

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, March 13, 1876.

THE WATER QUESTION.

We regret that those in authority have so long delayed the procurement of a drilling machine with which to ascertain what is under us. We have repeatedly represented the expediency of boring for pure water, for coal, and for the purpose of discovering what lies beneath our red sandstone. Some years ago the Legislature appropriated a thousand pounds to carry out the experiment. The grant has, however, never been applied.

The last letter addressed by W. Heard, Esq., to the editors of the city press— which we are unable to quote in full—is very much to the point. Mr. Heard writes:—

The chief portion of our rain-fall quickly descends to the strata beneath, keeping the springs well supplied all the year round; and where a running stream is not a natural occurrence, the greatest care should be taken to keep the wells clean and to prevent by proper draining, the percolation of fluids, which may sooner or later reach the springs, and thus introduce disease and impurity into the fountain head. Every one knows that such precautions have not been observed here, and that for the last fifty years or more, the soil has been simply a receptacle for every kind of filth; that not a public sewer exists in the city, and that in some cases the deep wells have been converted into sinks of poison. Under these circumstances it must be apparent that we have to choose between one of three courses; either to emigrate to another site, or bring in a supply of pure water from a reasonable distance, or with stoical indifference submit to blind fate, and be content to accept the periodical visits of those fearful scourges of typhoid and other epidemics, which have already given us gentle intimations of what is in store.

Mr. Heard continues:—
"Judging from the cuttings in the rock, which generally present a dry surface, indicating good porosity—from the absence of beds of marl or clay among the layers of rock—and from the uninterrupted flow of numerous springs on the surface, above the water level—there is every reason to believe that if an ample supply of good water can anywhere be found stored up in sandstone strata, within a reasonable distance from the surface, it is here. Nor can the mere cost of boring be any longer a valid excuse for the refusal of our authorities to take steps towards the solution of the question."

An attentive friend in the United States lately sent us an illustrated price list of patent improved well-drilling machinery. From it we learn that a boring machine, with all the improvements, with 200 feet of 1-4 inch hawser laid rope, 200 of 1-2 inch rope, 3 inch butt, rod, one pair heavy jars, one 6 inch Z bit, one 4 inch sand bucket, horse power with tumbling rods, knuckle joints, and all the necessary extras, including wrenches and cranks, the machine being complete, and ready for operation, can be obtained for \$425. It may be well for the government and the civic authorities to consider the propriety of importing one of these machines. At any rate some action should be taken.

CIVIC MATTERS.

It is a curious fact that while the *Progress* would prevent Charlottetown from receiving any monetary accommodation—even a loan—from the Local Government, the *Journal* is petitioning the Legislature for a grant to enable the enterprising people of Summerside to open up a street. Whether its streets are in order or disorder, Charlottetown gets no aid—asks no aid—from Government on account of them. But surely it is as much entitled to an occasional grant as Summerside. Viewed in the light by which the *Progress* sees, Charlottetown may demand, as a right, some consideration from the Local Government. Its population is close upon ten thousand; and its share of the subsidy annually received from the Dominion Government, would, therefore, be about eighteen thousand dollars. Besides it is the seat of Government; and it is compelled, at great expense, to afford protection to the public buildings, and all the valuable records they contain. From the platform of sectionalism, on which the *Progress* would place it, Charlottetown might certainly demand a great deal more than the City Fathers have yet requested. But the citizens here, we are fully assured, do not desire to trench themselves upon this strong but narrow platform. They are willing to admit that the interests of the whole province are their interests; and they only ask that the people of Summerside and the county at large, shall make the same admission; and act in the spirit of fair play. With respect to the causes of civic embarrassment we are yet in the dark. We await, with some impatience, the publication of the civic balance sheet. It is said that, owing to the prevalent monetary depression, a large portion of the Civic taxes remain uncollected. If this be the sole fact of the case, we see no reason why the Local Government should not loan some of its spare cash, for the purpose of assisting the civic authorities out of their pressing difficulty.

A MARINE BOARD FOR P. E. ISLAND.

The correspondence which has appeared in the *EXAMINER* will, we trust, have the effect of arousing the marine and fisheries department to action, in the matter of a marine board for this province. A marine board is very much needed. Scarcely an official examination passes in Halifax or St. John but an Islander—and sometimes two or three Islanders—are among the candidates for a captain's or a mate's certificate. To them the extra cost and inconvenience of boarding, lodging and studying away from home is hard to be borne. We have no doubt that this consideration deters many promising seamen from the attempt to obtain the rights and privileges which appertain to master mariners. This, at a time when our ship-owners are positively unable to get qualified captains and mates for their ships, is a great drawback to one of the most important interests in the province. We trust the Dominion Government will attend to this matter.

THE NEWLY ELECTED LEGISLATIVE BODIES MET AT VERMILION YESTERDAY, AND AN ADDRESS OF WELCOME WAS MADE BY DR. DONALD FRÉPAGNIER, AFTER WHICH THE REGULAR SESSIONS OF THE CHAMBERS WERE BEGUN.

The Standard's Vienna despatch says that horrible accounts of Turkish cruelty continue to arrive from Bosnia. Twelve hundred Turks attacked the Christian inhabitants of the town of Crupa last Sunday, murdering many and plundering the town.

THE WINTER STEAMER.

When Prince Edward Island entered the Dominion, the late Government, from July to November, had done nothing to secure the object referred to. Mr. Laird had not been in office four weeks before he had issued orders for a steamer.—*Ottawa Cor. of Toronto Globe.*

The *Globe's* correspondent forgets to mention the fact that tenders were called for on the eve of an election; and that the advertisements specified that a first-class steamer should be provided. He forgets to state that—after the election was over—the tender of a friend of the Government, who had a useless boat, was accepted; and Mr. Laird's constituents were both cheated and disappointed. Mr. Laird's tactics are easily explained. First, he wished to secure his election; next, the Government, of which he is a member, wished to shirk the expense and responsibility of maintaining Steam Communication with this Island during the winter. The advertisement for a first-class steamer helped to secure the first object; and the placing of a boat utterly unfit for the service on the route would, it was thought, by demonstrating the impossibility of the work—secure the second. It appears, now, that Mr. Laird himself has so poor an opinion of the Government, that he thinks they are incapable of performing the service. He thinks a private company should do it.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS OF OUR REPRESENTATIVES.

Last week Mr. Perry moved a statement, showing what steps have been taken towards the opening up of a regular steam communication in the winter season between P. E. I. and the Main Land. He explained that when P. E. Island entered the Confederation, it was arranged that Steam Communication, should be maintained both Winter and Summer, between the Main Land, but this agreement had not been carried out. The work should be performed by the Dominion Government, which should have a boat specially built for the service. Messrs. Vay, Davies and Sinclair supported the motion. Hon. Mr. Laird said he had used his best efforts to make Winter navigation successful. Up to the present the Winter navigation of the Straits of Northumberland was but an experiment which he hoped to see achieved, the whole Province being cut off from the rest of the Dominion during the Winter. With what accommodation there was now provided, the trip was difficult and dangerous, and as to freight, it was impossible to carry it. At the union, it was agreed to do all that was possible to provide for this navigation. He traced up the history of the attempt made to provide Winter navigation and the failure of Mr. King to provide a proper boat to carry out the contract. Last year Mr. Sewell made a proposition to run a boat, but had refused to sign a contract unless the Government built breakwaters at Cape Traverse and Cape Tormentine, which would have cost fifty thousand dollars. This was late last season, and a new contract has been entered into. The Government has taken considerable pains to have this service performed, and to secure a suitable boat. He was of opinion that a company would perform the service better than the Government could do. Hon. Dr. Tupper said he could not but come to the conclusion that the people of P. E. Island had been very badly treated. He censured the Government for neglecting the Island, saying he had no sympathy with the members that had just spoken, on account of the manner in which they had treated the late Government. He did not know whether the service could be performed, but the good faith of Canada stood pledged to do everything in its power to carry their pledges in this direction. In answer to Mr. Blanchet, Hon. Mr. MacKenzie said the Government found it impossible to comply with the conditions of Mr. Sewell. He intimated his intention of gratifying the member for Cumberland, by replying to him when the subject came up again.

Senator Haviland has placed an notice on the Order Book of the Senate asking for Mr. Shanly's Report on the Prince Edward Island Railway.

On the 24 inst., Mr. Laird introduced a bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to Indians. He said that there were at present three different statutes in the Dominion law books relating to Indians, besides portions of several other acts, that were in operation during the existence of the old Parliament of Canada; and it was now deemed advisable to have all these consolidated and made applicable throughout all the provinces. It was also proposed to make some amendment to these acts. The principal of these related to the franchise under the existing law. Any Indian who became enfranchised obtained only a life interest in the land set apart for him. In consequence, very few Indians applied for enfranchisement. Under this bill, any Indian who was qualified by his integrity and sobriety to exercise the franchise, would receive a certificate to that effect from government agents, who would be appointed to enquire into his case, and three years afterwards he would be entitled to receive a patent for his land, and an absolute control over it during his lifetime, as well as a right to will it to whoever he chooses after his death. The effect of withholding the land for three years would be to induce the Indian to pursue a line of conduct which would render him the better qualified to exercise the franchise judiciously. The bill also provided that after the patent was issued, the Indians might be undergoing three years of further probation receive their share of the monies invested for them by the government. Thus at the end of six years of good behavior, as it were, the Indian would cease to be an Indian under the laws of Canada relating to that class, and the government would have nothing more to do with them as such.

COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES OF WET AND DRY METERS.

Nothing is so mysterious to the gas consumer as the meter, and yet, as a matter of fact, the meter is quite as accurate as any other measure in use. It does, however, err, but its errors are almost always in favor of the consumer and against the companies. It cannot measure gas that does not pass through it, but may permit gas to pass through without registering the quantity. It is unnecessary to explain the construction or working of the meter to this audience. I will say, however, that the measurement of gas presents difficulties not encountered in any other case. The gas must be measured while in actual use, as no system of measurement and storage would be practical. Its flow must not be interrupted in the slightest degree as otherwise the lights would be extinguished. It must be measured in a manner that would be unendurable, and while its flow is uninterrupted, its volume must be accurately recorded.

MR. BRYDGES' "SAVINGS."

We have recently received the Report of the Ministers of Public Works, and important public documents, containing, among other things, the annual official report of Mr. C. J. Brydges on the Intercolonial Railway, to which we may have occasion to refer again. Mr. Brydges does not hesitate to claim that "the cost of changing the gauge" has been "nearly paid for" by "the savings effected." Thus, he states, in effect, that as the stock of stores was \$200,905 less on the 30th June, 1875, than on the 30th June, 1874, he, therefore, saved that amount; that as the outlay on account of construction was less than in the previous year by \$263,742, he therefore saved that amount. Mr. Brydges is altogether a very wonderful man. He not only demonstrates that he is working the line, or some way disposed of, \$200,905 worth of stores and thus saved them, but by comparing small things with great ones, he makes out that he has effected savings without end. He appears just now to have entered upon a career of unparalleled prosperity. The Intercolonial Railway will be entirely completed by the end of 1876, so that in 1877 his savings will appear to very great advantage. Not only will he have saved the \$800,000 or \$1,000,000 expenses incurred in changing the gauge (including \$120,000, the cost of changing his forty brick gauge locomotives,) but by a continuation of his method of reasoning, he will have "saved" the whole cost of the Intercolonial Railway, blunders included.—*Watchman.*

Reuter's telegrams from Vienna state that a republic has been proclaimed in Servia.

"SOME OF THE OCCASIONS WHICH LEAD TO INTEMPERANCE."

The earnest and successful lectures of the Rev. D. J. Gillis in the noble, christian, cause of temperance, have gained for that gentleman the respect of temperate men of all denominations. The audience assembled in St. Patrick's Hall on Thursday evening last, to hear his lecture, contained a much larger proportion of Protestants than it is usual to see inside the walls of a Catholic institution. The lecture, which was written out, was entitled "Some of the Occasions which lead to Intemperance." Intemperance, said the lecturer, is as a blight to our land. It is the curse of the hundred millions of hardy people who make up the British Empire. The insidious way in which it works makes it all the more dangerous. Men so drunk that they can hardly keep up in the street, protest that they have not, throughout the day, taken more than a half-dozen glasses. Some, even, have an idea that no one is intemperate who can make use of his faculties. Intemperance however, consists in taking anything stronger than is needed for the support of the body and mind. The first occasion to intemperance which the lecturer pointed out was "the use of ardent spirits in the family. If a serpent got into the house among the children he would soon be summarily dismissed. Spirituous liquors should be treated in the same way; for the holy Scripture tells us that strong drink, at the last, stinketh like a serpent and biteth like an adder. Evening parties and social gatherings to which strong drink is admitted, for the purpose of heightening the amusement—nomination and election days, on which liquor is freely distributed—are each occasions which lead to intemperance. The "manliness of drinking"—that unfortunate pride of strength—which attracts so many of our finest youths towards the rocks of intemperance, was alluded to by the lecturer. The idea that ardent spirits are a support to the laborer—whether of the body or of the mind—was exploded by quotations from the works of eminent men. To workers the use of strong drink is not necessary, and if its use is persevered in for any length of time it is very injurious. If a man finds that he is unable to perform his work he should take rest and not drink. All that liquor can do is to concentrate strength for the time; and it invariably causes a reaction which injures the system. The prevalent idea that ardent spirits are a preventative against the attacks of disease—another occasion which leads to much intemperance—is also a fallacy. The same may be said of the opinion that it is good in the case of exposure to cold. The use of tobacco is one of the occasions which lead to intemperance. Tobacco engenders a craving—a vacuum in the system. Nature abhors a vacuum, and so the user of tobacco turns to liquor in order to supply the want; and this, perhaps, is the reason why the black pipe and the black bottle are so often found in the same pocket. Smoking breeds drinking; drinking jaundice; and jaundice death.

This is but a brief outline of the lecture. At its conclusion, Mr. Maurice Blake, President, made a few remarks upon the labors of Father Gillis and the work of St. Patrick's Society in the cause of temperance. The Society had been the means of doing a great deal of good; but not so much good as some of its friends had anticipated. In a city like Charlottetown, however, it was hard to make headway against the opposing influences all around. A great many say, "I do not see any use in joining a temperance association." Well, if a man take only one glass and stop at that, he need not, perhaps, sign the pledge. But few can do so, and that is the trouble. The reputation of being a temperance man—of belonging to a temperance Association—counts for a great deal. If a young man applies to a merchant for a situation the first enquiry about him is, "is he temperate," if so "I will try him," is the word. All the really successful men of the town have been sober in their youth and manhood. These considerations, at least should influence young men to be temperate. Rev. Father MacMillan moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer. The motion was seconded by Mr. McDonald of the *Argus* office, carried unanimously and briefly acknowledged.

OUR MARINE.

The report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, up to 30th June, 1875, was laid before Parliament, on Thursday, 17th ult. The total amount expended on the various branches of this Department up to the 30th June last, was \$919,885.58, the total amount voted having been 1,045,692.05. The total number of persons engaged in the outside service of the department was 1,511. Total number of light-stations in the Dominion on 31st December last, was 378, and of lights shown 444. Fog whistles 22, number of lightkeepers, engineers, and assistants 467. The steamers under control of the Marine Department comprise *Nepeleon III, Druid, Lady Head, Sir Jas. Douglas, Richelieu, Newfield, Glendon*, and two River Police steamers *Dolphin* and *Adele* employed in connection with the River Police at Quebec, and by the Harbor Master. The Water Police Force at Montreal during the past season, consisted of one chief constable, four sergeants, and twenty constables. Persons engaged at Montreal and Quebec in the crimping business have been arrested and promptly punished. The river police service at Quebec and Montreal cost \$37,895, an expenditure over receipts of \$12,274.91. The Marine Hospital at St. Catharines received \$2,590, and the hospital at Kingston as usual, \$500, and the Sick Marine's Act does not apply to the Province of Ontario. The expenditure in the other Provinces for sick seamen was as follows:—

Province of Quebec.....\$25 128 63
New Brunswick.....11 164 65
Nova Scotia.....12 539 61
Prince Edward Island.....1,591 07
British Columbia.....3,881 81

The total expenditure of the department for this purpose was \$273,422.89, and receipts \$243,797.61. The total inspection of steamers was 661, gross tonnage 113,116 tons, and 69 771 tons register. These belonged as follows:—Western Ontario, Huron and Superior divisions 203, Eastern Ontario 88, Montreal division 144, Three Rivers division, 51, Quebec division 59, Lower Maritime Provinces 106. 227 were paddle wheel steamers, 354 screw boats, 272 passenger steamers, 57 freight steamers, and 312 tug steamers. During the last calendar year 20 steamers have been lost, broken up or put out of service; 78 new steamers were added to the list, and the amount received on account of tonnage dues, inspection of steamboats and certificates to engineers, was \$15,011.99. The number of wrecks and casualties, up to 31st December, was 263; amount of loss \$2,328,671.23; casualties on the inland waters of the Dominion, involving a loss of \$141,850. Loss of life 76, with disasters to sea-going vessels. Amongst the vessels lost were the *Stella Maria*, at Cape Breton, N. S.; the steamer *President*, en route to Halifax; the *Calcutta*, of Quebec; the brig *Pierre Nolagne*, at Magdalen Islands; the American steamship *Alhambra*, lost on Cape Sable, N. S.; the Portuguese brigantine *Farto*, lost at Sable Island; the *D'Espérance*, of Magdalen Islands, stranded at Chimney Corner, Cape Breton; the *Normanton*, of the Mitchell line of steamers, in a collision nine miles above Metis light in the Lower St. Lawrence; the barque *President*, of Windsor, N. S., lost at South Haaks, in the North Sea; *City of St. John*, N. E., grounded on Seal Bar, Bathurst Harbor; steamship *Verges*, of Halifax, N. S., stranded at Pierre Miquelon; the steamer *Manitoba* of St. Catharines, collided with, and sunk the *Comet* in Lake Superior; steamship *Strathclyde*, of Dundee, stranded at Bick in the Lower St. Lawrence. The amount expended for rewards for saving life and purchase of life-boats during the fiscal year ended 30th June last, was \$1,552.86. The amount appropriated by Parliament for this service was \$2,447,114 which reverted to the treasury.

AT THE CARNIVAL.

The festive lamps were hung above and music filled the air. While the laughing, swelling high, laved the dull brows of care. In mimic pomp, or weird array, each reveller shot by; Joy tripped in the bounding stroke and sparkled in the eye. But still amidst that cheerful throng a shadowy figure went. And oft he muttered, as he passed, with looks of ill-content:—
"A parable of life is this, with moral often told—
All are not gems which sparkle, nor is all that glitters gold.
Oft, when some masker paused to muse, I caught him gazing round;
Harsh as the lonely graveyard gate by wind at midnight stirred;
I heard him whisper in the ear, in dull, funeral tones,
Of vanity and human pride, and how, in quickly gone.
"See these," he sighed, "in bright attire,"
as whirling by they passed,
"The wretched garts they thoughtless don are grave-clothes of the past—
The cerements of death's dark court; pale ghosts do mocking grin
To see poor fools the ivory wear ere death has shown them.
How many a prototype of these are flaunted, too, his day,
Whose mouldered bones, some grains of dust, compounded are with clay.
Lark, just as simple as these, and eyes which shone as bright,
Now faded, as these, too, shall fade, in everlasting night.
See how they sweep along the course—the swiftest, so rapid, is the road which leads us to the tomb.
Or, like a madman in the midst, death draws us ere we think,
And, from the surging whirl around, conducts us o'er the brink.
These lights which lend their garish ray, like death-bed tapers burn;
The wretches might think the funeral-car could scotch their urn.
The music to the hearing ear speaks of decay alone,
And every drum-beat like the knell of mortals quickly gone."

CORRESPONDENCE.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

THE MISSING LINK—RARE NEWS FOR ANTI-QUARIANS.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—Observing that some degree of interest is evinced by the public in any relic of the past history of the Island, I have decided to state one or two facts which may be deemed worthy of a little attention by those of an antiquarian turn of mind. As I am a person of a retiring and diffident nature, nothing short of the earnest and continued importunities of my friends have persuaded me to appear in print. I am fully aware with what violence and calumny they are assailed by the unthinking part of the public who uphold theories popularly held in disrepute. Nothing is either too true or too sublime to be beyond the reach of ridicule.

In making the short statement of facts which follow, I am quite aware that I am setting myself up as a target for the bolts of shallow men. After careful consideration, however, I have come to the determination that the fear of discredit or derision should not prevent me from performing a duty. The facts I have to state are as follows:—I am a farmer, residing on the Nesbit Road, East Point, and engaged, as most of my neighbors, in procuring mussel or marsh mud during the winter months. At the southern end of my land is a creek, about which lies a considerable tract of marshy land. For the last two or three years myself and sons have used the deposit in this marsh as a manure, and finding it answer exceedingly well in one position, have made pits of a very considerable depth. Being convinced that the lower mud was the best, and our anticipations being troubled by the rise of water in the hole proving unfounded, we have used the same pit for the past two winters. Bearing this in mind, it must not be a matter of surprise that the pit is now excessively deep. The substance is a kind of heavy black peat, somewhat similar, I fancy, to that found in Lennox Island, and in the vicinity of Big Skibboom, in the neighboring province. As however, I cannot speak from personal observation of these localities, I cannot speak positively as to the similarity of formation. One day, in the latter part of last month, myself, my son William, and a man in my employ, one Alfred McAlduff were engaged in procuring manure from the pit. The two latter were in the hole, digging and loading the sleigh, while I remained above. I was about to light my pipe, when I suddenly heard loud exclamations from my son, followed by a similar demonstration from his companion, William. I am sorry to say, when much provoked, is wont to indulge in an unscriptural energy of expression, tho' I have frequently checked him for so doing. In the present instance, I feared McAlduff, by the slowness of his movements, had excited him. As I knew that McAlduff objected to be addressed or rebuked in an unbecoming manner, and had, in fact, gone so far as to say "he'd be d—d if he'd be swore at," I dreaded lest some allusion might be taking place; and, with this in my mind, I ran violently into the pit. The two men appeared to be intently regarding some object which they had just unearthed. I approached, and, to my infinite surprise, beheld, projecting from the mud, the cerebellum of a human skull. Gradually, and with the greatest care, we proceeded to free the remains from the superincumbent earth, and at length had the satisfaction to disclose an entire skeleton of a full-grown human being. The skeleton, speaking generally, was much the same as that of a large male specimen of the present Indian race. The skull however, was very much flattened on the top, and the jaw bones very large and thick. The lower arm bones were much longer than the usual standard. The legs, on the contrary, were short in a very noticeable degree. This discovery, in itself, is sufficiently strange; but the strangest part of the story is yet to tell. Behind the figure and in a position directly continuous from the back of the spine, were nineteen small articulated bones. There cannot be the slightest room for doubt that these members represent the osseous framework of a tail. Startling as this fact may seem, it is beyond dispute. Of the great number of persons who have been to my house to view this most interesting specimen of a departed race, not one has, in the most explicit words, failed to endorse my own first formed opinion. It was indeed argued by my minister, that it was quite possible that the bones, though undoubtedly the bones of a tail, might be merely those of one taken from some animal, and used by the man as a weapon, offensive or defensive. But the position clearly invalidates this argument. The hands were folded in front of the body, and therefore could not have been holding the tail, which as it appeared to make a direct junction with the back bone, could not have maintained the situation without some support. Add to this the undoubted similarity of the bones, and the plainly apparent articulations from the end of the tail to the neck is conclusive. I content myself at present with this brief narration of this most interesting discovery, leaving it for some future time to comment on its immense importance, as a link in the chain of history of pre-historic man. I may say that I never believed in Darwin's theory; and this discovery does not incline me any more that way. Doubtless, he and his confederates may fancy they see in this the missing link. But I will mention this one fact which seems entirely to have escaped peoples notice in the present century. We are nowhere informed in the Bible that man in the early ages of his existence, had not a tail. We have only, in the unthinking spirit of a shallow period, assumed the case without a particle of evidence. In the middle ages it was held by many of the schoolmen that Adam had a tail, and that of no inconsiderable length; and they added many striking proofs in support of this theory. The skeleton may be seen at my house, where I shall feel it a pleasure as well as a duty, to give all the information I can to those deeming the specimens worthy of their inspection. I would wish further to say that a particular, for which there is no foundation, has gained currency to some extent. It has been reported that a glass flask, which had probably contained some cordial, or fermented beverage, was discovered by the remains. This, however, is a mistake, no such bottle was found.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF BANKRUPT STOCK!

I will sell at auction on Monday, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the store lately occupied by Mr. J. J. Cohn, Welsh and Owen's Brick Building, Queen Street, all the Stock in trade; consisting of a

Large Stock of Dry Goods,

In Women's Dress Goods, Cloths, Sheetings, Shirtings, Printed Cottons, White and Grey Cottons, Tickings, Jeans, Caps, Hosiery, Linings, Grass Cloth, Towellings, Table Covers, Blankets, Hats and Cap, Ladies' Straw Hats, Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Jewelry, Cutlery and Small wares, Hardware, Groceries, Glass and Crockeryware, Tinware, Buffalo Robes, Trunks and Valises, Furniture, Organs and Pianos, Stoves, Shop Furniture, etc., etc., etc.

The above large stock of merchandise is all in good order, and will be sold without reserve, in lots to suit purchasers. Catalogues will be prepared showing the number and quantities in the lots, and the Goods may be examined at any time previous to the day of sale. Terms—All sums under \$100, cash; up to \$500, three months; and over \$500, four months credit. In all cases good approved Joint Notes will be required. Sale positive. No postponement. By order of the assignees.

WILLIAM DODD, Auct'r.

March 13, 1876.

FRUIT.

50 Boxes } Layer Raisins.
25 Hif. do.

50 boxes Turkey Fig.,
35 drums Malaga do.

For sale by
FENTON T. NEWBERRY & Co.

March 13, 1876.—p 21

Sugar & Molasses!

Hds. } Barbadoes Sugar,
Tierces }

Hds. } Barbadoes Molasses,
Bbls. }

at reduced prices to make room for spring importations.

FENTON T. NEWBERRY & Co.

Ch'town, March 13, 1876.—p 21

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers have on hand 250 qts. prime HAKE, cheap for cash.

MACDONALD & OWEN.

March 13.—p 31

NOTICE.

ALL parties having GUNS REPAIRED by the undersigned, are requested to call for them before the 1st May next, otherwise they will be sold by auction to pay expenses.

A. HERMANS & SON.

Ch'town, March 10, 1876.—31

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES O. MORROW, of Souris, having this day assigned all his Stock in Trade, Book Debts, Notes of Hand, &c., to me, for the benefit of his creditors. All persons indebted to him, and James O. Morrow, by Book Account, Note or Judgment, or otherwise, are hereby notified to settle with Mr. Morrow forthwith. All amounts unpaid after the 31st March, inst., will be used for without further notice.

W. D. STEWART, Assignee.

Ch'town, March 3, 1876. 3in [March 13]

SCHOOL BOOKS, MUSIC, AND GENERAL LITERATURE

CONSTANTLY BEING RECEIVED BY MAIL.

BREMNER BROS.

March 13, 1876.—3in

Executor's Notice.

ALL persons having any claims against the Estate of the late HONORABLE DANIEL BRENNAN, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, deceased, are requested to furnish their accounts, duly attested, to MR. JOHN GAHAN, of Charlottetown; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment to him, he having been authorized and appointed by me to receive the same.

Dated at Charlottetown, this 8th day of March, 1876.

PETER MCINTYRE,

Bishop of Charlottetown,

March 13, 1876.—3in

CORNMEAL.

IN STORE:—

50 bbls. St. George, (kilm dried.)

FENTON T. NEWBERRY & Co.

Ch'town, March 6, 1876.—21

Dwelling House and Lot for Sale By Auction.

THAT DESIRABLE PROPERTY, situate on Kent Street, adjoining the property of Wm. Lewis, 42 by 80 feet, with a large new frame Dwelling House thereon, nearly finished, and at present owned and occupied by Philip Gowden, will be offered at AUCTION, on the premises, on

Thursday, the 30th March, inst., at 10 o'clock, a.m.

Terms easy and made known at sale.

WM. D. STEWART, Auctioneer.

Ch'town, March 6, 1876.—p 11 sale

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY!

A GRAND Musical, Literary and Dramatic ENTERTAINMENT WILL BE GIVEN On the Evening of March 17, IN ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

Doors open at 7 o'clock—commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets of admission 25 cents; Reserved seats 50 cents.

March 5 1876.—no h a pat lin

CLEARING-OUT SALE.

THE subscribers are instructed by Mr. W. F. Carter, to sell by auction on THURSDAY next, the 16th inst, his

Stock of Groceries and Shop Furniture,

In the store on Queen's Square, lately occupied by Hugh Dunbar.

MACKENZIE & STUMBLERS.

Ch'town, March 13.—at 1in

EXTENSIVE SALE OF BANKRUPT STOCK!

I will sell at auction on Monday, the 20th instant,

at 11 o'clock, at the store lately occupied by Mr. J. J. Cohn, Welsh and Owen's Brick Building, Queen Street, all the Stock in trade; consisting of a

Large Stock of Dry Goods,

In Women's Dress Goods, Cloths, Sheetings, Shirtings, Printed Cottons, White and Grey Cottons, Tickings, Jeans, Caps, Hosiery, Linings, Grass Cloth, Towellings, Table Covers, Blankets, Hats and Cap, Ladies' Straw Hats, Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Jewelry, Cutlery and Small wares, Hardware, Groceries, Glass and Crockeryware, Tinware, Buffalo Robes, Trunks and Valises, Furniture, Organs and Pianos, Stoves, Shop Furniture, etc., etc., etc.

The above large stock of merchandise is all in good order, and will be sold without reserve, in lots to suit purchasers. Catalogues will be prepared showing the number and quantities in the lots, and the Goods may be examined at any time previous to the day of sale. Terms—All sums under \$100, cash; up to \$500, three months; and over \$500, four months credit. In all cases good approved Joint Notes will be required. Sale positive. No postponement. By order of the assignees.

WILLIAM DODD, Auct'r.

March 13, 1876.