Legal Notices.

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 Mortgagee

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 56 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 number 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 northwesterly 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 Stewart 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 far, 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 sail 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 bearing 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.

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'l 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, devisees, legatees 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, spinsters, 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, Robert 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.

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.

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.

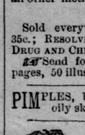
Cuticura Remedies.

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.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED

L.S.

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

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

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

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

Grand Monthly Drawing,

WILL TAKE PLACE AT

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, August 11, 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 1905.—The general impression is that THE PEOPLE WILL FAVOR CONTINUANCE.

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.

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,
Secratary to Tustees.

Dalhousie, June 8th, 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 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. R. MACKENZIE.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - JULY 16 1891.

Dominion Finances.

The financial statement of the Dominion for the last fiscal year, which ended on 30th June, is a very gratifying one, showing that the country has, at last, ceased to run into debt. An Ottawa despatch, after referring to the statement of revenue and expenditure for the closing month of the year, as contained in the *Canada Gazette*, says:—

"The total revenue for the fiscal year was $37,689,130, against which is to be charged a total expenditure of $34,948,585, showing a surplus over and above all expenditure of $2,740,545. The above expenditure includes $4,039,395 spent upon capital account. If that is deducted the surplus for the year of revenue over ordinary expenditure is found to be $6,779,960. This amount may be somewhat reduced when all the payments for the year are made, but the net surplus will be about as stated by the Finance Minister in his Budget speech.

"Each item in the receipts for June shows an increase over the corresponding month last year, the total being above $300,000. The debt statement shows the public debt at the end of June to have been $233,530,221, a decrease of $612,150 on the month and of $154,580 for the year."

Lumber Trade Notes.

The share of Canada in the British wood trade is not nearly so large as many on this side of the Atlantic doubtless believe it to be. It is also a gradually declining interest, while the portion falling to New Brunswick is not so large relatively as in former times. It is mainly to the Baltic—the Swedish, Russian and German centres of production—that British importers now look for their supplies, the British-American ports merely furnishing "broken stowage" for the great bulk of the trade. An example of this may be found in the following from the *Timber Trades Journal* of 27th ult:—

"The addition to the stocks at the Port of London for the seven days ending Thursday last are very inconsiderable for the end of June, and comprise thirty-nine full cargoes and a few miscellaneous parcels by the regular liners and other trading vessels. The arrivals hail from the various timber-producing countries as follows:—From Sweden, 15; Norway, 2; Russia, 6; Germany, 6; Finland, 6; Canada, 3; United States, 1."

France is evidently to join the other countries that tax lumber imports. The *Timber Trades Journal* of 27th ult., says:—

"The question of the French duties upon wood imports seems now in a fair way of speedy settlement. The Chamber of Deputies has already passed a tariff which should fully satisfy the most rigorous protectionist, the rates carried being no less than 65 centimes to 1 franc on timber and sawn goods above 35 millimetres in thickness, and 2 to 3 francs on sawn wood 35 millimetres and under, all per hundred kilogrammes. Taking 2,500 kilogrammes to the standard, these rates equal 15 to 25 francs on timber and deals and battens, as well as boards of 1½ in. thickness, while boards of 1¼ in. and less will be subjected to 50 to 75 francs per standard. This tariff has still to pass the Senate, but it is not anticipated that any further serious opposition will be raised, now that the Chamber of Deputies has ratified the rates. The new law will come into operation in March, 1892, on the expiration of the present treaties with Norway and Sweden. It is not impossible that those countries will retaliate by placing heavy imposts on French wines, but as the import of wine from France does not correspond in any way with the export of wood to France, it is probable that no alteration will be made."

Black River and Bass—a Correction.

In the ADVANCE of 2nd inst., reference was made to the illegal manner in which gaspereaux nets were set in the tidal waters of Black River, and it was also stated that large numbers of small bass were taken in these nets. From information given by several in that locality, indicating that the statement respecting the small bass was incorrect, we felt it necessary to extend our enquiries, and, in doing so, had occasion to question the gentleman who—as we understood him at the time—alleged that he had seen large quantities of bass taken, as stated, in bass nets. He says we must have misunderstood him, as to the locality, as the place where he saw so many young bass taken was not Black River, but in the main Miramichi. The error arose, no doubt, from the fact that he was talking of the way in which netting was carried on in Black River, and then related what he saw of the young bass-slaughter without mentioning the locality, and we naturally inferred that all took place at Black River.

We are glad to know that one count in the indictment against those who fish illegally at Black River can be omitted for it is always a pleasure for us to withdraw any erroneous statement we are led to make. It must be remembered, however, that while there does not seem to be any good evidence that young bass are destroyed by gaspereaux nets in Black River, the fact remains, and cannot be successfully denied, that a number of the fishermen there pursue their work with disregard of law or the future of, not only the gaspereaux, but other fisheries. Here is one example: The river was jammed with logs at the head of tide, and the obstruction rendered it difficult for the gaspereaux to work their way up. They were, therefore, massed together at the foot of the jam. A seine was made of a long net and it was thrown around the fish, the result being that some fifteen barrels were taken in one haul. Among these were a large number of big trout, as well as other fish. Those who performed this operation are, we understand, denying that there is any illegal fishing or any trout illegally netted in Black River. How often, or by how many different persons the seining at the log-jam was done we cannot say. It was done once, at all events, and if the department cares to have names and further particulars, its officers know how to get them.

It is not necessary for us to say that the ADVANCE is ready at all times to further the interests of fishermen. At the same time, we do not think it right that a few men who happen to be advantageously situated at certain seasons of the year, should be permitted to fish just as they please, to the detriment of all others living on any particular river. Moreover, although some in a community may think it clever to violate the law and thereby take more fish than they are justly entitled to, it is the right and duty of others interested to expose them. The man who kills fish in such a manner as to permanently injure the fisheries of a river, and thereby deprive his neighbors of having their share of benefit from a privilege common to all, is more the enemy of the community than officers who sometimes abuse their powers and positions by causing legal fishing to be prohibited. It is because the greedy fisherman resorts to destructive methods in his work that the department is sometimes led to prohibit fishing altogether, and the people, not only of Black River, but of every other river in the country, ought to realise that when they screen or defend illegal fishing, they encourage that which must, sooner or later, deprive them or their children of privileges of which they will only realise the full value when they lose them. If the people who live on any river are generally, willing that a few of their number should break the law and, thereby, reap personal benefits, at the same time causing fish to grow scarcer, until they, finally, disappear altogether, are they not entertaining a false idea of their duty to themselves and those who are to come after them? Reasonable people will think so, and those who have the courage to demand that everyone else in the community shall have only the same privileges as themselves in the fisheries, and are as ready to expose a law-breaker as they would a thief, are the best friends of both the fisheries and the country at large.

Politics in Kent.

A convention was called at Kingston, Kent County, on Saturday last for the purpose of nominatng an Assembly candidate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. O. J. LeBlanc. Amongst those who attended were Rueben Johnson, ex-M. P. P., J. D. Phinney, M. P. P., M. Barrieault, Augustus Legere, J. B. Goguen, Hon. O. J. LeBlanc, J. Z. Barrieault, councillor for Acadieville, Basil Johnson and other influential men of different parts of the County, representing both government and opposition parties. Altogether they numbered about eighty, eighteen of whom were accredited delegates of the different parishes. Before the regular meeting of delegates was held, Rueben Johnson, Esq., was called to the chair and requested those who were aspirants for legislative honors to address the meeting.

Augustus Legere, Esq., of St. Louis, being called upon, spoke first, declaring himself a supporter of the government and M. Barrieault, Esq., followed on the same side. J. B. Goguen, Esq., also spoke as an independent, although it was understood that he was put forward in the opposition interest. Hon. C. H. Labillois, who happened to be in the locality, and attended the meeting as an interested spectator, was called upon and without attempting to dictate to the electors of Kent, showed the desirability of the County being in line with the government of the day. J. D. Phinney, Esq., followed Mr. Labillois and made a vigorous attack upon the government and Mr. Basil Johnson addressed the meeting on the same side. Hon. O. J. LeBlanc also responded to calls for a speech, taking the government side and Messrs. Labillois and Legere made the closing address,, fully meeting the assaults made by Messrs. Phinney and others on the government.

The general meeting then adjourned and a delegates' meeting took place. During the progress of this meeting the fact developed itself that the delegates were evenly divided between Messrs. Legere and Goguen. It seemed to be a case of "one afraid and the other daren't," whereupon a diplomatic Goguen man proposed that the convention adjourn *sine die*, a course that was most willingly resorted to without any attempt having been made to decide between the respective candidates.

Subsequently, a meeting was held at the Royal Hotel, Kingston, which was presided over by Rueben Johnson, Esq., at which Augustus Legere, Esq., was unanimously chosen as the candidate in the government interest. It is probable that Mr. M. Barrieault, who was spoken of as a probable candidate, will retire in Mr. Legere's favor.

We observe that the Moncton *Times* endeavors to make it appear that Mr. Labillois was present at the convention of delegates, but such was not the case. The convention was a thoroughly representative one and the fact that Mr. Goguen would go no further than to declare himself an independent, while Mr. Legere as well as Mr. Barrieault came out as pronounced government supporters, indicates that the government is popular in Kent County. Both Legere and Goguen are conservatives in Dominion politics, so that there are no federal complications in the situation.

They Claim the Town of Bathurst.

A Taunton, Mass., despatch to the Boston Globe says:—"The town of Bathurst, New Brunswick, one of the prettiest in the province, it is said may have claims put forward for it by Taunton and Newport, R. I., people, who think they have a right to do so. It appears that the land upon which the town is located was a grant to Colonel Gould of the British army, long years ago, for services rendered his country in the piping times of war. As time rolled on the doughty colonel became land poor, and called on a friend for a loan of a certain amount of money, which was obtained, and for which he gave a mortgage upon the tract of land given him by the crown.

"The man who loaned the money was an ancester of John E. DeBlois of this city, and of many other DeBloises in the cities of Newport and Providence, R. I. According to papers in the possession of the DeBlois family, the mortgage was never cancelled, and a lawyer has been looking up the tract of land upon which it was given. To say that there was a surprise party when it was found there was a town, and a real, live town, spread all over it is expressing it mildly. The records were found to be complete, so far as satisfaction for the DeBlois family was concerned, excepting those for two years, and papers are being overhauled to find them."

The Tarte-McGreevy Scandal.

The complexion of the Tarte-McGreevy scandal, as it is being developed before the parliamentary committee at Ottawa grows darker. Everybody who has known H. F. Perley, Chief Engineer of the Public Works Department, will be pained over the fact that he has confessed to having received a valuable present offered to him in behalf of the contracting firm of Connolly & Co., by the notorious O. E. Murphy. In his re-examination on Wednesday of last week Murphy said, in reply to Mr. Edgar, M. P., that in January, 1887, he drew two thousand dollars from the firm with the full knowledge of the partners and took it to Ottawa, where he offered it as a gift to Perley. The latter would not take the money. He, however, did not object to receiving a present, and mentioned a diamond ring and breast pin with an ornament for Mrs. Perley. Witness then went to Montreal, visited the jewellery establishment of Mr. Birks and purchased a diamond ring, breast pin, bracelet, brooch, earings, etc., to the value of eighteen hundred and eighty-five dollars and got the bill of goods made up to him under the assumed name of Jones. The goods were put in a box, which Murphy carried to the express office and forwarded to Perley. Afterwards Perley had expostulated with Murphy for giving such valuable presents.

On Thursday last, Mr. Perley, at his own request, was called and sworn. The following questions and answers then followed:—

Mr. Osler—The statement was made here yesterday by Mr. Owen E. Murphy that in January, 1887, he had an interview with you in which he offered you money; that you refused to take the money, but intimated your willingness to receive a present of jewellery; that the description of the jewellery was outlined; that Mr. Murphy went away and purchased jewellery to the extent of $1,885 in Montreal, and that it was sent by express either to yourself or Mrs. Perley, and that you received it with his knowledge from what you stated to him afterward; will you give your account of that transaction, as that is the charge which has been made against you.

Mr. Perley—In making a statement I premise it by saying that Mr. Murphy's statement is correct. Mr. Murphy came to my home in January, 1887, and told me that he had come on behalf of the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co. to express to me their thanks for what I had done for them as engineer of the harbor commissioners of Quebec, that is, in my capacity as harbor engineer or chief engineer of the harbor commissioners; that I had taken hold of the dock in a state of almost wreck; that by my skill and by my ability I had made it a success, and that I had been the means by what I had done for the commissioners and for the works of really putting them on their feet as regards a very bad job; that he wished, the firm wished, to show some mark of their—what shall I call it?

Mr. Edgar—What did he call it?

Mr. Perley—I am speaking from memory, and my memory is very much impaired from my late illness. Their appreciation of what I had done. He took a parcel from his pocket—I did not know what it contained—and offered it to me; I asked what it was; he said it was a douceur; I declined to receive it; he pressed me; I declined; I told him I could not take it; he even went so far as to go over to my piano and lift the music on top of the piano and shove the money under the music; I told him he must take it away; I could not receive it; he was persistent, so persistent in his determination to give me something, that I, to try and get rid of him, said he might give me some little thing for my wife—some little thing and let it go; he asked what I would like; I said, "I will wear a ring for your sake, and give my wife something;" he spoke something and then went away; afterward, there came, while I was away, a box, addressed to my wife, and when I came home I found the box had been opened and that it contained quite a lot of stuff, consisting, in part, of some article of jewellery and in part of silver plate; I kept it; I spoke to Mr. Murphy afterwards in Quebec, when I saw him some months afterward, and I took him to task for what he had done; he said there was no need of saying anything at all about it, that he had only done what he intended to do when he left my house; I told him he should never have done so; he never should have sent me what he did send me; and I spoke to him in that way; a few days afterward, or a little time afterward—I do not know exactly—he handed me the bill for the articles, which I have in my possession. I will say to the committee that I was simply astounded by the amount; I thought that what he had sent me was a small thing in the shape of a douceur, but I was really astounded at the amount of the bill; I need not say to you, gentlemen, that it affected me very much; I did not return the articles and it has affected me ever since; so much so that I repaid the amount last year to Mr. Michael Connolly.

By Sir John Thompson—was the bill receipted? I will produce the bill.

The Chairman—the total amount is $1,885?

Sir John Thompson—Is it receipted?

The Chairman—Yes; paid January 26, 1887; the bill is not made against anyone; it is against blank, but it is receipted.

By Mr. Osler—That bill corresponds with the goods received?

Mr. Perley—Yes, it corresponds with the goods received.

When did you pay the amount? Last September.

1890? Yes; I was absent for, you may say, 10 months.

Is there anything further you desire to add? I have nothing further to add to the statement; there is nothing further that I need to add; I have told the committee the truth and I will say to the committee I acknowledge my error.

By Sir John Thompson—Can you tell me about the date at which this occurred; I see the bill is in January, 1887: is that the time? That is the time.

Will you explain to the committee at what time you again saw Mr. Murphy and remonstrated with him? It must have been in April or May following; that was the first time I was in Quebec after that.

Will you state when you came to the conclusion to repay the amount? For some time back, some two years or more ago, I came to the conclusion to pay it back when I felt I was able to.

It was shortly after seeing him and ascertaining the amount? Yes; I never spoke to Mr. Murphy after that.

Will you explain, as regards your means, why you did not pay it before? Because I am a man on salary.

Had you means to pay it until you realized it from savings from your salary? No; I had not the means.

You had not the means, then, before September of last year? No.

You repaid it in one sum to Mr. Connolly? One sum.

At the time you made the payment to Mr. Connolly of the amount of this bill had the disclosures in connection with the Public Works Department yet been made? They had not been made, except what appeared in the House in the latter part of the year's House.

But I mean the disclosures made by Larkin, Connolly & Co., or some member of that firm; had they come to your knowledge at the time you made the payment? Nothing had come to my knowledge at the time I made the payment, excepting the matter that was asked for in the House.

Last session? Yes.

By Mr. Mulock—What was the exact date of your repaying the money? I think it was in September, 1890.

And it was two years before you repaid it; before you had come to the conclusion that you had done wrong? Yes.

Then for two years you had not been of that opinion? I think, sir, I have always been of that opinion.

I suppose you have had the articles that were presented to your family under your control ever since? Ever since.

They had always been in your possession? They have always been in my possession.

So that they were in a position to be returned all the time? All the time or at any time.

Seeing that, one would think the proper way would be to return the articles? Yes; that would have been the proper thing.

By the Chairman—Did you mention to anyone about this gift being made to you about the time it was made? No, Sir.

To no one? No, sir.

When did you notify Larkin, Connolly & Co. that you intended to repay them? No; I never did.

Except when you sent the money? Except when I spoke to Mr. Michael Connolly.

By Mr. Geoffrion—You have stated to the Minister of Justice that, being a man with a salary, you could not find the means of paying back that account before September 1890; will you be kind enough to state whether at that date the payment was made in cash or in notes? It was made in an obligation.

There was no cash given on that day? No cash given on that day.

What kind of obligation, a promissory note? An obligation to pay on the 31st August, 1891.

By the Chairman—Did you give any mortgage? No.

Your personal promise? My personal promise, my I. O. U.

By Mr. Geoffrion—You said you did not realise the importance of the gift until you saw the bill, but you had been made aware on your arrival home of the number of and nature of the articles that were sent by express were you not? Yes.

By Sir John Thompson—Do I understand you to say the obligation you gave was for the whole sum? For the whole sum.

By Mr. Edgar—Why did you not give it to Mr. Murphy? I have not seen Mr. Murphy for nearly two years: I have not been in Quebec since October, 1889.

Why did you give it to Michael Connolly? Because I met him before at Kingston in connection with the Kingston dry dock; that is the reason why.

By Mr. Mills—Were you aware the partnership had been dissolved between Michael Connolly and Mr. Murphy at the time? I am aware, because it was dissolved in 1889; I was aware there was a separation.

The public will hardly know what to think of this great scandal. There can be no doubt that hundreds of thousands of dollars of public money was awarded to this large contracting firm by the Department of Public Works, for which no value was received. The fact that Mr. Perley always had a sense of wrongdoing, from the moment he seccumbed to to the temptation of Murphy, is evidence that the relationship between the firm and the department, as far, at least, as Mr. Perley was concerned, were of an improper character at times, and it is not difficult therefore, to understand how changes favorable to the contractors might be effected. The virtue that spurned a cash bribe of $2,000 and accepted a diamond and plate one of $1,885, could hardly be considered impregnable, nor can public faith repose with a sense of absolute security in the conscience that was dormant for two years and manifested itself only in the form of an I O U when exposure was in sight. The ADVANCE has, all along, believed absolutely in Mr. Perley's integrity. We can no longer do so, and the disappointing fact suggests the inquiry—What next? The man, Murphy, who practically gave a small part of the unrighteous profits of his firm to the Chief Engineer through whom they were obtained, has also sworn that he, personally, gave a much larger share, in cash, to Sir Hector Langevin, the Minister of the Crown in charge of the Department controlling the work. It is true that the Minister denies Murphy's assertion, and declares that he never even saw the man until the present investigation began; but when it is proved beyond a doubt that the contracting firm was favored by concessions and the allowance of extras that were enormously profitable to them, and that the raids on the public treasury were largely manipulated by a most intimate personal and political friend of the minister, a strong prima facie case against him is established and faith in his integrity shaken.

A regrettable feature of the investigation, as reports of it reach the public, is that many of the newspapers deal with the evidence according to their political bias, and the men implicated, both directly and indirectly, are either whitewashed or condemned, with little regard for the testimony affecting them. The matter seems to us one of far too grave a character to be thus dealt with, for it involves the honor and integrity of Canadian administration, and the first impulse of every citizen ought to be the hope that the charges made are not true. It is not an encouraging thing to those whose hopes for the country's future spring from faith in the honesty and patriotism of its rulers and in the broad national aspirations of its people, to find a portion of its press accepting as entirely credible everything that a self-confessed thief and fugitive from justice may say against our public men, and exalting such a person to a place amongst honest people. Yet this has been done by papers of repute for purely partizan reasons, to the disgust of self-respecting men of both parties. The ADVANCE has received quite a share of criticism in the party press because it has not chosen to take a partizan view of the testimony elicited in this important enquiry and, especially, because it has published the evidence of the man Murphy against himself as a public criminal. We have no interest in shielding any man from the consequences of his own acts. There is sufficient testimony, now, to show that Thomas McGreevy, M. P. is unworthy of the position he holds; also that Henry F. Perley has tarnished his record by weakly permitting himself to accept what public opinion will look upon as a bribe. It yet remains to be developed whether Sir Hector Lang