go to the fire. On going to the fire, I put on the ulster, but did not look to see if the money or keys were in it. I am not prepared to say whether or not I lost the keys going to the fire. I saw Mrs. Stephens put the keys in my pocket, but did not feel to see whether they were there or not. When I went to the fire, I did not go into the burning building at all.

[The keys which Thos. Wakeland found in the rubbish inside near the front door, the morning after the fire, were here produced. One was a large folding, the other a patent padlock key. They were tied together with a broad boot lace. On the folding key, was scratched the name "E. W. Smith."]

Examination continued.—I am positive these are not the keys, because they are not so bright as the ones lost. They are like the ones which were in the ones which I lost. They resemble the ones shown to me in the shop to day.

THOS. WAKELAND, watchman on the burned building, was here examined, and testified to finding the keys now in possession of the Chief Engineer, close to the front door, in the store, under a pile of rubbish, on the morning after the fire at 6 o'clock. He also gave a theatrical description of the discovery of the boxes, with oil-saturated shavings, during the fire, their removal, etc. He then said he showed the keys to Mr. Smith, and the only remark that gentleman made was, "They are very dirty." The large one fitted the door lock, and he used it in closing and opening the door during the time he was on watch at the burned building.

E. W. SMITH, (sworn):—Stated that he was in Georgetown when the fire occurred. Believe there was four or five gallons of oil in the cask, in the porch. He thought the boxes containing the shavings were in rear, and continued, I lost the keys of the shop last summer, but I did not have duplicates made, as there were two sets to the lock. Miss Jennings informed me she lost the keys of the shop, and also about $50 in cash, on the night of the fire. She did not know where she lost them. I did not notify Marshal or Police that the money or keys were lost. Wakeland showed me some keys to-day. They were similar to the ones lost; but the ones lost were not rusty.

Chief Engineer—Would it not strike you as very strange to see a man with keys fitting the lock of your shop, you knowing that the keys were lost the night the shop was set on fire.

Witness—It would.

Chief Engineer—Would not salt water rust keys in a short time.

Witness—It would. I do not think that having the keys would be of any importance. My name might be on my keys without my knowledge. I will not be positive whether there was one or two keys for the padlock. I did not get a new key for the padlock when the keys were lost last summer. The keys lost on the night of the fire were fastened with a boot-lace.

(Keys produced).

I swear positively that these are not the keys. The keys lost by Miss Jennings, were bright, and had no blackspots on them, like are on these, when I saw them last. The stock in the store was valued at $10,000, when stock-taking on the 10th of March, and was insured for $7,000.

The padlock of the shop door was then given to witness. He said:—

This looks like the one which belongs to the shop door.

(The key was then tried and fitted it.)

Witness said: The key for this lock must be on the "string lost."

He then explained his trip to Georgetown, after which he swore, he was not a party to, nor had he any idea of the cause of the fire.

MISS JENNINGS, being called again, swore positively that Mrs. Stephens locked the door with the padlock on leaving the store, and walked home with her, and did not go out again until they went to the fire.

Question—Could not Mrs. Stephens take the money and keys out of your pocket without your knowledge.

Witness—She could; but she could not go to the shop without my knowing it. Neither could Mrs. Smith, because she was sick.

The witness also examined the padlock produced in Court by Sergeant McGregor and said it was similar to the one on the store. She also opened it with the padlock key, found by Wakeland inside the shop door.

MRS. STEVENS was also again called, and swore positively that she locked the door, with the padlock, on leaving the store.

HENRY DOUSE was the next witness. He testified to burning a quantity of the kerosene which leaked out of the box of shavings while in the Station.

THOMAS MERCHANT was also examined, but knew nothing of any importance about the fire.

The investigation then adjourned until Monday, at 3 o'clock.

[Regarding the loss of the keys, we may here state that a witness will be examined, who will prove that, when the watchman burst open the door, it was not locked with a padlock].

TUESDAY, April 26.

The investigation into the origin of the fire at Mr. E. W. Smith's boot store, Queen Street, was continued yesterday evening. Messrs. Palmer and Hon. Neil McLeod appeared on behalf of the Insurance Companies, and Messrs. Sutherland and Arthur Peters, on behalf of Mr. Smith.

SERGEANT MCGREGOR, Watchman Trainor and John Scott were examined regarding the way in which the front door was locked at the time the fire was discovered. They all swore positively that the door was locked with the inside lock, and that it was not fastened with the padlock at all. This differs from the evidence of Mrs. Stephens and Miss Jennings, who swore, positively, that they, on leaving the store, on the night of the fire, locked the door with a padlock and also a door-lock.

The evidence of Alfred Snelgrove and Sergeant Cameron was unimportant.

JAMES PEEBLES was examined regarding the keys. On the keys Wakeland found in the store being produced, he said: I saw keys like these the day before the fire. They were tied with a lace, but were not rusty like these. I cannot swear whether they are or are not the keys of the store. They resemble the keys I lost last summer, but there was only one key lost. There was no padlock on the shop when the key was lost. There was no name on the keys but there was a figure "six," same as on this one. The key was lost in the shop last summer.

ARCH'D. MCKINNON testified that he saw nothing of the keys until the following morning at nine o'clock, when he saw them with Wakeland. He discovered the box of shavings in the centre of the shop when the fire was in progress. There were a number of boots on top of them, and on these being removed, the shavings blazed up. Peebles was in the shop the night of the fire, but I gave him a hint to leave.

E. W. SMITH, was again called. He swore: I lost two keys last summer. The hasp was put on the door a short time after we went to the store. I am sure the hasp and padlock was put on previous to losing the keys. If you put a witness on the stand who would swear that the padlock was put on after I lost the keys, I would think the witness would be mistaken. I don't recollect having any conversation with a man about putting on the lock. It is strange that while I swear there were two keys lost last summer, the boy swears there was only one lost. I am positive I lost two keys at that time.

T. B. ALCHORN, (sworn) stated that last summer, when Mr. Smith was putting on the hasp and padlock, he asked him what he was doing it for. He said he had lost a key, and that he was afraid that some one would get in. There was no padlock on the door previous to my talking to Mr. Smith.

LOUISE MCMILLAN, (sworn).—I am a servant at Mr. Smith's. On the night of the fire, Mrs. Stephens and Miss Jennings got home a little after eleven o'clock. Miss Jennings made a cup of tea and they then went to bed. When the alarm was given I got ready first, and went to the door, and Wyatt the fireman told me it was Mr. Smith's boot store. Mrs. Smith fainted on hearing it, and when she revived we went to to the fire. Mrs. Smith was too weak to come. When the fireman came to the door Miss Jennings had on her night dress. Miss Jennings did not miss the keys until the next morning. She was in a "great way" about them, so was Mrs. Smith.

[The witness was also examined regarding the keys, but while she said they looked like them she would not swear that they were the keys of the shop or they were not.]

HENRY WYATT (sworn).—Testified that when he gave the alarm at Mr. Smith's residence, it was only about five minutes after the first alarm was given, and when he arrived there, Miss Jennings, and a girl, and Mrs. Stephens were at the door dressed and [illegible] on, and facing up stairs. When he told the girl where the fire was, she screeched, and went up stairs to tell Mrs. Smith. He believed he was the first to give the alarm at Smith's house.

The boy Peebles, being called again, swore positively there was only one key lost last summer, and that he bought the padlock for the door at Mr. Bourke's, after the key was lost. He also swore positively that he securely closed the back door of the porch on the night of the fire, and said that it was impossible for any one to get in from the outside.

HON. H. J. CALBECK (sworn) stated that he and his son-in-law, Mr. Coffin, were among the first to arrive at the fire, and when they went to the back door it was open.

The evidence of Geo. Snelgrove was also heard. It was not of importance.

The investigation was concluded yesterday, and a verdict returned to the effect that the shop was set on fire by a party or parties unknown.

The Weekly Examiner

AND ISLAND ARGUS.

APRIL 29, 1881.

Beef and Mutton For Europe.

AN English firm has recently entered into a contract with Messrs. Dickey and Buckley, of Amherst, N. S., for the shipment, from Halifax, of one hundred and sixty (160) tons of dressed beef monthly, for the English market. This represents about six thousand head of cattle per annum. Mr. Symes, the principal manager of this English firm was interviewed by a representative of the Halifax *Evening Mail* a few days ago; and the reporter elicited from him much valuable information touching this important branch of Provincial industry.

The exports of this firm annually under their contact will be equal in value to £100-000 sterling; and during the three years for which their contract with the Amherst firm has been made, will amount to about $1,500,000, payable to this one firm alone, and distributed principally among the stockraisers of Cumberland County, Nova Scotia.

Mr. Symes, in giving his reasons for locating the business in Nova Scotia, says that Halifax harbor, being open all the year round, being easy of access, connected by rail with all parts of the continent, and the nearest port to Europe, with good steamship accommodation, and lower port charges than any other port this side the Atlantic, is, consequently, the best and cheapest point of shipment in the Dominion. Mr. Symes also speaks favorably of the soil of Nova Scotia for growing hay, grain and roots, specially adapted for fattening purposes.

Now, if this be true of the soil of Nova Scotia, the same statement will apply with greater force to this Province, as our soil for the growth of products, such as those alluded to, is universally admitted to be unsurpassed in any part of the Dominion.

Mr. Symes contends that the Maritime Provinces could surpass the upper provinces of the Dominion, as well as the United States, in the production of animal food, did they but wake up and exhibit more life and energy in the development of their natural resources.

Great placards, says Mr. Symes, are to be seen in stores, railway stations, and post offices all over the Provinces, advertising and glorifying the unknown lands of Texas, Kansas, and other Wester States; but not one word about the beautiful lands of our own country. In travelling through the United States, he never yet saw a placard, or any inducements, by advertising or otherwise, advising people to go to Canada.

The conduct of a portion of our press and people in running down the land of their birth and praising that of other countries, was he said altogether incomprehensible to an Englishman.

Exclusive of their expertation of beef, this English firm anticipates the shipping of some ten thousand (10,000) carcases of mutton, during the present year, the greater portion of which they expect to purchase from the Eastern Townships of Quebec and Prince Edward Island. For this mutton they are prepared to pay from 7 to 7½ cents per pound, giving the farmers the skins and other offal, which, on an average, is estimated to be worth from $1.00 to $1.50 per head.

Mr. Symes, in response to an invitation from some of the most influential people of Annapolis, N. S., visited that County a few days ago, and received an offer from the people to put up, at their own expense, feeding and slaughtering establishments at Annapolis; and the farmers who have taken stock in their own "Direct Steamship Line," guarantee to provide the cattle and offer rates on their steamer twenty-five per cent lower than can be got elsewhere. This is strong evidence of the faith these people have in the enterprise.

Mr. Symes has also accepted invitations to address farmers in different parts of New Brunswick and the eastern townships of of Quebec, on this great question of raising and feeding cattle and sheep for the European market.

We trust that no time will be lost on the part of our leading farmers and stock raisers, in extending an invitation to this enterprising Englishman to visit our Province, which bears, and we trust will always sustain, the name of the "Garden of the Gulf," with the view of stimulating our people to greater efforts in the introduction of improved stock, cattle feeding, and stock farming.

We feel certain that Mr. Symes would readily respond to an invitation form, say, our Stock Farm Commissioners, or the Board of Exhibition Commissioners, to visit at an early day, our Island, which he will find surpasses the other Maritime Provinces, in all that relates to the growth of the soil, as well as in its capabilities for stock raising.

We trust that the efforts which are being put forth for the securing of shipments to Europe, in this direction, from our own province during the coming season, will be successfully accomplished, and that our people will, more than ever, give their attention to raising and feeding stock from the products of their fields, rather than indulge in the visionary idea that selling those products to the Americans, or any other people, under any terms, however favorable, would be more remunerative than feeding their stock for the English Market.

This English firm of Addison & Symes will make their first shipment from Halifax about the 9th day of May next, in refrigerators, in the steamship *Nova Scotian*, which is being specially fitted up for that purpose. The cost of fitting up each ship required for this service will be about $10,000. This money will also be distributed among the mechanics and manufacturers of our Provinces.

It appears that the relatives and friends of Lord Beaconsfield expressed their willingness to agree to the proposition for a public funeral and a tomb in Westminster Abbey, but the late Earl's will was found to contain directions that he should be buried at Hughenden beside his wife.

The Expenditures of Canada.

IN a lengthy and very able letter which he has just had published, Senator McPherson says that, to make comparisons on which to judge Administrations fairly, the items of fixed outlay, such as subsidies to provinces, should be deducted, as they are beyond the control of the Government. The outlay in the North-West Territories should also be separated from that of the Dominion proper. When all this is done, the public accounts are simple to all who understand the first four rules of arithmetic; and the people can readily distinguish prudent and economical administrators from those who are reckless and wasteful. The following table, formulated on the above plan, shows the annual expenditure for seven years from 1st July, 1873, to 30th June, 1880, the first of these being the year of Mr. McKenzie's advent to power, and the last of them the first complete year under Sir John Macdonald after his return to power in October 1878, and the last for which we have the public accounts:—

AS PER PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.	1873-74	1874-75	1875-76	1876-77	1877-78	1878-79	1879-80
Charges for Debt, Interest, Sinking Fund &c.	$ 6,503,041	$ 7,375,765	$ 7,432,004	$ 7,833,476	$ 8,186,716	$ 8,509,878	$ 9,228,821
Subsidies to Provinces	3,752,757	3,730,961	3,690,355	3,655,850	3,472,808	3,442,764	3,430,840
Charges for Debt and Subsidies to Provinces	$10,255,798	$11,124,726	$11,122,359	$11,489,327	$11,659,523	$11,952,642	$12,659,667
Ordinary Expenditure	8,324,076	7,868,690	8,569,774	6,335,078	6,542,510	6,941,577	6,963,853
Charges on Revenue	4,736,442	4,719,655	4,796,228	5,104,896	5,301,124	5,561,162	5,227,114
Total Expenditure	$23,316,316	23,713,071	$24,488,372	$23,519,301	$23,503,158	$24,455,381	$24,850,634
Deduct Charges for Debt and Subsidies to Provinces	10,255,798	11,124,726	11,122,359	11,489,326	11,659,523	11,952,642	12,659,667
Expenditure more or less Controllable	$13,060,518	$12,588,345	$13,366,012	$12,029,974	$11,843,634	$12,502,739	$12,190,966
Deduct Expenditure for North-west Territories	931,984	994,976	1,158,110	774,835	898,993	925,923	1,175,169
Controllable Expenditure Dominion proper	$12,128,534	$11,593,369	$12,207,902	$11,255,139	$10,944,640	$11,576,816	$11,015,797
Do. do. for 1879-80	11,015,797	11,015,797	11,015,797	11,015,797	11,015,797	11,015,797	....

It is thus made plain that the controllable expenditure for 1879-80, amounting to $11,036,275, was less than it had been for five of the six preceeding financial years, being—

$1,112,737 less than for 1873-74
577,572 " " " 1874-75
1,192,105 " " " 1875-76
239,342 " " " 1876-77
561,019 " " " 1878-79

The year 1877-78 shows a decrease of $71,157 as compared with 1879-80. These results rest on data that are given in the public accounts, and can be easily verified.

Senator McPherson challenges the Opposition to disprove the correctness of any one of them.

The Last Resource.

To successfully defend the conduct of Mr. L. H. Davies is out of the question. So "the organ of the party," has fallen to charging THE EXAMINER with insincerity and inconsistency with respect to the claim of the Island to a share of the Fishery Award. Suppose this charge to be well founded, how does it relieve Mr. L. H. Davies of the grave offence of having, while Attorney General of this Island, accepted a retainer from the Dominion Government, and failed, at the proper time, to exert himself on behalf of the Province whose paid official he was?

The charge of the *Patriot* is, however, very easily disposed of. When the question was first mooted, we supposed that our right to the fisheries had passed to Canada, in the same way as our right to the Railway, or as our right to the revenues of the Post Office, or as our right to anything else, which, by the terms of union was ceded to the Dominion. We would not—and we believe the people of this Province would not—ask Canada or Great Britain or any other country to pay us a single dollar which was not rightfully ours; and so, believing that our right to the fisheries and to the products of the fisheries had been vested in Canada, we said that it would be absurd, ridiculous and wrong, to claim a share of the Fishery Award. But, shortly after, we found that the right of Canada to the fisheries and to a share of the Award of the Halifax Commission had never, either directly or indirectly, been ceded to Canada; and we immediately withdrew our former statement, and wrote—see THE EXAMINER, May 5th, 1879:—

"It must also be remembered that we have ever asserted the absolute right of the Island to a share of the Award. But we formerly thought the money should come to us through the Dominion Government. Now we think it advisable that it be funded at Ottawa, and right that the Local Government should have the disposition of the interest of it. We at first supposed that the fisheries and our interest in them had passed to the Dominion Government, just as our railway passed to it. If, by a contract, with persons in the United States, our railway were benefited to the extent of a million or two of dollars, it would be manifestly unfair for the Local Government to obtain the disposition of the money. But, on reference to the terms of Confederation, we find it stipulated that 'the railways under contract and in course of construction for the Government of the Island *shall be the property of Canada*'; while, with reference to the fisheries, it is only agreed that 'the Dominion Government *shall assume and defray all charges for the fisheries.*' The Province has not surrendered any interest it before possessed in the fisheries. But the Dominion Government are bound to protect them. Consequently, any damages which may result from the use of the fisheries by the fishermen of a foreign country belongs of right to the Province, and the Government of the Province should have the disposition of the money."

It will readily be seen that there is little similarity between the offence of which THE EXAMINER is charged—and the offence of which Mr. Davies now stands before the bar of public opinion—convicted.

THE EXAMINER was under no particular obligation to watch the interests of this Province or the Fishery Award. It had no motive—except a love of right—in declaring that the Local Government had no claim on the Award. It promptly confessed its error and atoned.

But Mr. Davies was the Attorney General of this Island, and it was his special duty to see that the right of the Island to a share of the Fishery Award was pressed on every occasion. At a critical juncture Mr. Davies went into the service of the Dominion, and neglected his duty as an official of this Province. Moreover, Mr. Davies has never confessed his fault and is yet impenitent!

It is to be noted that the EXAMINER's explanation was made and accepted by the Opposition press two years ago; and the fact that the *Patriot* has now again brought the matter forward as a sort of offset to the charge we have made respecting the official conduct of Mr. Davies, proves conclusively that Mr. Davies is without even a decent excuse, and that the *Patriot* is fairly cornered.

Improvements on Our Railway.

SOME marked improvements are to be made on the P. E. Island Railway.

The road-bed is to have a very large number of new sleepers, and new rails will be laid where required. Judging by those already laid in the immediate vicinity of Charlottetown, and according to the statement of persons qualified to give a correct opinion, the sleepers are superior to any that have yet been placed upon the road-bed. They are all squared; and fully up to the standard of those placed in the road-bed of the Intercolonial.

The passenger cars are being re-painted, re-upholstered, and otherwise repaired in good style; and some very necessary improvements are being made to the private apartments. The needed ventilation is also being provided. But the greatest improvement of all, is the application to the passenger cars of the patent air brake and the Miller platform and buffer. These appliances will make a great change in railway travel on this Island, both as regards the safety and the comfort of passengers. By the patent air brake the trains can be brought to a standstill in a moment, and by the Miller platform and buffer the swaying and rattle of the cars will be reduced to a minimum, while the safety of persons passing from car to car, while the train is in motion, will be assured. The Miller platforms are wider than these now in use; thus making it much easier to get on and off the cars. A trial trip of a train equipped with the Miller platforms was made on Tuesday; and they were found to work admirably.

We have always contended that our Island Railway should be as well fitted out as railways of the same kind on the mainland; and we are glad to record the satisfaction we feel on account, not only of the prompt manner in which the Government have responded to the demand of the Island for these improvements, but, also, of the energy and good judgement displayed by Mr. Archibald in making them.

In the course of a few weeks, we suppose, the summer time table will be issued; and if that be made right, riding on our rail will be sufficiently safe, rapid and pleasant.

OBITUARY.

TO DAY we record the death of a gentleman, from his childhood, a resident of this Province, whose name, from active association with its inhabitants, has become a household word. We refer to the late Joseph Ball, Esquire. Born at Highgate Hill, London, England, on the 17th March, 1798, he came to this Island with his mother, and uncle (John Plaw, Esq., Architect,) in the year 1806. He received his education in Quebec, and adopting the profession of Land Surveyor, returned here on the death of his uncle, where he has ever since remained, almost until the day of his death, in the active pursuit of his calling.

In 1830, he was appointed Deputy Surveyor General, under the late Mr. Wright, and, at various periods since, when the fortunes of the old Liberal party, under whose banner he fought, were in the ascendant, he held the position of Surveyor General.

Kindly and genial in his social relations, standing high in the ranks of his profession, he was withal a christian gentleman. Many and varied were his experiences in travel on the Island over bridle paths, and through unbroken forests, and now, at the close of a long and useful life, wearied and spent, he has laid his burden down, and gone to his heavenly rest.

WE record to-day, with great regret, the death of Thomas DesBrisay, Esquire. Mr. DesBrisay was the second member of one of the largest and oldest families resident in this city. He was born in the year 1813. In early life he entered the Navy, and became a member of the Admiralty Survey under Admiral Bayfield. After a service of upwards of twenty years, he retired on half pay, and has since resided almost constantly in this city. He was a very kindhearted man, and took an active interest in many charitable and pious movements. It is mentioned as an interesting fact, that both Mr. DesBrisay and Mr. Ball, (whose funeral took place yesterday), were, for nearly half a century, members of St. Paul's choir.

WE are exceedingly sorry to hear of the death of Mrs. Alexander, of this city. Last autumn, with her sister, Mrs. R. B. Peake, she left here to spend the winter in England; and the news of her death, when received last Tuesday, caused much surprise and regret. To the Lieutenant Governor and her other relatives, we, in common with other citizens, tender our sympathy.

What "The Examiner" Would Like to See.

A "hum" at Duchemin's Corner.

Every property owner endeavor to improve his property.

Every man and woman mind his or her own business, and all gossips and dead beats sent to the States.

Improved commercial arrangements—especially for the export to England of stock and produce.

The rights of factory owners defined and settled.

Public spirit in our wealthy men.

Less fear of heavy taxes—greater desire for public improvements.

The eyes of our property owners open to the fact that if industry be not encouraged to settle down here, the value of their property must diminish.

End of the Alley-Duchemin Case.

BY advertisement in another column, it will be seen, that Messrs. Duchemin Bros. have decided to sell out and leave the Island. This unhappy consummation of the Alley-Duchemin case, must please Mr. Alley—though his pleasure must be of a kind somewhat peculiar. But, to the citizens of Charlottetown, and the people of the Province at large, it will be a matter of great regret—mingled with shame; for the odium of ruining, sentencing to jail, and ostracising two industrious mechanics, will inevitably be reflected from Mr. Alley and the Court of Chancery upon the Province at large.

Starch Factory, Head of Hillsboro' River.

MEETINGS of the inhabitants of the above named and adjacent districts were convened on four different occasions, to discuss the projected Starch Factory, at Cherry Hill, and the prospects of its establishment.

Committees have reported at each time of assembling, and it appears certain persons who have it in contemplation to erect a Factory at Mount Stewart Bridge, have made overtures to the Head of the Hillsborough River, with the object of inducing the latter to abandon the site of Factory (the old Tannery) at the Head of the River, and unite with Mt. Stewart, but to the present period, without success. Subscribers to the project at the Head of the Hillsborough, seem quite reluctant to do as desired by their Mount Stewart friends, to judge from the following Resolution passed unanimously at the meeting at Cherry Hill schoolhouse, on 12th inst. Moved by Patrick McEachern, Esq., of Savage Harbor, seconded by Wm H. Douglas, Esq., Head of Hillsborough.

Resolved, That this meeting deem it advisable, under present circumstances, not hastily to abandon the idea of erecting a Starch Factory on the site originally proposed.'

Moved by D. H. Douglas, seconded by Robert McAssey. "That this meeting be adjourned till Saturday 7th proximo

Capitalists can confer with the Delegates formerly appointed.

EDWARD B. ALLEYNE, Sec'y.
Head of Hillsborough, 12th April, 1881.

A drug store at Indiantown, N. B., has recently been robbed of $300 worth of goods. Four young men have been arrested, and over twenty are implicated in the robbery.

Stock for the Stock Farm.

A SPLENDID CLYDESDALE HORSE—A SHORT-HORN BULL—TWENTY EIGHT SHEEP AND A BERKSHIRE BOAR—CAREFULLY SELECTED FROM THE CHOICEST STOCK OF ENGLAND.

ON the 18th inst., the steamer *Prince Edward* sailed from Liverpool, having on board stock for the Stock Farm—as above.

The writer, on application, was kindly permitted to peruse two letters from Mr. Gardiner—one addressed to Hon. Donald Ferguson, the other to the Hon. W. W. Sullivan. From these he gleaned some particulars which we are sure will interest our readers.

Mr. Gardiner says he has purchased all the stock the Government ordered, with the exception of thoroughbred blood; which—contrary to the report circulated a few days ago—he has been unable to procure, "not for the want of funds, however," continues Mr. Gardiner, "but wholly on account of not being able to see one I consider suitable for the purposes for which we want him, viz., to sire roadsters, and carriage animals." Mr. Gardiner says the proper time to select such a horse as we require is in the autumn, when blood horses are all out of training, and when many of them are being shown at the exhibitions; and, even then, he says, that such a horse as he would like to purchase for the Island, is not easily found. Later in the season is also a better time to select a Clyde, as well as a Blood, because nearly all the best horses make their engagements to travel certain districts, for which their owners receive subsidies of from £50 to £300 for the season, from the Local Boards of Agriculture, who appoint Commissioners through the winter to select suitable animals.

This bit of information is a hint to our farmers to encourage, at least with their patronage, men such as Mr. Gardiner, the owner of "Challenger," Mr. Lee, the owner of "All Right," Dr. Jenkins, the owner of "Royal Harry," Mr. Large, the owner of "Messenger Boy," Mr. Crabbe, the owner of "Sir Robert," Mr.——, the owner of "Hernando," Mr. McLeod, the owner of "Blackfoot," Mr. Craswell the owner of "Harry-Messenger"—men who have the courage, enterprise, and skill, to import or breed horses of the best strains.

The "Clyde" purchased by Mr. Gardiner is reported to be a splendid animal; and Mr. Gardiner says in one of his letters that he is "as good a three year old horse, as can be found in this country," and that he could make a hundred guineas on his bargain, by selling him in Liverpool. He has as good a sire, grandsire, and dam, as any horse in Scotland. The following is his pedigree, with a list of the prizes he has taken:—

CLYDESDALE HORSE "BARRISTER," Bay. Foaled March 20th, 1878. Bred by the late Edward Pease, Esq., Greencroft, Darlington, got by "Emperor" (277), Dam "Bounce" by "Honest Tom" (1105). "BARRISTER," was shown four times in 1880, and gained the following prizes, viz., First at the Shropshire and West Midland Agricultural Society, second at the Bath and West of England Meeting at Worcester (in this instance he beat Lord Ellesmere's Colt that was first at London), at the Great Yorkshire Society's Meeting at Barnsley he was placed Third, and was highly commended at the Royal Agricultural Society of England at Carlisle.

"Emperor" (277) Bay foaled in 1870, bred by Mr. L. Clark, Taugie Glen, Campbeltown, Argyleshire, got by "Large's Jock" (444), dam "Sovereign" (814), Great-Dam "Smiler" by "Champion" (125), Great-great Dam "Rosy" by "Farmer's Fancy" (298), when the property of Mr. P. Crawford. "Emperor" (277) at a 3-year old was awarded the Kirkcudbright Premium of £100 in 1873, and was afterwards sold to the late Mr. Pease, for £600; at the Worcester Agricultural Society's Meeting held at Kidderminster he gained the second prize, at the Royal Agricultural Society's Meeting at Bedford, he won the third prize, at the same society's meeting held at Taunton, he was again awarded the third prize. "Large's Jock" (444) got by "Old Clyde" (574). which gained the first prize at Haddington in 1858. Same year he won the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland's third prize at Aberdeen. "Sovereign" (814) was got by "General Williams" (326), which gained the third prize at the Highland Society's show at Dumfries in 1860, and second at the same society's show at Perth in 1861. "Farmer's Fancy" (298) won the first prize at the Highland Society's show at Glasgow in 1844, and second at the same society's show at Dumfries in 1845.

Dam of "Barrister," "Bounce." She was shown in 1877, at the Worcester Agricultural Society's meeting, held at Kidderminster, and gained the second prize. She was also placed third in the same year at the Royal Society's meeting, held at Taunton. In 1878 she won first prize at the Worcester Agricultural Society (beating the mare that got first prize the year before). She was also shown the same year at the Warwickshire Agricultural Society, and gained first prize. In 1879 she was not shown. In 1880 she gained the first prize at the Bath and West of England meeting, held at Worcester, (on that occasion she beat Lord Ellesmere's first and second prize mares that won the Royal at Carlisle. At the Shropshire and West Midland Agricultural Society she won the first prize. At the Great Yorkshire Society's meeting, held at Barnsley, she gained the second prize (beating Lord Ellesmere's Royal mares again.)

"Honest Tom" (1105), brown-foaled in 1865, bred by Mr. Wm. Welcher, Snare Hill, Thetford, got by Mr. Tibbett's "Thumper," dam "Beauty," by Mr. Hemment's "Emperor," a well-known prize horse by Mr. Dack's "Matchless" Mr Tibbett's "Thumper" was a frequent prize taker in hisday at Huntingdon and Peterborough shows, by Mr. Eagle's "Thumper," by Mr. Steward's "Major," by Mr. Parrant's "Honest Tom," by Mr Goodman's "Honest Tom"

Dam of "Honest Tom," (1105) "Beauty," the gainer of many prizes in Cambridgeshire and Norfolk She won second prize at the Royal Agricultural Society, at Wolverhampton, in 1871. She also gained the Silver Cup as the best cart mare at the Watton and Wayland Agricultural Show.

List of Prizes gained by "Honest Tom" (1105) at the Royal Agricultural Society of England. For six years in succession he was placed first, viz., 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871 and 1872; he also gained the first prize at Cambridgeshire in 1867, first prize at Huntingdonshire in 1868, first prize and silver medal at Norfolk in 1868, first prize and silver cup at Cambridgeshire in 1868, first prize at South Lincolnshire in 1868, first prize at Long Sutton in 1868, first prize at Lincolnshire in 1869, second prize at the Great Yorkshire in 1869, first prize at Birmingham in 1869, second prize at Norfolk in 1870, first prize at Cambridgeshire in 1870, first prize at Lincolnshire in 1870, first prize and Silver Cup at Watton and Wayland in 1870, &c., &c. He was sold when 14 years old at 500 Guineas, his stock, both male and female, are known as prize-takers, in all the important show-yards in England. The above prizes were open to England, Ireland and Scotland.

The other stock purchased by Mr. Gardiner are said to be a very choice lot. The bull is a yearling; the rams, with one exception, are yearlings.

Mr. Gardiner has obtained a Veterinary Surgeon's certificate that all the stock is sound and healthy.

IMMIGRATION.—Mr. McIntyre, of the Pacific Railway Syndicate, in an interview last week, said:—

"This year there will be very heavy emigration from Great Britain, but the great stream will commence next year. We have sold, for instance, in Red River district, some 300,000 acres at the price, $2.50."

"Then you make an average price for your lands?"

"Yes; that is the price for all without reservation."

"What will be the emigration from Great Britain this year?"

"It is very heavy. The vessel that I came out in was compelled to leave 100 emigrants behind in London, and 200 in Queenstown, for want of room."

Mr McIntyre said it was in London that the decision was reached to build the Sault Branch, that having been decided on in consequence of the amalgamation of the Canada Central with the Canada Pacific. On this extension they get no Government aid whatever.

It is said the New Brunswick Judges will not give their decision on the Scott Act until the Privy Council of England, decides upon its constitutionality.

BRUSHING UP

For Stock Taking

AND

SPRING SUPPLIES

House Furnishing Goods

at this season of the year will be in demand, and the

LONDON HOUSE

OFFERS ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENTS IN THE TRADE.

The Carpet Department

exhibits a good selection in

BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY,
SCOTCH,
FELT,
HEMP, &c.

A lot of Remnants at Bargains, to clear.

HEARTH RUGS.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

PAPER HANGINGS!

SHOWING A

GREAT VARIETY OF PATTERNS.

English and American

Floor Oil-Cloths and Mattings.

Window Hollands,
Damasks,
Cretonnes,
Sheetings,
Counterpanes,
Honey-Comb & Marcella Quilts,
Towels and Towelling,
Pillow Cotton,
Tickings,
and every thing necessary for House Furnishing.

FOR PERSONAL WEAR.

In the LADIES' DEPARTMENT, we have a Fine Assortment of

Dress & Mourning Goods,

CASHMERES,
BALMORAL CRAPES,
PERSIAN CORDS,
PARAMATTAS,
SULTANA CORDS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
PRINCESS TWILLS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

A NICE STOCK OF

FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
KID GLOVES,
CORSETS,
ETC., ETC.

IN THE GENTLEMEN'S

DEPARTMENT.

CHRISTYS' LONDON HATS.

Canadian and American

FUR AND FELT HATS.

SILK & CLOTH CAPS.

Canadian and American Shirts.

Readymade Clothing.

WORSTED SUITS,
TWEED SUITS,
PANTS & VESTS,
WATERPROOF COATS.

THE CUSTOM

Tailoring Department

is turning out SUITS to order, from a splendid Stock of Cloths, and warranting

A suitable Fit to every Measure

IN THE

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

TEAS!

Chests, Half Chests and Boxes.

All Goods Sold at the Lowest Prices

FOR CASH!

Orders by letter or otherwise, filled at the same rates as are charged to Customers who visit the Store.

GEORGE DAVIES & CO.

April 1, 1881.

A New Store.

NEW GOODS!

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he has leased the premises of MR. GEORGE FULL, Queen Street, and will open same on

Monday, May First,

with a complete and first class stock of BRITISH DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, TEAS, etc.

The goods having been carefully selected in

London, Manchester and Glasgow,

and bought for CASH, will be found as low in price as any in the City, and he confidently asks for a share of patronage.

LEMUEL E. PROWSE.

☞ Don't forget the Stand—one door below Stamper's Corner, Queen Street.
Ch'town, April 25, '81—wkly.

SEEDS!

JUST RECEIVED AT

RANKIN'S DRUG STORE,

ALL KINDS OF

Garden Seeds.

ALSO—THE LARGEST VARIETY OF

Choice Flower Seeds

IN THE CITY.

Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

April 19—3w eod wky.

FRESH SEEDS!

Flower Seeds,
Vegetable Seeds,
Field Seeds,

PURE, FRESH AND RELIABLE.

IN FLOWER SEEDS—Over One Hundred Varieties.

IN VEGETABLE SEEDS—Asparagus, Beet, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Cress, Cucumber, Lettuce, Mangold, Onion, Parsnip, Peas, Radish, Tomato, &c., &c.

IN FIELD SEEDS—Island Clover and Timothy, Canadian Clover, Early and Large Late.

TURNIP SEED—Carter's Imperial, and other varieties.

"Lost Nation" Wheat.

CATALOGUE FREE TO ALL.

GEORGE CARTER,
Upper Great George Street.

April 20—dy 1m 2aw wky

"ROYAL HARRY."

THIS CELEBRATED STALLION will stand for the season at MR. JOHN McNEILL'S STABLE, Malpeque Road—two and a half miles from the city—and on Market Days at the owner's stable in the city.

"ROYAL HARRY" is undoubtedly one of the finest Stallions in the Dominion. At the Centennial Exhibition he won a Gold Medal and Diploma as best roadster and trotting Stallion, 5 years old, and last fall, two of his get were awarded prizes and diplomas at the Dominion and the New Brunswick Exhibitions. He is pronounced by judges to be the best stock-getter in the Province since "Saladin," to which horse he is closely allied, and his colts carry off a great many prizes at our Provincial Exhibitions, being always admired for their superiority in size, style and speed.

PRIZE.

The owner will give a purse of $50 for the best foal of "Royal Harry's" get at the Exhibition of 1882.

"Mambrino Star" and "Young Hambletonian."

The thoroughbred trotting Stallion "MAMBRINO STAR," and the well-known trotting stallion "YOUNG HAMBLETONIAN," will make the season at Upton Stock Farm.

N. B.—Mares from a distance will be pastured at moderate rates.

Terms—For "Royal Harry," $10 cash, or $12 in November, secured by note.

For further particulars apply to JOHN R. MCNEILL, Groom.

JOHN T. JENKINS,
Owner.

April 22—dy ex 2aw wky ex & pat 6w

IMPORTANT

TO FARMERS!

THE UNDERSIGNED desires to inform the Farmers of P. E. Island that he has rented a portion of SCOTT'S CARRIAGE WAREHOUSE, on Kent Street, where he is prepared to exhibit and sell a number of first-class

Agricultural Implements

AND MACHINERY,

consisting in part of

THE ST. GEORGE CULTIVATOR,
BELL'S ST. GEORGE PLOUGHS,
BRANTFORD MOWER & REAPER,
KIRBY MOWER & REAPER, &c

all of which will be sold at LOW PRICES and on reasonable terms.

Farmers in want of THE BEST CULTIVATOR should call and examine the "ST. GEORGE" before purchasing. It is decidedly the best cultivator made in the Dominion. From the construction of the wheels and axle it is lighter in draft than any other. It has wrought iron axle, wooden hubs with bored pipe boxes, wrought-iron steel-laid teeth, and is self-adjusting.

Over three hundred (300) of these implements are now in use on this Island.

Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

DONALD MACKENZIE.

Ch'town, April 15 1881.—4i

Good Business Stand

FOR SALE.

THE Wheatly River Lime Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of June next, at 2 o'clock, p. m., if not sooner sold by private sale, the following Real Estate, viz:

One half acre of Land situate at Oyster Bed Bridge, with two Kilns; also two commodious Buildings, Way Bridge, and utensils for the purpose of lime burning.

One half acre of Land situate at McPhee's wharf, West River, with Lime Kiln and Dwelling House thereon.

Also 8 acres Land situate in Port Daniel, Bonaventure County, Province of Quebec, being an inexhaustible limestone quarry, with a commodious Dwelling House thereon.

For terms and particulars apply to Alex. McMillan, Esq., Wheatly River, or Donald McKay, Oyster Bed Bridge.

Auction Sale will take place at Oyster Bed Bridge.

DONALD McKAY,
Sec'y and Treas.

Oyster Bed Bridge, March 24, '81—3m eow