and now of the United States of America, and to all others whom it may concern.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a certain power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the third day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty three and made between the said Charles McCool of the one part and John O'Brien of the Parish of Nelson, in the said County and Province aforesaid, Merchant, of the other part, and duly recorded in the Registry Office of Deeds and Wills for the said County of Northumberland, on the 3rd day of November, A. D. 1883, in volume 62 of the County Records, pages 197 and 198 and is numbered 182 in said volume. There will for the purpose of satisfying the said principal monies and interest secured by the said mortgage default having been made in the payment thereof be sold at Public Auction on the fifteenth day of July, next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at or near the Post Office, in the Town of Newcastle, the following lands and premises situate in the Parish of Rogersville, mentioned and described in the said mortgage as follows: "All that certain piece or parcel of land and premises situate lying and being in the Parish of Rogersville in the County and Province aforesaid, known and designated in the grant thereof to the said Charles McCool of lot number 67, and on the Easterly side of the Intercolonial Railway, containing one hundred acres more or less—Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon.

Dated this 13th day of May, A. D. 1891.

JOHN O'BRIEN,
Mortgagee.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

George A. Flett, of Nelson Brick maker successor to G. A. & H. S. Flett has this day made an assignment of the estate and effects of that firm to me in trust for the general benefit of creditors without any preference and that the trust deed lies at the office of Mr. Warren C. Winslow, Barrister, Chatham, for inspection and signature of creditors of said firm.

Creditors executing the deed within two months from date are by its terms entitled to be first paid.

Dated the 18th day of May, 1891.

ALLAN G. FLETT,
Trustee.

Canada Eastern Railway Co.

THROUGH TICKETS.

sale at

Chatham, Chatham Junction and Blackville

—FOR—

Bangor, Portland & Boston;

—ALSO—

St. John and all points on

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

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

Baggage Checked Through.

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

Gibson, May 7th, 1891.

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 which all other TREATMENTS have failed even to relieve. They do not, like other preparations advertised for Lost Manhood, etc., interfere with digestion; but impart new life, strength and energy in a quick and harmless manner peculiar to themselves.

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

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

MIRAMICHI STEAM NAVIGATION CO'Y.

The steamer "NELSON" and "MIRAMICHI" will run daily on their respective routes from and after Monday, June 1st, 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 8.15 a. m.

STR. "NELSON,"

CAPT. THOMAS PETERSON,

—WILL LEAVE—

Chatham	Nelson	Newcastle
for Douglastown, Kerr's Mill, Newcastle & Nelson.	for Newcastle, Kerr's Mill, Douglastown and Chatham	(Call's Wharf) for Kerr's Mill, Douglastown and Chatham
SOLAR TIME.	SOLAR TIME.	SOLAR TIME.
9 00 a m	9 40 a m	10 15 a m
10 00 a m	10 40 a m	12 15 a m
2 00 p m	2 40 p m	3 15 p m
4 30 p m	5 10 p m	5 45 p m
7 00 p m		7 45 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 for 30c. Card tickets good for 20 or 25 trips issued at the rate of 12½ cents a trip.

STR. "MIRAMICHI,"

—CAPT. DEGRACE—

will leave Chatham for points down-river, viz.:—Black Brook, Lapham's, Oak Point, Burnt Church, Neguac and Point aux Carr, DAILY, at 9 a. m., calling at Escuminac on Wednesdays and Fridays, and Bay du Vin on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, carrying Passengers and Freight between all points named, and the "MIRAMICHI'S" 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 in the evening. 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.

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. R. SNOWBALL.

General Business.

A BAD FACE HUMOR.

Covering the Face with Disfiguring, Painful Blotches, Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

About seven years ago I had a humor break out upon my face; it started in a small blotch and looked like the sting of a bee, then it spread and looked like a ringworm, and became very painful. I at once went to one of the best doctors in the city, and he could do me no good. No less than twelve of the best doctors have had a trial at my face, and all of them failed. I will not give you a list of their names, but will say that they were from Boston, New York, and Maine, also from England, France, and Canada. I have been a hotel cook and steward for years. In the summer I cook at watering places; that is why I have had an opportunity of being among good doctors. They could not cure my face, and I had given up all hopes of ever being any better. Last June, I went to Moosehead Lake, Maine, to cook for the season. My face was so bad I did not like to be seen. At the lake I met a gentleman from England. He told me to use your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and they would cure me at once. I did so. The result was, in three weeks the sores on my face were healed up. I used it all the season. My face is all well, and no scars to be seen. I have recommended it to a number, and in every case it has cured them. It would take a great deal of money to put me back where I was one year ago, providing I did not know what your CUTICURA would do. I shall recommend it as long as I live, and shall ever remain,

H. STEVENS, East Jackson, Me.

Cuticura Remedies.

The greatest skin curers, blood purifiers, and humor remedies of modern times, instantly relieve the most agonizing forms of eczema and psoriasis, and speedily, permanently, economically, and infallibly cure every species of torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply diseases and humors of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, whether simple, scrofulous, hereditary, or contagious, when all other methods and best physicians fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, $1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

OLD FOLKS' PAINS.

Full of comfort for all Pains, Inflammation, and Weakness of the Aged is the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the first and only pain-killing strengthening plaster. New, instantaneous, and infallible.

Chatham Driving Park

$375.00--IN PRIZES--$375.00

RACES & BASE-BALL MATCH

In connection with the Celebration of Dominion Day.

The Chatham Driving Park Association will have races under the management of the Directors, on

WEDNESDAY, 1st JULY.

The following Purses and Prizes will be competed for:—

No 1—Free for all, open to all horses, for a Purse of $200.00—$100.00 to 1st, $60.00 to 2nd, $40.00 to 3rd

No. 2—Open to all horses that have never beaten 2m. 45s. Purse $100.00—$50.00 to 1st. $30.00 to 2nd, $20.00 to 3rd.

No 3—Open to all horses that have never beaten 3m. Purse $75.00—$40.00, to 1st, $20.00 to 2nd, $15 00 to 3rd.

Races to be called at 2.30 p. m. local time. All races to be mile heats, best three in five to harness. A horse distancing the field to have first money only. In all races there must be five to enter and four to start. Entries by mail to be addressed to the Secretary, Chatham, N. B., and the same will close on 25th June, at 6 p. m. The Entrance Fee, 10 per cent of the purse in each race, must accompany each nomination.

A BASE-BALL MATCH

is also to take place in the Park during the afternoon

Chatham Driving Park is only about 15 minutes walk from the town. There is excellent stable accommodation at both the Railway Station and in the Town; also the usual stalls at the Park.

Admission to Park, 25 cts. Children, 10 cts. Carriages, 25 cts. Grand Stand, 10 cts.

Temperance refreshments for sale under management of the Directors.

Directors:—Hon. L. J. Tweedie, President, Angus Ulleck, Thos. Flanagan, R. A. Lawlor, D. G. Smith, John O'Brien,

W. T. CONNORS, Secy. and Treasurer.

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.

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED.

A first class female teacher to take charge of Intermediate Department of Dalhousie school. Services to commence first of ensuing school term. Salary from district, Two Hundred ($200.00) Dollars.

JAMES S. HARQUAIL,
Secretary to Tustees.

Dalhousie, June 8th, 1891.

NOTICE OF SALE

Under Mortgage.

TO Charles Stuart of the Parish of Glenelg in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, Farmer, and all others whom it may concern.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the sixteenth day of March, A. D. 1881 and made between the said Charles Stuart of the one part, and William S. Loggie of Chatham in the County and Province aforesaid, Merchant, of the other part, and registered in the Records of the said County in volume 60 pages 517 and 518, and numbered 507 in said volume; and also under and by virtue of the Power of Sale contained in a certain other Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the eighth day of May A. D. 1888, and made between the said Charles Stuart of the one part, and said William S. Loggie of the the other part, and registered in said County Records in volume 66 pages 47, 48 and 49 and numbered 36 in said volume; there will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage default having been made in payment thereof be sold at Public Auction, in front of the Post Office in the town of Chatham in said County, on Friday, the 17th day of July, next, at twelve o'clock noon, the lands and premises mentioned and described in said first mentioned mortgages as follows:—

"All that piece or parcel of land situate lying and "being in the Parish of Chatham aforesaid, on the "north side of the Napan River being part of lot num-"ber two and bounded on the north by Napan River; "on the east by lands owned by Benjamin Sweezey; "on the south by lands willed to Ellen Stewart by "Charles Stewart, deceased; and on the west by "lands willed to Ellen Stewart by the said Charles "Stewart, the said lot commencing at the north-"westerly corner of Benjamin Sweezey's lot and "running along the north line of the said number "two lot to the big drain, and the same width from "front to rear and containing——acres more or less "being the piece of land willed by said Charles Stew-"art to Alexander Stewart by will dated the twenty-"fifth day of September one thousand eight hundred "and seventy-seven, as by reference thereto will more "fully appear, and by the said Alexander Stuart "sold and conveyed to the said Charles Stuart by "deed bearing even date herewith, as by reference "thereto will appear."

"Also all that piece or parcel of land situate in "Glenelg aforesaid, bequeathed and devised to the "said Charles Stuart by his father Charles Stewart "in and by his said last will and testament being "part part of lot number two from the westerly line "of the said lot number two to the water fur, at "the east side of sheep cote, and thirty-six rods in "width from front to rear, on the west side of the "said Charles Stuart's, deceased, rear land as by "reference to the said will, will more fully appear," and the lands and premises in the said last mentioned mortgage described as follows:—

"All that piece or parcel of land known as part "of lot number 2 on which the late Charles Stewart "resided, situate and lying in the Parish of Glenelg "on the south side of Napan River and bounded as "follows:—On the north by said Napan River; on the "west by lands owned by Janet McGinnis; on the "south by lands now owned by Alexander Stewart "and on the east by lands now owned by Robert "Stewart and being in width from said westerly line "to the east side of line known as Sheep Cot, and "being same width from front to rear. Also thirty "rods in width from front to rear on the west side of "rear lands owned by the late Charles Stewart both "of which properties were bequeathed to said Charles "Stuart by his father Charles Stewart by will bear-"ing date September 25th 1877, as by reference "thereto will more fully appear." Together with all and singular the buildings, improvements, privileges and appurtenances to the said lands and premises belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Dated at Chatham, this 8th day of April, 1891

WARREN C. WINSLOW, Solicitor of Mortgagee. W. S. LOGGIE, Mortgagee.

Teacher Wanted.

A second class female teacher is wanted for district No. 7, Parish of Glenelg. Apply to

JAS. CAMERON, Sec'y to Trustees,
Black River Bridge.

June 18th, 1891.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - JUNE 25 1891.

The Tariff Changes.

The country will welcome the tariff changes made by the Government at Ottawa. The duties on sugars are practically abolished. Sugars under 14 Dutch standard, imported direct, are free, while those imported otherwise than direct pay only five per cent. All refined sugars and sugar over 14 standard, pay eight-tenths of a cent per lb. The late duties were 1½c lb. and 35 per cent. ad valorem.

All spirit duties are increased 12½ cents per gallon. Champagne is increased 30c. per gallon.

Salt duties are reduced one-half and there are some slight changes in the molasses duties.

Tobacco is to pay 5 cents per lb additional taxation. These changes are in the right direction.

Another Jack O' Lantern.

A new political jack o' lantern has been evolved out of the miasma of the "dismal swamp" in which the "forty second member" of the local legislature is located. So many of these delusions have been floated before the public eye from that quarter that it is a wonder the opposition papers have not become accustomed to them, but their capacity for being sold appears unlimited and as long as the astute gentleman who is "after Blair with a big knife" has a finger in the pie they seem to be perfectly reckless in their credulity. A gentleman named Eben Hall owns a property at St. Stephen. He occupies a portion of it as a farm and residence. Some time since he accidentally discovered that it was rich in nickel. He leased a portion of it to a nephew, who applied for and obtained a mining license under the old act, and having developed the mineral richness of the place sufficiently, sold out his rights for some $30,000. That has upset Mr. Hall.

Mr. Hall is a speculative kind of person, but it is all in his mind. If we remember aright he was once the victim of an absorbing interest in the Utopia serpent. While he might seem to understand all about such matters as that, in which vast play of the imaginative faculties is necessary, it takes him quite as long as the average representative of the race to get down to the hard pan of reality in ordinary human affairs, and it is not, therefore, surprising that he is a good subject for the core of a political grievance. To show the use that can be made of such a man as Mr. Hall we give correspondence from Fredericton relating to the latest government enormity, from the St. John *Globe*, which, for some time, has been after Mr. Blair with its "little hatchet":—

The visit to the city this week of Eben Hall, owner of the celebrated Heathland farm near St. Stephen, in which the nickel mer, promises a sequel of more than ordinary interest, in which it is generally believed will be found the secret of the new provincial mining act passed at the last session of the Legislature. Mr. Hall spent a considerable part of to-day about the Crown Land Office, his presence causing marked uneasiness to the head of the department, who has been in town since yesterday. Mr. Hall's grievance will be better understood by a recital of the facts in connection with the case, as related by himself to your correspondent. The farm in which the mines are situated is about two miles from St. Stephen, and comprises about one hundred acres of land. On the 1st of July last year, while Mr. Hall was working his horse in that part of the farm which he calls the beanfield, one of the animal's legs broke through the surface and went down almost its entire length—caused as Mr. Hall immediately saw, by the unsubstantial condition, through the effect of gases, of part of a long bed of mineral lying about eighteen inches from the top. The sight of a piece of the broken mineral at once aroused the farmer's interest, and an examination of it afterwards by himself and some relatives induced him to send it to St. John to Mr. Best for testing. Mr. Best reported it rich in copper and nickel and went over some days after and inspected the premises. He found a stratum of the mineral of large size, the richest part being in about the middle of the farm. Mr. Hall afterwards leased to his nephew, Jerry A. Carrol, between 15 and 20 acres in the upper end of the farm upon condition the lessee pay $300 if he found mineral value on it, and a further sum of $500 when he should begin to work it. Silver and gold in smaller quantity, but of a very rich quality, were afterwards found on higher land nearer the house. Specimens of this Mr. Hall's nephew, Chas. Libbey, took to New York, where it was estimated the quartz was worth $140 per ton. The word soon went round among speculators and several big offers have been made to Mr. Hall. Mr Carrol, it is stated, has received $30,000 for his interest in the 20 acres mentioned. Now comes in the most interesting part of the case. Some time after the discovery, Mr. Hall says, early last fall, the latter spoke to Hon. Mr. Mitchell, provincial secretary, about procuring a mining license—that would be under the old act. The secretary, some months afterwards, Mr. Hall having been absent in a lumber operation in the meantime, when asked about the matter, stated that he had forgotten all about it; and, before anything more was heard respecting it, the new mineral act had been passed through the house and declared law, by which it is provided that any person, on making the necessary application may be granted a prospecting license authorizing him to search upon any five square miles of land he pleases to apply for, whether crown lands or lands owned by private persons. This done, there is further provision for the granting of mining leases on any portion of the lands thus selected on which minerals may be found, which gives the lessees power to enter upon the land, tear up the earth, erect buildings, tear down buildings, etc., if necessary, upon compensation—to be agreed on by arbitrators appointed for the purpose, if it is impossible for the lessee to agree thereon with the owner of the land—being made. The next discovery is that Mr. W. F. Todd had applied to the Crown Land Department in the manner prescribed, and been granted, on paying the fee of $20, a license to prospect on five square miles of land, covering Mr. Hall's farm, and that the latter's rights to the land are subject to this license. Mr. Todd has not yet entered upon the land, and never will if law can prevent him. The case was given to-night to a leading lawyer of the city, and will, no doubt, be thoroughly sifted. Mr. Hall declares that certain members of the government are interested with Mr. Todd, and believes the new mining act was made for their benefit in the matter. It will be remembered that Mr. Hanington, in opening the discussion on the bill in the Legislature last winter, spoke of its suspicious appearance, and expressed the opinion that there was something underlying it. Mr. Hall is a man of considerable property, and has wealthy relatives, who, it is understood, are to interest themselves in the matter.

There are just two points of importance in the foregoing, so far as the government and public are concerned. It is attempted to convey the impression that Mr. Hall made application to the provincial secretary for a mining license. Mr. Hall is made to say he "spoke" to the secretary on the subject. The secretary, it is said, has no recollection of Mr. Hall having done so. In any case, licenses, under the old, as under the new law, could only issue upon application made in the regular way at the Crown Land office; so if Mr. Hall simply "spoke" to Mr. Mitchell on the street in St. Stephen, which seems to be all he claims he did, it is natural that Mr. Mitchell would think no more of the matter, expecting that it would be followed up by an application, which would go through the usual course.

The fact, however, that no prospecting license has been granted to Mr. Todd, as stated in the *Globe*, puts quite a different face on the Hall grievance. The new mining act—a synopsis of which we published a few weeks ago—provides as follows:—

138. In respect of granted lands wherein the owner of such lands (or the assignee of such owner who has gone to expense in the purchase, as he believed, of mining rights or interests) has made explorations, or actually commenced mining operations before the passing of this Act, no lease or license shall be made under this act to any person, other than such owner or assignee, until such owner or assignee has had notice of application having been made therefor, which notice may be sufficiently given by publication thereof by the Surveyor General for thirty days in the Royal Gazette, or in such manner as the Surveyor General shall direct, and thereupon the Governor in Council shall examine into the matter, and take such notice as in his discretion shall seem just, taking into account the circumstances of each case; provided however, that any such owner or assignee shall be subject to the payment of all royalties, and to the other provisions of this Act, so far as the same are applicable to his case.

Mr. Todd has, we believe, made application for a prospecting license. The notice required by law will be given and all Mr. Hall has to do, if he wishes to have his claims examined into and his rights protected, is to present them to the Governor-in-Council, when he will doubtless be justly treated. He and other simple-minded folk must remember that no one can prevent an application being made for either a prospecting or mining license. That is really all that has been done. It is only a few months since Mr. Hall learned that his deed of the land he owns did not convey to him the right to its minerals. He was also very much surprised when he found that he had, by his own act, allowed nephew Carroll to get a long way to windward of him, and the only wonder is that he does not blame the Government for that.

There is a world of enlightment, as to where the kernel of the whole matter lies, in the closing sentence of the *Globe's* Fredericton article, which is dank with the dew of the Fredericton "dismal swamp." It says "Mr. Hall "is a man of considerable property, and "has wealthy relatives, who, it is "understood, are to interest themselves "in the matter."

It is a pity such people don't know better than to spend money foolishly, but, then, lawyers must live. Mr. Gregory, who handled Dr. Atkinson so admirably in the matter of the Leary mare's nest, with which he was to annihilate the Government, is advising Mr. Hall—the "man of property" and [illegible] Hall's grievance is much magnified and his imagination of wrongs much accentuated of late. This is the usual blending of cause and effect. The reputation of Mr. Gregory for making the outrages of Blair's wicked government manifest to the world brings people like Mr. Hall to him, for they have an idea that he follows such matters to the bitter end, partly for the benefit of his health and partly because it is his mission on earth to play the role of a political benefactor of his race. A man of property, with wealthy relatives to back him ought to be protected, and he and they may be the better made to realise their need of protection if their real or imaginary wrongs are placed in the hands of a philanthrophic lawyer and published in the press. Much will, no doubt, be accomplished in the way of "dismal swamp" philanthropy before the time comes for Mr. Hall to present his objections to Mr. Todd's application for a prospecting license, so far far as it applies to the ground he has himself prospected. The Governor-in-Council will, however, hear Mr. Hall, and his claims will receive the equitable consideration to which they are entitled. As we have already said, Mr. Todd has not been granted a license as falsely stated by the *Globe* and, thus, the bottom falls out of the whole grievance.

As to the new mining act everybody familiar with the subject knows it was needed in the public interest. It has so encouraged people in different parts of the province to turn their attention to its mineral development that the public revenue from that source has already doubled. Nova Scotia has a larger revenue from her mines than New Brunswick has ever had from her timber lands, and anything calculated to develop the minerals of this province ought to be encouraged. The press, above all, should, at least, be guarded, in accepting and giving publicity to anything calculated to reflect adversely upon the effort the government is making to give the people the advantage of their interest lying beneath the soil, and it is time the whole country learned to be very suspicious indeed of statements having upon them the unmistakeable ear-marks that are so palpable in the article relating to this Hall business.

The Banks and the Country.

[Toronto Empire.]

No element in national prosperity is more susceptible to external action or internal depression than the capital invested in banks and the business transacted by these institutions. Consequently we may consider that the unanimity with which our Canadian banks this year report to their shareholders increased profits, new branches and new buildings, points very fairly to a condition of general stability and prosperity. The following table, compiled from the statements so far presented to the public, will give some idea of the position of these important institutions:

Bank.	Net Profits.	Total Deposits.
Montreal.....	$844,999	$23,557,449
Imperial.....	222,828	6,745,321
Toronto.....	282,449	7,197,570
Standard.....	117,502	4,013,513
Ontario.....	130,102	4 594,176
Hamilton.....	145,124	3,922 209
Dominion.....	220,423	8 576,965
Commerce.....	514 431	15,171 429
Merchants'.....	579 470	9 358 915

Summing up, we thus find a net profit of over three and a quarter millions divided amongst nine banks during a year which is said by pessimists to have been usually disastrous, and which certainly has been marked by a financial crisis in London that came near being the most terrible in the history of the world, and by a stringency in New York which might have been expected to react upon Canada. Couple with these heavy profits the increase in deposits, which have risen to the sum of $82,000,000, and which in the case of the Canadian Bank of Commerce alone, Mr. Walker pointed out, amounted to an addition of $5,000,000 during the last five years. The annual report of the Bank of Montreal referred also to "a considerable increase in the "interest-bearing deposits," and added that "saving departments have during "the year been opened in connection "with all the bank's branches in the "Dominion. From these your directors "anticipate very great and material ad-"vantages in the future as the country "grows in wealth." It is also announced that, "keeping in view the growing im-"portance of British Columbia as a future "profitable field for banking operations, "the directors have opened a branch in "the city of Victoria." In spite, therefore, of difficulties in Europe and the States, it is evident that the principal financial institution in Canada, with its combined capital and reserve fund of $18,000,000, has no lack of confidence in the future of our country.

The United States Tariff.

Those of our readers who wish to know what the customs charges of the United States are upon articles sent into that country from this part of Canada will find in the following list, the information they require:—

FRESH FISH.

Mackerel, Salmon, Trout, Halibut, Smelts, Cod, etc.....	¾c per lb.
Herring.....	¼c "

SALT FISH.

Salt Cod.....	¾c per lb.
" Mackerel.....	1c "
Herring.....	½c "
Haddock.....	½c "
Pollock.....	½c "
Shad.....	1c "
Salmon.....	1c "
Cod Oil.....	8c per gal.

VEGETABLES AND EGGS.

Potatoes.....	25c per bush
Turnips, ...	25 p. ct.
Eggs.....	5c. per doz.

CANNED GOODS.

Lobsters, 8c. per doz. cans of 1 lb., after July 1, 1891, until then free.

Mackerel,.....	30 p c.
Herring.....	30 "
Blueberries.....	30 "

LUMBER.

Pine.....	$1 per M.
Spruce.....	$2 "
Hemlock.....	$1 "
Oak.....	$2 "
Birch.....	$2 "
Laths.....	15c. "
Cedar R. R. Ties.....	25 p. c.

FREE GOODS.

Piling, Cord Wood, Knees, Rough Ship Timber, Hake Sounds, Live Lobsters.

Parliament.

Ottawa, 16th June:—Nearly all the members of the Commons were in their places to-day. The reports of trouble in the government ranks, and of the probable defection of Mr. Chapleau and his followers, caused quite a flutter among outsiders, although it was quite well understood that there was nothing in them. The credulity of many of those who seem most interested in events here is apparently, unlimited, and evidence that it is not confined to Ottawa is furnished by the arrival of several prominent newspaper men of opposition proclivities who have been attracted hither by the belief that they would witness the overthrow of the government.

The government is, of course, not strengthened by the death of Sir John A. Macdonald, but those who look for that event to bring the Liberals to the treasury benches will be mistaken. The House will proceed with business and all that can happen is delay in the work of the session which will be the leading feature of Mr. Laurier's tactics. What the gain can be thereby to either the Liberals or the public interests is not apparent to the ordinary independent observer. It is, however, politics and those who like it will approve. The full galleries and unusually large attendance of members in the House betokened excitement and expectancy. All the members of the Cabinet were present, except Mr. Chapleau, who will be confined to his house for a week, probably, with his sprained ankle. Mr. Dalton McCarthy was absent and it is understood that he has gone to England, where he held a brief before the Privy Council. On the other side, dressed in a new light-covered frock coat, sat Mr. Laurier, looking as if he was in splendid form. Mr. Mackenzie, Sir Richard Cartwright, Messrs. Mills, Patterson, Charlton, Langelier, Mulock and other Opposition leaders were all present. When Sir Hector Langevin got up to make the Ministerial announcement it was seen that he had not loosened his hold upon the leadership in the House. He unfolded a paper and said that he would read to the House an announcement, which Mr. Abbott had requested him to make, as follows:—

"Having obtained the requisite permission from His Excellency I desire to make a statement of proceedings after the death of the late Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald. It was felt by His Excellency that the state of public affairs did not necessitate the formation of a new Cabinet until the grave had closed over the late Premier and the last honors had been paid him. On the morning following the funeral His Excellency, exercising his constitutional right, applied to the Hon. Sir John Thompson for his advice with respect to the steps which should be taken for the formation of a new Government. Later, on the same day, by Sir John Thompson's advice, I was myself summoned by His Excellency, and, after consideration, I accepted on the following day the duty which His Excellency desired me to assume. I, therefore, communicated with my colleagues, and requested their consent to remain in their respective offices, and with their assent, submitted to His Excellency my recommendation that they should be continued in their positions, a proposition which His Excellency was pleased to approve, and he also sanctioned my assuming the departmental office of President of the Council. The vacancy caused by the lamented death of the late Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald has not been filled, and pending the appointment of a successor, the affairs of the Department of Railways will be administered by a member of the Cabinet."

When Sir Hector sat down, there was a pause, but the Opposition leader did not move and the first order of the day was called.

Michael Connolly, member of the firm of Larkin Connolly & Co., appeared before the bar of the House to answer for contempt in refusing to hand books of the firm, in his possession, over to the committee on Privileges and Elections, in connection with the Tarte-McGreevy scandal. On being asked if he was now willing to give up the books, he protested against it, through his counsel, Mr. Alex. Ferguson, Q. C., but concluded with a promise to do so under insistence of the House. He was then requested to withdraw and an order was passed ordering that Connolly place the books in the custody of the committee.

The House spent a considerable time discussing the stationery and trunks supplied to the Senators and Commoners. The item was $60,438 for salaries and contingent expenses of the Senate.

Mr. McMullen had been looking into the auditors' report, and among other Senate contingencies found 338 inkstands, costing $258; 416 knives, $373; 3,048 pencils, $323; 228 pairs of scissors, $136, and 144 scrap-books, $93. Mr. McMullen asked what had become of all the things, of which these were only a few, how could 99 Senators use them all and why should the country pay for them. He suggested a committee to try to devise a means of regulating this expenditure.

After this introduction the House swam into the farthest depths of the subject.

The old grievance of members is that the stationery furnished the Senators is better than the members of the Commons received. This year a new grievance rears its disturbing visage; it is the trunk question; the members, during an hour and a half's discussion, wanted to know how it had come that while they had been furnished $23, solid leather, iron-framed trunks, those which the "old gentlemen" as one of the speakers referred to the senators, had received were all that, and studded with brass nails as well. The painstaking committee under whose administration the supplies are was subject to a searching criticism as to their methods of purchasing. The House took a good deal of entertainment out of it all. There was alternating seriousness and facetiousness. Mr. Mulock said he wished to give the Senate credit for economy in one or two directions. He found in the auditor's report with all the numerous articles mentioned, only "three flesh brushes and one foot bath." (Laughter.)

Mr. W. C. Cameron asked the Government if they were going to pass Mr. McMullen's challenge for a committee unanswered. Mr. Cameron read from the Senate contingencies, "one saucepan, one nail brush, methylated spirits, and a pair of blankets," and asked what they were for. The House would laugh as these items were read aloud, then some member would recal the gravity of the subject, and seriousness would straighten the serio-comic debate.

Mr. Paterson (Brant) took the ground that if the House were sincere in its criticism of the Senate contingencies it should look at its own extravagances, and reduce them on an adoption of the adage to the effect that economy begins at home.

This was Mr. Foster's position too, but whereas Mr. Paterson wanted this year's vote cut down Mr. Foster was agreeable to its adoption.

Dr. Sproule complained that there was in his trunk full of stationery, too much small notepaper, and too many small envelopes, too small for business purposes. Dr. Bergin, chairman of the committee, explained that the small notepaper it was considered would be especially useful to the ladies of the members' family. After the great trunk and stationery question had been pressed to a point where the House was facing a proposition to reduce its contingencies, it was passed from, the vote for the Senate contingencies being adopted.

It was now nearly midnight and the House adjourned.

JUNE 17:—Hon. Mr. Tupper introduced a bill respecting the safety of ships. He explained it, giving the history of imperial legislation and of the Canadian acts. The present bill was framed to meet the provisions of the clause of the imperial act which permitted the dominion to legislate on this question and, in the event of Canada doing so, exempted its vessels from the provisions of the imperial act. The minister stated that on the second reading he would ask that the bill be referred to a special committee of members acquainted with the subject.

Most of the afternoon was taken up with questions and motions of private members, which afforded opportunity for a general demand by opposition representatives for additional appropriations for wharves, breakwaters and other public works.

After recess an hour was spent in discussion of the McGreevy investigation.

Mr. Davies opened it up by complaining that the privileges committee would not meet again till Friday. He thought there was too much delay over this matter, and suggested that the government was to blame for it. This latter imputation was, however, withdrawn by Mr. Davies, when Sir John Thompson referred to it.

Sir John Thompson explained that the committee, composed of members of both parties, had been in session every day except when adjournment was unanimously decided upon. He had himself attended twice, once when no other member came and once when there was no quorum. He thought that it was not too much that the government, now reorganized, with matters of policy to consider, should have one forenoon to do it in. He would himself be willing to make up the loss of Thursday by attending Saturday.

Mr. Tarte then made a complaint that papers he wanted had not been brought down, and referred to certain correspondence between Mr. Perley and Mr. Trutch.

Mr. Girouard, the chairman of the committee, pointed out that Mr. Tarte had only asked for these papers yesterday, and that several boxes of papers had been produced in which Mr. Tarte might easily have missed some.

Sir Hector emphatically declared that the officials in his department had orders to produce every book, paper, plan or document of every kind relating to any matter under investigation. The correspondence was very voluminous, and if any had been overlooked he would be glad to take a memorandum and have another look for it.

Mr. Laurier took occasion to say that the minister of justice had conducted the inquiry in a manner creditable to himself and the house.

Mr. Wood of Brockville committed his bill to disfranchise persons who have become United States citizens or have made statutary declaration of intention of becoming such.

Mr. Elgar objected that the act was superfluous as this class was already disfranchised, but in this he was over-ruled by members on his own side of the house as well as the other side.

Mr. Fraser of Guysboro said that declaration of intention should not disqualify, as the announcement of intention was not a change of allegiance.

Mr. McMullen on the same side of the house pointed out that a declaration of intention qualified persons in fifteen states to vote for president.

Mr. Charlton raised the singular objection that solemn declarations of intention might be made by Canadians to enable them to hold land in the states and not with real intent.

The house did not regard Mr. Charleton's claim that facility in attesting to falsehoods was a proper qual