General Business.

Notice of Sale.

To James Graham of the Parish of Glenelg, in the County of Northumberland and in the Province of New Brunswick, Lumberman, and all others whom it doth, shall or may concern.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale, contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the twenty-sixth day of March, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and made between the said James Graham of the one part and Kennedy F. Burns and Patrick J. Burns, both of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, and Province aforesaid, Merchants, of the other part, recorded the twenty-ninth day of March, A. D., 1889, in Volume 66 of the County Records, of the County of Northumberland, pages 431 and 432 and numbered 394 in said Volume, there will for the purpose of satisfying moneys due on and secured by said Mortgage default, having been made in payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction, in front of the Post Office, in the Town of Chatham, and County of Northumberland and Province aforesaid, on Monday, the second day of June next, the lands described in the said Indenture of Mortgage as follows, viz: — All that tract of land situate in the Parish of Glenelg, in the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, bounded as follows, to wit, beginning at a Maple Tree standing on the northern bank or shore of Bay du Vin River, at the southeast angle of lot number thirty-nine, granted to Joseph Cunard east of the Richibucto Road, thence running by the magnet north twenty degrees, west sixty-four chains, thence north sixty-two degrees east with a rectangular distance of fifteen chains, thence south twenty degrees east sixty-seven chains to a Hemlock Tree standing on the norther bank or shore of Bay du Vin River aforesaid, and thence along the same, following the various courses thereof up stream to the place of beginning—Containing one hundred acres more or less, and distinguished as lot number forty-three east of Richibucto Road, northern side of Bay du Vin River, excepting that part of the settlement road running through the above described tract, and was granted to the said James Graham, by grant dated the thirtieth day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and is known as the Graham homestead property, as by reference thereto will appear, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon and the right, members, previlege, hereditaments and appertenances to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Dated this twenty-sixth day of April, A. D. 1890.

KENNEDY F. BURNS, } Mortgagees.
PATRICK J. BURNS, }

Executors' Notice.

Probate to the last will and testament of William Davidson, late of the parish of Saumarez in the county of Gloucester, merchant, Deceased has been granted to the undersigned. All persons having any just claims against the estate of the said William Davidson, are required to present the same duly attested to the undersigned within two months from the date hereof and all persons indebted to the said Estate are request to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated the fourteenth day of April, A. D. 1890.

HELEN DAVIDSON, Executrix.
WILLIAM FERGUSON, Executor.

NOTICE.

CHATHAM, N. B., APRIL 30TH, 1890.

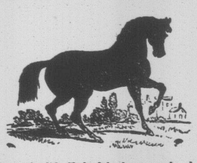
Public Notice is hereby given that I have seized a number of knees, now lying on the wharves at Chatham and Douglastown and at Chatham Station, and also a quantity of Hackmatac timber, marking a portion thereof in the name of the whole.

It having been claimed that some of these knees and timber were cut from granted or private lands, all parties so claiming are hereby notified to file their claims, duly attested, with the undersigned on or before the 20th DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1890, as, after that date, unless the stumpage due on said knees and timber shall have been paid, the same will be advertised and sold at Public Auction.

Any person removing any of the above mentioned knees and timber will be dealt with as the law directs.

JAS. McD. BARKER,
Seizing Officer

"ANGUS CHIEF."



This splendid Clydesdale horse under lease from the New Brunswick government, and travelling under the auspices of the Northumberland Agricultural Society, will make the season as follows:—

Leave Chatham on Tuesday, sixth day of May and stand at Wm. V. Ullock's, Black River, at noon; the same night he will stand at Archibald Cameron's, Black River, will leave there on Wednesday, and stand at or near—Williston's, Bay du Vin; will leave Williston's next day, (Thursday), and stand at mouth of Napan, remaining there Friday and returning to Chatham where he will stand until Monday 12th.

On Monday 12th, will cross the river at Chatham and stand at Stothart' until noon; thence to Newcastle, where he will stand until Tuesday morning; will then leave Newcastle and go up the north side of the Northwest to Andrew Manchett's and stand there until Wednesday; will leave there on Wednesday and go through the Williamstown settlement to Parker's and will stand at or near Parker's and return on Thursday morning, crossing the Southwest Bridge and going up to Kirk's and from there to Thomas Dalton's, and, on Friday, will return to Chatham.

"Angus Chief" will continue over this route every fortnight for the season. Bear in mind that he will be home in Chatham every Saturday throughout the season and will stand every Monday forenoon at Stothart's

Angus Chief is numbered 1913 in the New Brunswick Horse Register. He is a bay, with white pasterns and star, foaled in May 1880, at Crofts, Carmgie, Arbroath, Scotland, bred by David Falconer. His sire was Earl of Angus, 269, C. H. S. R., dam Peg, 1224, C. H. S R.; sire of sire Lord Lyon, 436, C. H. S. R., dam of sire Darling by Farmer's Fancy, 300 C. H S. R.; sire of dam "Lancaster;" dam of dam by young Champion, 980, C. H. S. R.

KERON GLYNN, Groom.

"Victor Hugo."

The celebrated Stallion Victor Hugo will stand the season of 1890 in the town of Newcastle except Wednesday of every week he will stand at the stables of Mr. James Conway, Chatham. Mr. Conway will leave Newcastle with Victor Hugo Tuesday evening, April 29th, and every following Tuesday evening during the season, go down through Douglastown to Mr. Wm Stothart's where he will arrive about seven o'clock remain there about one hour and then cross over to Chatham where he will stand Wednesday April 30th and every following Wednesday, coming back to Newcastle early Thursday morning.

We thought it better for the horse and for those who patronize him not to have him go over so much road as it has been customary to do with heavy stallions, and in conversation with a great many people we find they are better satisfied to bring their mares to town known they will always find the horse at home and not tired out with long roads.

Victor is looking fine'y and feeling as well as he ever did in his life. It is needless to say anything of his good qualities as a stock getter. Every farmer and lumberman in the County knows his value.

Remember every Wednesday in Chatham, all the rest of the time in Newcastle.

Terms—Season $8.00 cash or note payable Sept. 1st 1890.

JAMES FALCONER,
& JOHN MCKEEN.

Newcastle, April 22, 1890.

Auction
—AT—
BLACK RIVER.

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

MONDAY, JUNE 2nd,

the following Household effects, viz :—

1 Parlor set.	Pillows
2 Bedroom sets.	1 Spring bottom bed.
1 Sewing Machine.	3 Sofas.
1 Chest of Drawers.	Tinware.
1 Barrel churn.	Stair carpet and rods.
1 Swing churn.	Curtains.
1 Cupboard.	1 Wringer.
Dishes	1 pair scales.
Pictures.	Clocks.
Mats.	Stoves.
Carpets.	Stovepipe.
Crocks	Bath pan.
Preserve Jars.	Chamber sets
Lamps.	Window blinds.
Tables.	Oil Cloths.
Wash Stands	Flowerpots.
Mattresses.	Rocking Chairs.
Book-case.	1 Milch Cow.

Besides a number of other articles. Sale to begin at 10 a. m.

TERMS: All purchases under $10, cash; all at and above that amount three months credit on approved notes.

B. FLANAGAN.

WM. WYSE,
Auctioneer.

General Business.

Not a Pimple on Baby.

Baby one year old. Bad with Eczema. Hair all gone. Scalp covered with eruptions. Cured by Cuticura. Hair splendid and not a pimple on him.

Cured by Cuticura.

I cannot say enough in praise of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. My boy, when one year of age, was so bad with eczema that he lost all his hair. His scalp was covered with eruptions which the doctors said was scall-head, and that his hair would never grow again. Despairing of a cure from physicians, I began the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and I am happy to say, with the most perfect success. His hair is now splendid, and there is not a pimple on him. I recommend the CUTICURA REMEDIES to mothers as the most speedy, economical, and sure cure for all skin diseases of infants and children, and feel that every mother who has an afflicted child will thank me for so doing.

MRS. M. E. WOODSUM, Norway, Me.

Fever Sore Eight Years.

I must extend to you the thanks of one of my customers, who has been cured by using the CUTICURA REMEDIES, of an old sore, caused by a long spell of sickness or fever eight years ago. He was so bad he was fearful he would have to have his leg amputated, but is happy to say he is now entirely well,—sound as a dollar. He requests me to use his name, which is H. H. CASON, merchant. JOHN V. MINOR, Druggist, Gainsboro, Tenn.

We have been selling your CUTICURA REMEDIES for years, and have the first complaint yet to receive from a purchaser. One of the worst cases of scrofula I ever saw was cured by them.

TAYLOR & TAYLOR, Frankfort, Kan.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier and purest and best of Humor Remedies, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, speedily, permanently, and economically cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, whether itching, burning, scaly, pimply, scrofulous, or hereditary, when all other remedies 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.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

EVERY MUSCLE ACHES.

Sharp Aches, Dull Pains, Strains and Weaknesses, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-pain plaster. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing strengthening plaster. 30 cents.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

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

Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

Famed for Twenty Years,
For Integrity of its Drawings and Prompt Payment of Prizes.

Attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate, with 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 National Bank.
PIERRE LANAUX,
Pres. State National Bank
A. BALDWIN,
Pres. New Orleans National Bank.
CARL KOHN,
Pres. Union National Bank.

Grand Monthly Drawing,

at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, May 13, 1890.

Capital prize, $300,000.

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves $10; Quarters $5; Tenths $2; Twentieths $1.

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
PRIZE OF	25,000 is	25,000
2 PRIZES 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	200 are	40,000
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
3,134 Prizes, amounting to		$1,054,800

NOTE.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal Prizes.

AGENTS WANTED

FOR CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.,
or M. A. DAUPHIN,
Washington, D. C.

By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note.

Address Registered Letters containing Currency to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

"REMEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and The Tickets are Signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of all imitations or anonymous schemes."

ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a Ticket ISSUED BY US in any Drawing. Anything in our name offered for less than a Dollar is a swindle.

WOOD-GOODS.

WE MANUFACTURE AND HAVE

FOR SALE

Laths,
Palings,
Box-Shooks,
Barrel Heading,
Matched Flooring,
Matched Sheathing,
Dimensioned Lumber,
Sawn Spruce Shingles.

THOS. W. FLETT,
NELSON.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. ..... MAY 8, 1890.

A Very Important Question.

We have received a circular and also a pamphlet issued by a committee of citizens of St. John's Newfoundland who, in behalf of the people of that colony, seek the sympathy and co-operation of their fellow-subjects in a protest they are making against the practical confiscation of their rights, by the French, in a very large portion of their coast. Delegations have been appointed, also to proceed to England and Canada in connection with the subject, and that to Canada was in Halifax last week, where its members were favorably received by the Board of trade of that city. The delegates were very earnest in expressing the injustice which they claim the people of Newfoundland suffer from the recognition in the recent modus vivendi of the claims set up by the French to the right of building and operating lobster and canning factories on the western and northern coast of the island, covering an extent of coast line exceeding 400 miles. Large representative and influential meetings were held at St. John's and other important centres when the fact was known that this modus vivendi had been agreed upon between the governments of England and France, which denounced it in the strongest terms and adopted resolutions objecting strenuously to its provisions. The first information the people of Newfoundland received relative to the modus vivendi was on March 14. The intelligence that had been agreed to by the British Government without consent of the people of Newfoundland raised a storm of indignation amongst the people, and caused the opening up of the whole question of French rights on the Newfoundland coast. The modus vivendi was consummated without the knowledge of the people of Newfoundland, and this had a great effect in agitating them very deeply. Heretofore, in reference to the claim of the French to take lobsters, the British Government has always been equally pronounced with Newfoundland in agreeing that there was not the shadow of a right on the part of the French to take or can lobsters on the coast, but their rights solely related to the "taking and drying of fish" (meaning codfish). The colonists claim that lobsters are not fish within the sense of the treaty. They also assert that codfishing was the only fishing known or contemplated on the coast of Newfoundland at the time the treaties in reference to the "taking and drying of fish" were made. Canning, they say, is not "drying" and the "drying of the fish" cannot be made to mean the canning of lobsters. The French never had the right under any treaty to erect anything but "stages made of boards necessary for the drying of fish," whereas the canning of lobsters required the erection of permanent factories, and the erection of permanent buildings, was expressly prohibited to the French by the treaties referred to. The treaty rights which the French enjoy are so enforced as to prevent the developement of the internal resources of the western part of the colony. These resources include mining, lumbering and agriculture, and as the population of Newfoundland is rapidly increasing, and the value of the fishery is not, new avenues of employment have to be opened up. The developement of mines is interfered with by the French, because they claim that the prosecution of these interferes with their fishery. While 30 years ago the French fishing fleet was counted by hundreds, there are at the present time only seven vessels engaged in the occupation. Notwithstanding their small interest, the French urge their treaty rights in such an unreasonable way as to prevent the development of the country, which is vital to the very existence of its people. Even the project of putting a railway across the country from east to west is impracticable so long as the contentions of the French prevent the construction of a terminus on the coast, and thus the development of the whole interest has not only been retarded but absolutely destroyed. The object of the people of Newfoundland in appointing the delegations referred to is to emphasize the necessity of at once bringing about a settlement which will have for its basis the entire extinguishment of the French claims on the coast of Newfoundland. It is intolerable they say, that the colony should be hampered and that its wealth be locked up because of the exercising by the French of claims which are almost if not wholly valueless to themselves. The fact is that the French fishery is now principally carried on upon the Grand banks, and other vessels are fitted out and sail from the French port of St. Pierre, so that the exercise of their present treaty rights is not necessary. Whatever importance the Newfoundland coast did possess for the French fishery has now ceased, and therefore they ought to be willing to come to an amicable arrangement which would be agreeable to the colonist.

The French claim and exercise the right to import everything free of duty used for carrying on the lobster canning industry, including goods imported for the payment of labor, and purchase of lobsters. The result of this will be the injury of the lobster canning business in Canada and Newfoundland, as competition with the French would be impossible under such circumstances. Another argument is that these factories will become centres from which smuggling could be extensively carried on with Canada.

The Lumber Commission.

The proposed Timber Lands Commission to be appointed by the local government will have a very important subject to deal with—one in which there is a large public interest, as well as questions affecting the greatest of all our local industries. A misapprehension seems to prevail to some extent in regard to the range of the commission's work, and its functions. It is not to be, as some suppose, a body to present to the government an array of facts and conclusions in the interest of the lumber industry, but a court of enquiry into the whole subject of the Crown Timber Lands of the province, for the purpose of reaching conclusions which may assist the government in so amending the present system of administration of those lands as to secure the best obtainable results in the equitable interest of the people on the one hand and the lumber trade on the other. The enquiry will embrace such branches of the subject as the rates of stumpage that should be exacted; the situation of the different tracts of crown lands, relatively to streams, and their value dependent thereon and upon the other facilities available in connection with them for marketing their products; the improvement of streams as a means of increasing the value of lands for public revenue purposes; the merits or demerits of the long lease system; the best methods available for preserving the timber lands; the management of provincial fishery rights, etc.—the general result to be the adoption of as perfect and satisfactory a system as possible of administering the public domain of the province.

The commission is not to exceed three members, and it will have power to summon and examine witnesses under oath. As its functions are quasi-judicial and the interests involved in its enquiry of great consequence, in both their fiscal and trade aspects, it is important that the gentlemen selected to compose it shall be chosen especially with a view to their fitness for the discharge of their duties, having due regard for the public interest, on the one hand and that of the people engaged in the lumber industry, in all its branches, on the other.

The Kent County Vacancy.

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

There seems to be an affinity between law and politics, which, no doubt, accounts for the fact that although the lawyers form a very small proportion of the electorate, they are generally the most prominent and numerous in the self-denying duty of furnishing candidates from their ranks for all offices in which honor and fair pay are not uninportant considerations. Thus, of the six reputed candidates for the Kent vacancy three of them are lawyers—viz., Chas J. Sayre and Geo. V. McInerney of Richibucto and Edward Girouard of Moncton. If Kent is to continue the policy of self-abnegation which has, in the past, led it—like Northumberland—to choose a non-resident representative, the last-named gentleman ought to have fair chances of election, but Messrs. Sayre and McInerney are both experienced candidates, although novices in the role of Liberal-conservatives, in which they have decided to pose on this occasion.

Next in the ranks of the professions, is Dr. Edward Legere of Buctouche, who is not widely known as a politician, although he is popular with a large number of the people. Of the non-professional candidates we hear of Mr. John Jardine, of Kingston, and Hon. O. J. Leblance, of St. Mary's The general impression seems to be that as Mr. Leblanc has attained to, he ought to continue to hold his useful and honorable position in the government of the province. Mr. Jardine seems to be a general favorite. He has the advantage of connection with what is perhaps the strongest business house in the county, and the prestige of its long and honorable record, amongst the people. We are not informed in reference to Mr. Jardine's experience in public matters, but he is a man of sound reputation and ought to make a safe representative. Before the work of the campaign has reached its most effective activities, however, there will, no doubt, be other candidates in the field, and we can only hope that the best man will win.

The following special despatch to the St. John *Globe* indicates that some people, at least, look upon Kent as having bounds—for representative purposes at least—somewhat wider than its county lines:

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

Our Royal Visitors.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught are to leave Yokohama to-day, and are expected to reach Vancouver, B. C., on the 22nd inst. They will visit the western sections of the Dominion and then make for Montreal, where they will be the guests of Sir George and Lady Stephen. Their Royal Highnesses will travel in Sir George's private car, the suite being accommodated in one of the fine official cars. A special and powerful locomotive will be used throughout the journey. A day will be spent at Ottawa, visiting the Governor-General and Lady Stanley of Preston. Their Royal Highnesses will also visit Sir George Stephen's fishing quarters at Cascapedia, among the guests there being General Sir Donald Stewart, V. C., commander-in-chief in India. The Royal party will join the Allan steamer on June 12, on its way from Quebec to Liverpool.

The Revised Tariff.

HOW THE NEW LIST LOOKS AS COMPARED WITH THE OLD.

Following is a tabulation of the changes in the tariff, with a comparison of the former duties with the present:—

	Old duty.	New duty.
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.		
Cattle	20 p c	30 p c
Sheep,	20 p c	30 p c
Hogs,	20 p c	30 p c
Mess pork, viz: rib pieces from hogs of 200 lbs. weight, per lb.	1c	1½c
Other pork, per lb,	1c	3 c
Bacon and ham, per lb,	2c	3 c
Beef and mutton, per lb.,	1c	3 c
Salt beef, in barrels per lb.,	1c	2 c
Lard, rendered, per lb	2c	3 c
Lard, untried, per lb.,	1½c	2 c
FRUIT AND FRUIT TREES.		
Apples	Free	40c per lb
Blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries,	"	3c per bbl
Cherries, currants,	"	1c per qt
Cranberries, plums, quinces,	"	30c per bu
Peaches,	"	1c per lb
Gooseberry bushes	"	1c each
Grapevines,	"	2c each
Rose bushes,	"	3c each
Apple trees,	"	3c each
Raspberry and blackberry bush s,	"	1c each
Peach trees,	"	4c each
Pear trees,	"	4c each
Plum trees,	"	3c each
Cherry trees,	"	3c each
Quince trees,	"	2½c each
Seedling stock for graf'g,	"	10 p c
BREADSTUFFS.		
Flour, per bbl.	50c	75c
Corn, to be kiln-dried for food or for distillage or fodder, per bushel	7½c	Free
Biscuits of all kinds, unsweetened,	20 p c	25 p c
Biscuits sweet,	20 p c	35 p c
CLOTHING.		
Blankets and flannels	7½c per lb and 20 p c	20c per lb and 20 p c
Buttons of rubber, vulcanite, or composition,	25 p c	10c per gross and 25 p c
Clothing, ready made	7½c per lb and 25 p c	10c per lb and 25 p c
Cloths of all kinds,	do	do
Overcoatings,	do	do
Cottons, fabrics, uncolored muslins, etc.	20 p c	25 p c
Feathers, ostrich, vulture, undressed,	20 p c	15 p c
Do dressed	30 p c	35 p c
Gloves and mitts of all kinds	20 p c	25 p c
Hats, caps and bonnets,	25 p c	20 p c
Hosiery,	7½c per lb and 20 p c	10c per lb and 20 p c
India rubber boots and shoes with cloth uppers	25 p c	35 p c
India rubber clothing,	35 p c	10c per lb and 25 p c
Shoes made of felt	7½c per lb and 20 p c	25 p c
Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades,	30 p c	35 p c
Umbrella and parasol sticks,	20 p c	30 p c
Wool'n netting for lining boots,	10 p c	25 p c
Wool'n shirts and drawers,	7½ per lb and 20 p c	10 per lb and 20 p c
Yarns,	7½ per lb and 20 p c	10 per lb and 20 p c
MISCELLANEOUS		
Advertising pamphlets	1c each	6c per lb and 20 p c
Albumenized paper,	35 p c	25 p c
Bank notes, cheques, etc,	6c per lb	35 p c
Beads,	30 p c	20 p c
Brass and copper nails, rivets, etc.	25 p c	35 p c
Brass in strips for printers, not finished,	free	15 p c
Books, imported for free libraries, or if printed 20 years,	15 p c	free
Bird cages,	30 p c	35 p c
Boxes, fancy,	30 p c	35 p c
Butts and hidges,	1c per lb and 25 p c	35 p c
Carpenters' tool bags,	10 c each and 30 p c	20 p c
Clock springs and movements,	35 p c	10 p c
Clock cases,	30 p c	35 p c
Cartridges and caps,	30 p c	35 p c
Combs,	30 p c	35 p c
Copper in sheets,	free	15 p c
Cotton twine,	25 p c	1c per lb and 25 p c
Curling stones,	20 p c	25 p c
Cocoa paste and chocolate, not sweetened,	20 p c	4c per lb
Do sweetened,	1c per lb and 25 p c	5c per lb
Dental instruments,	30 p c	20 p c
Earthenware tiles,	25 p c	35 p c
Fancy articles,	30 p c	35 p c
Fireware,	35 p c	30 p c
Granite and all building stone, except marble,	20 p c	30 p c
Gas metres,	30 p c	35 p c
Glass table ware for manufacturers of silver plate,	5c per doz and 30 p c	20 p c
Glass, common window,	30 p c	20 p c
Glass, ornamental,	30 p c	35 p c
Glass, plate, beveled in panes not over 30 sq. feet, per sq foot,	6c	8c
Glass in panes over 30sq. feet,	8c	10c
Hammocks,	25 p c	30 p c
Linseed or flaxseed oil,	30 p c	1½ c per lb
Licorice in sticks and rolls,	1c per lb and 20 p c	3c per lb
Spirituous or alcoholic liquors,	$1 75	$2 00*
Lead pipe and sheet, per lb	1½c	1½c
Lead pencils	25 p c	30 p c
Leatheroid	5 p c	3 p c
Lime juice containing 25 p c of proof spirits per gal—	The spirit duty	60 p c
Lime juice containing more than 25 p c, per gal	"	$2
Lime juice sweetened and fruit syrups, per gal	"	40c
Lime juice unsweetened and non-alcoholic, per gal	"	10c
Molasses	15 p c	ad val 1½c
Ochres, oxides, etc.	10 p c	30 p c
Ornaments of alabaster, terra cotta, etc.	30 p c	35 p c
Plumbago,	10 p c	15 p c
Plumbago, manufactures of	25 p c	30 p c
Paper bags and sacks	30 p c	35 p c
Paints and colors ground in oil	25 p c	30 p c
Paints, liquid and prepared	25 p c	30 p c
Paints mixed in with japan, varnish, or lacquers, etc	25 p c	5c per lb and 25 p c
Paints ground in spirits	20 p c and 25c per gal	$1 per gal
Paper hangings, brown blanks, white blanks, per roll,	2c	2c
White papers, grounded and satin	3c	3c
Single print bronzes,	7c	6c
Colored bronzes,	9c	6c
Embossed bronzes	11c	8c
Colored border, narrow,	8c	6c
Colored border, wide,	10c	6c
Bronze borders, narrow,	15c	14c
Bronze borders, wide,	18c	14c
Embossed borders,	20c	15c
All other hangings,	35 p c	35 p c
Perfume cases,	30 p c	35 p c
Photographic dry plates, per square foot,	15 p c	9 p c
Satchels, pocket books and purses,	30 p c	35 p c
Seeds, garden, field and other, when in bulk or large parcels,	15 p c	10 p c
Starch, when sweetened or flavored, per lb,	2c	4 c
Stereotypes for almanacs and pamphlets,	20 p c	2c per square in.
Stereotypes for newspaper columns,	5c per lb	⅜c per square in.
Stereotypes for matrices or copper shell of,	5c per lb	2c per square in.
Sulphuric ether,	20 p c	5c per lb
Tinware, stamped,	25 p c	35 p c
Twine of oil kinds, N. E. S.,	25 p c	30 p c
Toys,	30 p c	35 p c
Tobacco pipes,	20 p c	35 p c
Tobacco cut,	30 c per lb and 12½ p c	40 c per lb and 12½ p c
Union cloth, collar cloth, paper glossed,	5 p c	20 p c
Unlined collar, unglossed,	20 p c	25 p c
Valises,	10 each and 30 p c	35 p c
Watch cases,	25 p c	35 p c
Wire covered with cotton, linen, silk etc.	25 p c	35 p c
Whips, toy whips excepted,	30 p c	50c per doz and 30 p c
Whips, toy,	30 p c	35 p c
Yeast, compressed, in bulk of not less than 50 lbs., per lb,	6c	4c

* None allowed to come in under 15 per cent. proof.

Our Fisheries.

The report of R. A. Chapman, fisheries inspector for District No. 2, comprising the counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent and Westmorland, for the year 1889, says there has been an actual increase in the quantity of fish taken over the previous year, but owing to various causes, no corresponding increase in the sum total. He says that what is wanted is thorough protection during the spawning time of the different kinds of fish, and that if this is thoroughly done there is no fear from over-fishing, and recommends that all rivers in which fish breed should be at once opened by proper and efficient fishways wherever mills are built thereon, and that the law and regulation in force against throwing sawdust and other refuse in such streams be strictly enforced.

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

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

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

He depreciates the canning of so many small lobsters and suggests the use of traps with slats wide apart.

The oyster beds in Gloucester and Northumberland are very productive, and appear to be increasing rather than diminishing; but most of the local officers say that winter fishing has destroyed the beds in Kent and Westmorland.

A Serious Business.

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

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

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

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

(3) In November, 1884, Larkin, Connolly & Co., signed a contract with the Department of Public Works of Canada for the erection and completion of the graving dock at Esquimault, British Columbia, R. H. McGreevy, being with his brother's Hon Thomas McGreevy's knowledge, a partner in the said contract. Immediately after the signing of the said contract $5,000 was paid him for obtaining said contract, and for his services to be given to have changes made for the benefit of Larkin, Connolly & Co., and latter on and to the end of the work various large sums were paid to him on said contract, amounting in all (exclusive of R. H. McGreevy's share of the profits) to $30,000 as per statement of the accountant of the firm.

(4) In January, 1887, on a proposition made by the Hon. Thomas McGreevy, our firm met and agreed to pay him (the Hon. Thomas McGreevy) the sum of $25,000 on condition of his obtaining for us 35 cents per yard for dredging in the harbor works to the extent of 800,000 cubic yards or thereabouts, instead of 27 cents, our contract average price. The money was paid, most of it direct to himself, part through Robert H. McGreevy.

(6) Large sums of money were paid to Hon. Thomas McGreevy, including special ones above set forth between 1883 and 1889, amounting to over $100,000.

(8) There was paid to the Hon. Thomas McGreevy, through Nicholas K. Connolly, $3,000 on the 29th of December, 1883, or thereabouts, charged to the British Columbia dock.

(9) In March, 1885, the Hon Thomas McGreevy received $5,000. I have a statement signed by the accountant of the firm setting forth all the payments and others as above.

(Signed) O. E. MURPHY.

The statement of Robert H. McGreevy reads as follows:

I have read over the statement of O. E. Murphy, of the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co., for the various contracts of the Quebec harbor improvements and graving dock, British Columbia. I have a knowledge that all the statements are correct and add the following:—

To paragraph 1—That I handed the $25,000 in notes to Thos. McGreevy for his own use.

To paragraph 4—That I handed $10,000 of this sum to Thos. McGreevy.

To paragraph 9 of this—I know that it was charged in the accounts, and I paid proportion. I paid to T. McGreevy $65,000 out of my share received from the firm on these contracts and $85,000 or thereabouts from the other sums paid by the firm, as stated by O. E. Murphy.

I know that since 1884 Thomas McGreevy had been the owner of the steamer Admiral, subsidised by the Federal Government and benefitted solely from the traffic earnings, the steamer being in the name of Julien Chabot, afterwards in mine, and recently put back again to that of Julien Chabot. It was in February, 1888, that I got the steamer transferred to my name at the instance and for the benefit of Thos. McGreevy, and for the purpose of borrowing from Nicholas K. Connolly the sum of $25,000, which sum I handed to Thomas McGreevy. I have never received any of the subsidy. (Signed) ROBERT H. MCGREEVY.

It would se