

OTTAWA LETTER

Afraid to Investigate Plebiscite Vote of Quebec.

Bergeron Discusses Position and History of Notorious J. Israel Tarte.

Big Thunder, Chief of the Customs Department, Mixed Things Up Badly in His Reply to Clarke Wallace.

OTTAWA, April 10.—The auditor general is heard from at last. His pamphlet for this year is incomplete, as there are yet three sections to be heard from, but he has brought down some 1800 pages of statement of expenditure, in which there are embodied a large number of interesting facts. The volume teaches, among other things, that the area of economy has not yet got here and that it is arriving with great deliberation. We have rather large expenditure for lawyers, and a larger appropriation for the "reptile press." Rideau Hall comes in for the usual appropriation, and Col. Donville, Mr. Flint and the others will be grieved to see that the wine sales account is even larger than usual. The favorites in the government come up smiling at every page of this big book.

To begin at the beginning, Mr. McDougall devotes a few pages to the printing and advertising account. It is found that in printing and lithographing there is no increase, but a slight decline, as follows:

1896.....	\$188,376
1897.....	189,869
1898.....	189,320
1899.....	179,160

But the advertising bills seem to grow, as for instance:

1896.....	\$35,161
1897.....	42,713
1898.....	56,829

Here is the bill for legal expenses and taxed costs:

1896.....	\$8,683
1897.....	10,251
1898.....	10,251

Take now the intercolonial printing:

1896.....	\$29,494
1897.....	31,847
1898.....	38,432

The intercolonial advertising bills have also done some climbing, as will be seen:

1896.....	\$7,924
1897.....	11,467
1898.....	8,812

It will be observed that in spite of the allegations that the parties who previously did the printing for the intercolonial were overpaid and were hoodie waddies, this government has not improved things very much. Among the newspapers and other contractors which figure in Mr. McDougall's list for printing and advertising, we find the following:

Advertiser	Printing
Brandon Sun	\$ 200
Charlottetown Patriot	236
Hazard & Bazar	106
Lottetown	925
Fredrickton Herald	237
Halifax Recorder	788
Halifax Chronicle	861
Halifax Echo	648
Halifax Herald	115
Halifax Mail	115
Hamilton Times	150
Moncton Times	14
Moncton Transcript	228
Montreal Herald	1,946
La Patrie	1,023
New Glasgow Eastern	67
Chronicle	721
American Bank Note Co.	84,994
Pictou Advocate	135
Quebec Telegraph	652
La Soleil	643
Barnes & Co., St. John	710
John A. Barnes	247
St. John Gazette	719
St. John Globe	485
Grip-sack	190
G. A. Knodell	470
J. A. McMillan	2,429
St. John Telegraph	721

When the government people get their work in a little better shape names as those of Barnes in St. John will probably disappear.

From the table of legal expenses and taxed costs we find that the counsel engaged in the Behring Sea arbitration were paid as follows:

E. L. Belque	\$3,998
F. V. Bodwell	5,004
Fred Peters, Charlottetown	9,448

Mr. Belque was paid a retainer of \$500 and was engaged 183 days at \$50 a day, a part having been paid in the previous year. The total sum paid him was \$10,344, together with living allowances at \$5 a day.

Mr. Bodwell's retainer was \$300. He was employed 101 days at \$30 a day in British Columbia, and 87 days in Ottawa and Halifax at \$40 a day, and was allowed \$7 a day for 100 days of living expenses. The total amount paid him besides living expenses was \$7,894.

Mr. Peters had a retainer of \$500, and was engaged 237 days at \$50 a day and allowed living expenses for 174 days at \$7. His total receipts in connection with this arbitration were \$12,888, besides living allowance.

The fisheries reference case before the privy council cost for counsel fees \$12,135, of which \$7,635 was paid to Mr. Russell, of the firm of Day, Russell & Co. Mr. Russell will be remembered as the counsel employed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier to carry on his negotiations with the Vatican. It is probable that the very generous allowance made to him for other services covers some of these special embassies. At all events the government has not saved any money by substituting Mr. Russell for the old and experienced firm of solicitors previously employed

for the transaction of Canadian business in London. In connection with this reference there was also paid to D. B. McTavish of Ottawa \$500 and to Christopher Robinson of Toronto \$5,000. Hon. Edward Blake also acted occasionally as counsel for the Canadian government, and was paid last year \$3,921.

Among the other payments recorded in this book are some to Mr. E. H. McAlpine, government investigator, concerning whose account the auditor general offers a few remarks. Here is Mr. McDougall's letter:

Audit Office, May 12, 1898.

Sir—With reference to the voucher sent me during the current fiscal year in support of a payment of \$1,707.90, made to Mr. E. H. McAlpine in connection with investigations—and in reply I am to inform you that Mr. McAlpine investigated 33 cases of political partisanship in connection with the departments of marine and fisheries and customs. When his account was under consideration he stated that he had neglected to keep a copy of the dates, not thinking that it would be required. Mr. McAlpine received his appointment on the 37th November, 1896, and held investigations from the beginning of January to the end of July, 1897, a period of seven months. As the customs department was liable to half the expenses incurred, the account was submitted to them for inspection, and as the report for both departments indicated that the investigation might have occupied the time charged, Mr. McAlpine's statement of the number of days was accepted, he insisting it was accurate. By the terms of the order in council Mr. McAlpine was to receive \$10 per day for his services as commissioner, and by order in council he was allowed \$17.50 per day for his travelling and living expenses.

F. GOURDEAU, D. M.

The auditor general was not satisfied with the account, but wrote again on the 23rd saying: "It seems to me that there was no good reason for retaining Mr. McAlpine of the reasonable obligations imposed upon him by his appointment as commissioner, of furnishing a full and categorical statement of his claim for remuneration and expenses before payment was made. The voucher sent me is incomplete, in so far that the dates of the various sittings and the different items of expenditure are not given. The order in council authorizing a fixed sum of \$3,500 per day does not in my opinion relieve a government employee of the obligation of furnishing a detailed account of his outlay, and I now add that it was principally in recognition of this view that the order in council allowing only actual reasonable expenses in such cases was passed. The account cannot be certified as correct in its present form." This ends the correspondence, and the public is left in doubt as to what followed.

The auditor seems also to have had some difficulty with the justice department in respect to balances due for binder twine purchased. The contract of the Hobbs Hardware Co. was discussed last year. It may be remembered that Mr. John Connor had a good deal to do with procuring this contract with the Hobbs people. It appears that this firm had not been very prompt in making payments, and that there is still a balance due the government of \$6,768. Mr. Connor himself is charged with an older indebtedness of \$9,520.

We used to hear from the liberal press in its temperance and economical spasms and, likewise, from such well known prohibitionists as Col. Donville, a good deal about the wine glasses and punch bowls provided for Rideau Hall. It is painful to perceive that under the great moral administration now in control and, under the dispensation of Lord Aberdeen, this shocking carnival continues. Take for instance these entries:

Spirit decanters, 6, at.....	\$1.25 each
Champagne jugs, 12, at.....	1.00 "
Champagne goblets, 200, at.....	.75 "
Wine tumblers, 50, at.....	.65 "
Punch tumblers, 70, at.....	.70 "
Claret glasses, 200, at.....	.70 "
Port glasses, 100, at.....	.65 "
Sherry glasses, 100, at.....	.65 "
Liqueur glasses, 70, at.....	.60 "

In conclusion, Mr. Paterson contented that there had been a general reduction of taxation, inasmuch as the late tariff applied to the imports of last year would have produced nearly two million dollars more revenue. He intimated that the greater part of this million was made up by extra duties of excise on the taxpayer's pockets of no better. But as matter of fact, the government has expended several millions more money under Laurier's rule than under the previous government. The taxes would have been the highest on record if the imports had not been abnormally large, or else Mr. Fielding would have had a deficit. If the comparison is made with a year in Mr. Foster's regime in which the imports were large, it will be seen that either Mr. Foster had a much larger surplus or a lower average rate of taxation.

When Mr. Bergeron takes the floor the house usually looks for something interesting. It was he who last year produced the correspondence between Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Vatican. He has paid his address to Mr. Tarte. Mr. Fielding's preliminary he gave a list of the things promised by the liberal convention of 1893 and showed that everything which the party promised to do for its own benefit, such as change of franchise law and gerrymandering the constituencies, had been done, and was about to be done. Everything promised for the benefit of the people had been left undone. They promised to kill protection and left it alive; to get reciprocity and did not do it; to establish pure government and did the contrary; to promote economy and assisted extravagance; to preserve the public lands for the people, and tried to give them away to Mackenzie and Maslin.

The government says here that it had settled the whole question. Mr. Bergeron, however, is not reviving that issue. It was the premier who first began to speak of it in this house, and every one of his followers who speaks brings it up. Yet how it is said to be settled when the minister himself writes to Home and sends their emissaries there to assure the Pope that there is a better settlement to come? How was it settled when such men as Beauvois, a supporter of the government, who voted for the remedial bill, are still in the country? Even the organ of Mr. Tarte says that the minister, Mr. Bergeron, turning to the premier, challenged him to deny that he had himself given assurance to high ecclesiastical quarters that relief would be provided. Sir Wilfrid knew that he had begged for delay and that the line of prohibition was growing shorter. The premier knew that the promises would have to be kept if he remained in power. His only recourse was to raise the cry of fanaticism both in Ontario and Quebec. Every day Mr. Tarte's Patrie is declaring that the Tories in Ontario and the provinces are the enemies of the French race and the Catholic religion.

A discussion of the franchise bill of last year led up to some remark on the plebiscite. Mr. Bergeron, though a prohibitionist, is one of those who in Quebec was not a honest voter. He referred to the fact that the returns from Quebec constituencies kept coming in for a week after voting day, and the anti-prohibition majority increased from 50,000 to 90,000. The prohibitionists were so convinced that there was trickery in the count, they demanded an investigation. Sir Wilfrid here interrupted, stating that no such demand had been made. "But I know," said Mr. Bergeron, "that the minister of agriculture was visited by members of the Dominion Alliance from Montreal, that they told him they had reason for holding an investigation, and that Mr. Fisher asked them to leave it in the hands of the government." "I assure the premier," added the member for Beauport, "that if he will order an investigation he can have it at his disposal in less than three days every thing necessary to do it."

Mr. Bergeron has an account of the origin of Sir Wilfrid's proposition for an amphibious parliament. Sir Wilfrid had to go to Montreal last autumn to keep the Liberal Club from entering the minister of public works. He did not want to go and did not exactly know what he should say when he got there. Mr. Tarte told him he could talk about the senate, and supplied him with the present programme for senate reform. For myself, said Mr. Bergeron, rather than see the mixed parliament which the premier proposes I would have the senate abolished altogether. A vigorous shout of "Hear, hear," from the government benches followed, and Mr. Bergeron observed that this was another illustration of the great harmony on the government side.

Mr. Bergeron had some fun with Mr. Blair about his large intercolonial deficit, and condemned him for getting his cars and locomotives built in the United States. Mr. Fielding interposed with the interesting remark that this had to be done because the Canadian artisans were now so busy that they could not do any more work. Mr. Bergeron is of the opinion that men could be found to do a good deal more work if it were ready for them. Mr. Fielding did not interpose further, when Mr. Bergeron inquired why the government had sold a great many thousand rifles for 25 cents a piece to Hartley & Graham of New York, without tender or competition or advertisement or notice of any kind.

Mr. Bergeron held the attention of the house very closely while he discussed the position and history of Mr. Tarte. He began by quoting some remarks made by the minister of public works "at a public dinner which he gave himself in Valleyfield." Then he took up some facts and charges in Mr. Tarte's career. The late Sir Hector Langevin done a great deal of business for Mr. Tarte. He had protected Mr. Tarte and assisted him, when he needed it, and Mr. Tarte turned against him and did his best to bring him into disgrace. He had another friend and benefactor in Mr. McGreevy, from whom he got all he could, after which he turned against

him and had him sent to jail and to his grave. So deadly was Mr. Tarte's influence that a young man who was in his office as a notary became a thief and had to run away. When Sir Henry Joly, who now sits beside Mr. Tarte, was premier of Quebec, Mr. Tarte furiously attacked him among the French people because he was a Protestant. Years ago the minister of public works grew angry at Mr. Chapeau, who desiring to take him into his Quebec government, and Mr. Tarte wrote to Sir Hector Langevin commending the latter's honesty and condemning Chapeau for his liberal tendencies. Mr. Tarte in his paper wrote down Mr. Chapeau for all he was worth, until one day the then premier of Quebec pointed at him on the floor of the house and described him as an ex-member who had broken his word. These attacks continued till 1882, when Senecal took Tarte to Europe and brought him back a friend to the government. In 1885 Tarte declaimed against the execution of Kist, but soon after he changed his mind and became again converted. Then he wanted to get into the dominion ministry. Mr. Olmest, then a member of the dominion government, would not hear of it, and said he would rather Tarte would go over to the other side. Mr. Tarte went to the other side and they had to take him into the ministry.

Mr. Bergeron wondered whether Mr. Tarte does not sometimes dream of the friends and benefactors whom he has wrecked or driven to their graves. He tells of an occasion when Mr. Tarte suddenly grew rich and was supposed to be worth \$100,000, "obtained through cleverness in politics and in municipal affairs." He became so poor, so he says himself, that a year or two ago he was virtually insolvent. Now he is the owner of a newspaper valued at \$100,000 and is buying a magnificent house. Mr. Tarte's last victim, according to Mr. Bergeron, was the late Sir Adolphe

To John R. Grear of the Parish of Simonds, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, Farmer, and Catherine J., his wife, and Ann Vance of the Parish of Kingston, in the County of Kings, in the said Province, Female Farmer, and all others whom it may concern:

TAKE NOTICE that there will be sold at Public Auction at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, on SATURDAY, the THIRTIETH day of May next at twelve o'clock noon.

ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Simonds, in the City and County of Saint John, known and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a marked birch tree on the side of the road leading from "Little River" towards Black River, which said tree is in the eastern line of lot number three, in the class or range of lots heretofore laid out by the Honorable Ward Chipman, on the southern side of the road heretofore opened and laid out by the said Ward Chipman, leading from the mouth of the Little River to "Loch Lomond, thence from said tree by the magnet in 1820 south thirteen degrees and thirty minutes east on the said line of lot number three, thirty-five chains sixty links to the marked birch tree at the southeast corner of said lot number three, thence north seventy-five degrees thirty minutes east on the year line "of lot number four in the same class or range of lots ten chains to the western line of lot number five in the same class, thence north thirteen degrees thirty minutes west twenty-two chains sixty links, to the Black River Road, thence along the said road westerly twenty-seven chains to the place of beginning. Also all that certain other lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the said Parish of Simonds, comprising the remainder of the farm known as Park View, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a small fir tree, marked, standing on the northerly edge of the Black River road, in the westerly side line of a lot of land formerly owned by Matthew Graham, thence by the magnet "twelve north ten degrees thirty minutes west eight chains fifty links, or to a stake set in the south-easterly edge of a by-road leading from said road to George Matthews, thence along the same north seventy-three degrees east ten chains fifty links, or to meet the easterly side line of said Graham's lot run by Deputy Surveyor in one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, thence "O'Kellher, in one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, thence along the same ten degrees east twenty-two chains, or to meet the northerly edge of said Black River Road, thence along the same north fifty-one degrees west sixteen chains twenty-five links, or to the "place of beginning," said two pieces of land comprising the farm known as Park View, owned by the late Thomas Parks, being the premises conveyed to the said John R. Grear by the heirs of the late Thomas Parks, by deed dated Ninth September, A. D. 1890, recited in the Records of Saint John City and County, in Libro 37, folios 44, 45 and 46, and by said John R. Grear and wife conveyed to said Ann Vance, together with the buildings and improvements thereon and the appurtenances to the same belonging or in any manner appertaining.

The above sale will be made under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage dated the Sixteenth day of March, A. D. 1896, made between the said John R. Grear and Catherine J., his wife, of the first part, and the undersigned, Annie Freeze, wife of the undersigned George A. Freeze, of the other part, for securing the payment of certain monies therein mentioned, and registered in the Registry Office for the City and County of Saint John, in Libro 57, folios 443 to 448, default having been made in payment of a portion of the monies secured by said Mortgage.

Dated this Eleventh day of April, A. D. 1899.

ANNIE FREEZE, Mortgagee.

GEORGE A. FREEZE, Solicitor.

J. R. ARMSTRONG, Solicitor.

him and had him sent to jail and to his grave. So deadly was Mr. Tarte's influence that a young man who was in his office as a notary became a thief and had to run away. When Sir Henry Joly, who now sits beside Mr. Tarte, was premier of Quebec, Mr. Tarte furiously attacked him among the French people because he was a Protestant. Years ago the minister of public works grew angry at Mr. Chapeau, who desiring to take him into his Quebec government, and Mr. Tarte wrote to Sir Hector Langevin commending the latter's honesty and condemning Chapeau for his liberal tendencies. Mr. Tarte in his paper wrote down Mr. Chapeau for all he was worth, until one day the then premier of Quebec pointed at him on the floor of the house and described him as an ex-member who had broken his word. These attacks continued till 1882, when Senecal took Tarte to Europe and brought him back a friend to the government. In 1885 Tarte declaimed against the execution of Kist, but soon after he changed his mind and became again converted. Then he wanted to get into the dominion ministry. Mr. Olmest, then a member of the dominion government, would not hear of it, and said he would rather Tarte would go over to the other side. Mr. Tarte went to the other side and they had to take him into the ministry.

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Public Auction on SATURDAY, the thirtieth day of June next, at fifteen minutes past twelve o'clock, in the afternoon, at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, all the real, right, title and interest of William Thompson, in and to all that certain tract of land, situate in the Parish of Simonds (formerly a part of the Parish of Portland), in the City and County of Saint John, in the said Province, bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at a marked tree on the western line of a tract of land belonging to Nathaniel H. DeVosher, on the south side of the road to Loch Lomond, thence south fifteen degrees east about one hundred and twenty-seven chains, until it meets the line of a lot sold by James White to Charles Burt; thence south seventy degrees west forty-eight chains and twelve links; thence north fifteen degrees west ninety-six chains to the south side of land in possession of Henry Graham; thence along the said line thence seventy-five degrees east forty chains, to the line of a lot in possession of the said William Thompson; in and to all that certain tract of land, situate in the Parish of Simonds (formerly a part of the Parish of Portland), in the City and County of Saint John, in the said Province, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a marked birch tree on the side of the road leading from "Little River" towards Black River, which said tree is in the eastern line of lot number three, in the class or range of lots heretofore laid out by the Honorable Ward Chipman, on the southern side of the road heretofore opened and laid out by the said Ward Chipman, leading from the mouth of the Little River to "Loch Lomond, thence from said tree by the magnet in 1820 south thirteen degrees and thirty minutes east on the said line of lot number three, thirty-five chains sixty links to the marked birch tree at the southeast corner of said lot number three, thence north seventy-five degrees thirty minutes east on the year line "of lot number four in the same class or range of lots ten chains to the western line of lot number five in the same class, thence north thirteen degrees thirty minutes west twenty-two chains sixty links, to the Black River Road, thence along the said road westerly twenty-seven chains to the place of beginning. Also all that certain other lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the said Parish of Simonds, comprising the remainder of the farm known as Park View, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a small fir tree, marked, standing on the northerly edge of the Black River road, in the westerly side line of a lot of land formerly owned by Matthew Graham, thence by the magnet "twelve north ten degrees thirty minutes west eight chains fifty links, or to a stake set in the south-easterly edge of a by-road leading from said road to George Matthews, thence along the same north seventy-three degrees east ten chains fifty links, or to meet the easterly side line of said Graham's lot run by Deputy Surveyor in one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, thence "O'Kellher, in one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, thence along the same ten degrees east twenty-two chains, or to meet the northerly edge of said Black River Road, thence along the same north fifty-one degrees west sixteen chains twenty-five links, or to the "place of beginning," said two pieces of land comprising the farm known as Park View, owned by the late Thomas Parks, being the premises conveyed to the said John R. Grear by the heirs of the late Thomas Parks, by deed dated Ninth September, A. D. 1890, recited in the Records of Saint John City and County, in Libro 37, folios 44, 45 and 46, and by said John R. Grear and wife conveyed to said Ann Vance, together with the buildings and improvements thereon and the appurtenances to the same belonging or in any manner appertaining.

The above sale will be made under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage dated the Sixteenth day of March, A. D. 1896, made between the said John R. Grear and Catherine J., his wife, of the first part, and the undersigned, Annie Freeze, wife of the undersigned George A. Freeze, of the other part, for securing the payment of certain monies therein mentioned, and registered in the Registry Office for the City and County of Saint John, in Libro 57, folios 443 to 448, default having been made in payment of a portion of the monies secured by said Mortgage.

Dated this Twenty-first day of March, A. D. 1899.

ANNIE FREEZE, Mortgagee.

GEORGE A. FREEZE, Solicitor.

J. R. ARMSTRONG, Solicitor.

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Dated this Twenty-first day of March, A. D. 1899.

Public Auction on SATURDAY, the thirtieth day of June next, at fifteen minutes past twelve o'clock, in the afternoon, at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, all the real, right, title and interest of William Thompson, in and to all that certain tract of land, situate in the Parish of Simonds (formerly a part of the Parish of Portland), in the City and County of Saint John, in the said Province, bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at a marked tree on the western line of a tract of land belonging to Nathaniel H. DeVosher, on the south side of the road to Loch Lomond, thence south fifteen degrees east about one hundred and twenty-seven chains, until it meets the line of a lot sold by James White to Charles Burt; thence south seventy degrees west forty-eight chains and twelve links; thence north fifteen degrees west ninety-six chains to the south side of land in possession of Henry Graham; thence along the said line thence seventy-five degrees east forty chains, to the line of a lot in possession of the said William Thompson; in and to all that certain tract of land, situate in the Parish of Simonds (formerly a part of the Parish of Portland), in the City and County of Saint John, in the said Province, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a marked birch tree on the side of the road leading from "Little River" towards Black River, which said tree is in the eastern line of lot number three, in the class or range of lots heretofore laid out by the Honorable Ward Chipman, on the southern side of the road heretofore opened and laid out by the said Ward Chipman, leading from the mouth of the Little River to "Loch Lomond, thence from said tree by the magnet in 1820 south thirteen degrees and thirty minutes east on the said line of lot number three, thirty-five chains sixty links to the marked birch tree at the southeast corner of said lot number three, thence north seventy-five degrees thirty minutes east on the year line "of lot number four in the same class or range of lots ten chains to the western line of lot number five in the same class, thence north thirteen degrees thirty minutes west twenty-two chains sixty links, to the Black River Road, thence along the said road westerly twenty-seven chains to the place of beginning. Also all that certain other lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the said Parish of Simonds, comprising the remainder of the farm known as Park View, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a small fir tree, marked, standing on the northerly edge of the Black River road, in the westerly side line of a lot of land formerly owned by Matthew Graham, thence by the magnet "twelve north ten degrees thirty minutes west eight chains fifty links, or to a stake set in the south-easterly edge of a by-road leading from said road to George Matthews, thence along the same north seventy-three degrees east ten chains fifty links, or to meet the easterly side line of said Graham's lot run by Deputy Surveyor in one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, thence "O'Kellher, in one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, thence along the same ten degrees east twenty-two chains, or to meet the northerly edge of said Black River Road, thence along the same north fifty-one degrees west sixteen chains twenty-five links, or to the "place of beginning," said two pieces of land comprising the farm known as Park View, owned by the late Thomas Parks, being the premises conveyed to the said John R. Grear by the heirs of the late Thomas Parks, by deed dated Ninth September, A. D. 1890, recited in the Records of Saint John City and County, in Libro 37, folios 44, 45 and 46, and by said John R. Grear and wife conveyed to said Ann Vance, together with the buildings and improvements thereon and the appurtenances to the same belonging or in any manner appertaining.

The above sale will be made under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage dated the Sixteenth day of March, A. D. 1896, made between the said John R. Grear and Catherine J., his wife, of the first part, and the undersigned, Annie Freeze, wife of the undersigned George A. Freeze, of the other part, for securing the payment of certain monies therein mentioned, and registered in the Registry Office for the City and County of Saint John, in Libro 57, folios 443 to 448, default having been made in payment of a portion of the monies secured by said Mortgage.

Dated this Eleventh day of April, A. D. 1899.

ANNIE FREEZE, Mortgagee.

GEORGE A. FREEZE, Solicitor.

J. R. ARMSTRONG, Solicitor.

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