

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

APRIL 14, 1888.

The Provincial Budget.

THE HON. W. W. SULLIVAN delivered the Budget yesterday afternoon. The statement he made was very plain and clear. He estimates that the ordinary receipts of the Government in the current year will be as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Subsidiary, Public Lands, Casual Revenue, Provincial Secretary, Prof. Motory, Registrar of Deeds, Conn. Courts, Hosp. for Insane, Prince of Wales College, Private Bills, Peddler's License, Fines and Penalties, Vendor's License, Rent of Warren Farm, Refunds (Macdonald and Broken).

This amount will, it is expected, cover the expenditure; while the floating debt of the Province is to be wiped out by a considerable sum of money to be received on account of claims against the Dominion Government. The amount mentioned by the Premier as likely to be obtained under the arrangement which has been made is \$270,000.

This is, in brief, the whole story. If Mr. Sullivan's anticipations be realized the people will have cause to congratulate themselves and thank the Government for the special exertions put forth to secure the payment of debts due the Province.

The policy of the Opposition has been to prevent the Government from making reforms and improvements by which the expenditures may be reduced; and with a majority in the Upper House, they have been only too successful in carrying their policy out. But should the Government succeed, in spite of their efforts, in restoring the financial equilibrium of the Province, the Opposition may just as well abandon their anti-patriotic tactics, and unite with the Government in an effort to guard against default taxation and to provide against overdrafts at the banks in the years that are to come.

Prudent Tactics.

In the Legislative Council, last evening, the following resolutions were submitted:

Resolved, That this House regrets that the Government of this Province deemed it inadvisable to be represented at the Inter-Provincial Conference which commenced its deliberations at Quebec on the 30th October last, inasmuch as it afforded an excellent opportunity to discuss the causes of irritation now existing between this Province and the Government of the Dominion, and to enlist the sympathy and powerful aid of the other Provinces to secure a redress of our grievances.

Moved in amendment, to strike out all after the word resolved, and insert the following in lieu thereof:

"That this House approves of the action of the Government of this Province in declining to send a representative to the Conference recently held at Quebec, inasmuch as the said conference was convened for the purpose of securing material changes in the British North American Act—the desire of the people of this Province being that the said Act and the Terms of Union agreed upon for the admission of this Island into the union should not be changed, but that the same should be faithfully carried out."

Moved in amendment to the amendment, the following:

"That this House fully endorses the opinion expressed in the 12th resolution of the said Conference, to the effect that the experience which has been had since Confederation shows that, under responsible government and with the safeguards provided by the British North American Act, a second Provincial Chamber and the expense thereof may, in all the Provinces, be saved with advantage."

The latter was lost, on a vote of eight to three; and the second was defeated on the same division; and the original resolution passed. The majority in the Council thus condemned the Government for not sending delegates to the Quebec Conference; and, at the same time condemned one of the most important resolutions passed by it, and failed to express approval of any of its conclusions. The noble majority in the Council is, it appears, ready to make a point against the Government on the ground that delegates were not sent to the Conference, but not to shoulder the responsibility of approving the action taken by the Conference.

Quibbling.

The editor of the Patriot is evidently a confirmed quibbler. Because the British Commissioners at Washington made a proposal that improved commercial relations be made the basis of a settlement of the fisheries dispute, and because this proposal was purposely made sufficiently wide to permit of the consideration of any plan the Americans might suggest, even if it amounted to Unrestricted Reciprocity, the Patriot tries to persuade its readers that Sir Charles Tupper and his fellow Commissioners thereby declared themselves for the scheme of protection for United States industries proposed by Sir Richard Cartwright in the House of Commons. The Americans were, by the offer, simply asked to concede the principle that improved commercial relations should be made the basis of a settlement. To say that this proposal implied that either the Commissioners or the governments they represented were thereby committed in advance to any wild scheme which "mixers and muddlers" of the Goldwin Smith, Erasmus Wiman or Sir Richard Cartwright stamp might suggest, is too puerile for serious consideration. That Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Chamberlain have publicly condemned Unrestricted Reciprocity is the

best evidence that they did not and were not understood to advocate that scheme on the Commission.

But why this anxiety to claim Sir Charles Tupper as favoring Sir Richard Cartwright's scheme? If the Grits felt they had a good sound policy, does any one believe they would be so anxious to share the credit and the glory with Sir Charles Tupper or any other Liberal-Conservative? Misery loves company, and it is on this principle, and no other, that the Patriot is endeavoring to decoy men like Sir Charles Tupper, who have made reputations as statesmen, into the mire with themselves.

The Halifax Herald's Ottawa correspondent reports that "there is much comment on Hon. Mr. Thompson's admirable reply to Mr. Davies. Old members of the House declare that never in their experience did they witness such a complete negation of what was a clearly and elaborately prepared attack as was Thompson's reply to Davies. The exposure of Davies' dishonesty in misquoting authorities and his ignorance in construing the treaty was most triumphant, and has seriously damaged the reputation of the budding and bumptious representative of Queen's, P. E. I."

The House of Assembly have eschewed night sessions. The Legislative work of the honorable members is now done in the day. Even the discussion of the Budget has not been protracted into the night—to the disgust of gentlemen who like to discourse to the gods of the gallery. We congratulate the Leader of the House on this wholesome reform.

Varia.

"Par Avance," in THE EXAMINER of the 13th, expresses a wish to know my opinion upon unfemurment wine. It is a matter regarding which I know little or nothing as I never have drunk, and never intend to drink, wine of any kind, at least so long as I retain my present opinion, which I trust will be all my life. I remember writing some months ago that the importation of wine should be prohibited for every purpose except for the Holy Eucharist, and as it is with reference to its use in this connection of which "Par Avance" writes, I cannot discuss the matter with him, as I fear we should find that we had no common standing ground. I would state the matter in this way: Where the power of consecration exists, after that sacred act takes place, the accidents of the wine remain; where the power of consecration does not exist, I imagine that one kind of fluid would do just as well as another. "Par Avance" will thus see that we should hopefully differ at the very outset.

I have never seen a satisfactory explanation as to how it is that so many people in England murder the Queen's English in the way they do. I do not mean by a violation of the rules of grammar; that is to be found everywhere, but with regard to the letter H—the putting it on the commencement of words beginning with a vowel, and omitting it where it ought to be pronounced. I believe the inhabitants of Shropshire are notorious offenders in this respect. The other day I came across the following petition, by the letter H, addressed to the inhabitants of Shropshire: "Whereas I have by you been driven from place, from home, from hope, from heaven, And plased by your most learn'd society In exile, anguish, and anxiety, And used, without one just pretence, With arrogance and insolence; I here demand full restitution, And beg you'll mend our elocation."

To this the following answer was returned: "Whereas we've rescued you, Ingrate, From handcuff, horror, and from hate, From hell, from horsepound, and from halter, And consecrated you in altar; And placed you where you ne'er should be, In honor and in honesty;— We deem your prayer a rude intrusion, And will not mend our elocation."

I have been asked the origin of the device of the eagle on national banners; but it goes back to such remote antiquity that I have not been able to do so. It was the ensign of the ancient kings of Persia and of Babylon. The Romans adopted various other figures on their camp standard; but Marius, B. C. 102, made the eagle alone the ensign of the legions, and confined the other figures to the cohorts. From the Romans, the French, under the Empire, adopted the eagle. The emperors of the Western Roman Empire used a black eagle; those of the East a golden one. The sign of the golden eagle, met with in taverns, is in allusion to the emperors of the East. Since the time of the Romans, almost every state that has assumed the designation of an empire has taken the eagle for its ensign: Austria, Russia, Prussia, Poland, France, and America all took the eagle. The two-headed eagle signifies a double empire. The emperors of Austria, who claim to be considered the successors of the Caesars of Rome, used the double-headed eagle, which is the eagle of the Eastern emperors with that of the Western, typifying the "Holy Roman Empire," of which the emperors of Austria considered themselves as the representatives. Charlemagne was the first to use it, for when he became master of the whole of the German Empire he added the second head to the eagle. A. D. 802, to denote that the Empires of Rome and Germany were united in him.

People often enquire what is the meaning of those small marks, followed by figures and initials, on gold and silver watches. They are the recognized gold and silver legal marks, known as the "hall mark," and are of various devices, showing where the article has been manufactured or assayed. Duty mark is the head of the Sovereign, showing the duty is paid; date mark is a letter of the alphabet, which varies every year; the standard mark for gold is, for England, a lion passant; Edinburgh, a thistle; Glasgow, a lion rampant; Ireland, a harp, crowned. Silver—Figure of Britannia. If under 22 carat, gold has the figure 18. The manufacturer's mark is the initials of the maker, as S. H., B. D., C. E., &c.

In reading books of travel in different countries, one is apt to fall into error un-

less allowance is made for the various lengths of a mile. For example: the English mile is 1,760 yards; the Russian, 1,100; the Italian, 1,467; the Irish and Scotch, 2,200; the Polish, 4,400; the Spanish, 5,028; the German, 5,866; the Swedish and Danish, 7,233; and the Hungarian 8,830. The French measure by the mean league, which is 3,666 yards.

Have any of your readers ever tried to crystallize flowers? The experiment is a very simple one, can be tried without difficulty, and the effect is very beautiful. I can assure them that if they will adopt the following plan and exercise reasonable care they will find their efforts crowned with success: Dissolve eighteen ounces of pure alum in a quart of soft spring water (observing the same proportion for a greater or less quantity) by boiling it gently in a close tin vessel, over a moderate fire, keeping it stirred with a wooden spatula until the solution is complete. When the liquid is almost solid, suspend the articles to be crystallized, by means of a small thread or twine, from a lath or small stick laid horizontally across the aperture of a deep glass or earthen jar as being best adapted for the purpose, into which the solution must be poured. The respective articles should remain in the solution twenty-four hours; when they are taken out they are to be carefully suspended in the shade until they are perfectly dry. When the subjects to be crystallized are put into the solution while it is quite cold, the crystals are apt to be formed too large; on the other hand, should it be too hot the crystals will be small in proportion. The best temperature is about 95 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer. Among specimens that may be operated on are the moss-rose, ears of corn and the bearded wheat, the hyacinth, pink garden daisy, and a great variety of others; in fact, there are few subjects that are not eligible to this mode of preservation. The fitness of the solution for the purpose may be ascertained by putting a drop of it on a slip of glass, and seeing if it crystallizes as it cools; if so, the solution is sufficiently strong. Then twist round a sprig of plant, a quill, a wire ornament of any kind, or still better, some worsted. After being immersed as already directed, the surface of the whole will be found covered with beautiful crystallization.

New Hotel.

A MEETING was held last evening in the office of A. B. Warburton, Esq., for the purpose of taking into consideration the project of building a first-class hotel on the south side, near Bellevue.

A desirable site has been chosen which can be purchased at a fair price. The advantages of a hotel on the south side, at a convenient distance from the city, the vicinity of a good market, the splendid view and excellent bathing grounds were stated by F. T. Newbery, Esq.

Plans were submitted by Wm. C. Harris, architect, also specifications by Lowe Bros. for a hotel to accommodate 60 guests; arrangements being made to increase the accommodation at a small expense if required.

A stock list was opened, and a large and influential committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions. The shares have been made as low as \$50. A considerable amount of stock was subscribed by those present.

The meeting adjourned till Friday evening next, to meet at the same place.

The Local Government Bill.

As Disraeli surprised the world with his electoral reform measure of twenty years ago so has the Salisbury Government created a genuine sensation by the Local Government measure which they lately introduced in parliament. The whole system of the administration of affairs in England will be changed, as is apparent from this summary of the provisions of the proposed act: The chief features are: County and district councils elected by household suffrage, both men and women voting as they do for municipal councils; the county council to levy rates, maintain roads, bridges, asylums, &c., to control reformatory and industrial schools, enforce the rivers pollution act and to regulate matters connected with registration, weights and measures and adulteration of food and drugs. These councils would also take over many of the powers now invested in the Local Government board, such as gas and water, electric lighting, artisans' dwellings, &c. This new council will also be able to borrow money for county purposes, its budget, however, being audited and controlled by the Local Government board. The police will be managed by a joint committee of the county council and quarter sessions' magistrates. With the magistrates the county council will also share the control of licensing drink-shops, the county being divided into districts, each with a licensing committee. Against any decision of this committee appeals lies to the county council. The district councils will take the place of the Local boards, which now hold sway in urban and rural sanitary districts, and will have miscellaneous powers extending from the protection of infant life to the licensing of pawnbrokers and the storage of petroleum. Ten great towns are to be made counties in themselves, viz: Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Leeds, Bristol, Bradford, Sheffield, Nottingham, Newcastle and Hull. Other boroughs of over 10,000 population will lose control of their police and will have other of their functions transferred to the county councils. The smaller boroughs will retain their local powers, but will be represented in the county councils for licensing and financial purposes. London is to be made a county in itself, with a lord lieutenant, a bench of magistrates and elected councils (or rather three-fourths elected, one-fourth selected.) The vestries are not touched, the corrupt metropolitan board of works will be abolished, and there will be district councils elected by men and women ratepayers. The London police will however, remain as at present under the central government.

EVERY housekeeper in town ought to have a pair of those labor saving curtain stretchers, only \$2.50, worth \$3.50. Have a look at them in our window.—JAS. PATON & Co.

FARMERS, Carriage Makers, Carpenters, &c., will find the machine department of our factory away ahead of any in the province. All kinds of machine work executed without delay. One trial will convince you that we mean to have your trade.—Mark Wright & Co.

[FOR THE EXAMINER.]

The Bay of Chaleur.

BY THE REV. FRED. E. J. LLOYD.

[CONCLUDED.]

Bathurst, on the south-west coast of the Bay, and in the Province of New Brunswick, is a thriving town, and a good deal of business is transacted there. It has a beautiful situation and is visited by a large number of persons during the summer months. Its harbor is large, safe and picturesque, and is frequented by vessels of considerable tonnage.

In addition to the lumbering industry which, as we have said, is confined to Campbellton, Dalhousie and New Richmond, the remaining industries of the inhabitants of the Bay of Chaleur are limited to agriculture and fishing. The soil, generally, is most fertile and the climate very moderate; consequently the crops raised are usually of the finest description. Snug, picturesque homesteads gladden the eye all along the coast, but more generally in that portion of it which is comprised in the County of Bonaventure. (We are writing now of the northern coast.)

On the other side of the Bay, at least in some parts, agriculture is in a still further advanced condition; but, unless the writer is mistaken, the day is not far distant when this portion of our vast Dominion will vie with the rich prairies of the North-west territory in value, if not in extent, of agricultural resource. At present, except in a very few instances, all the farms border on the sea shore. The interior, although mostly owned by various individuals, is practically a terra incognita, and I make the statement with regret. Notwithstanding the vast tide of immigration which has been flowing to our shores during recent years, it has almost wholly set in the direction of Manitoba and the North-west generally, and amazing as it may seem, it is nevertheless a patent fact, that the extensive tracts of the richest lands in the region of the Bay of Chaleur have remained absolutely unaffected by it. The land is to be purchased at the nominal sum of from twenty-five to fifty cents per acre, and as far as my information goes, which I know is trustworthy, in no single instance has it failed to exceed the hope of the husbandman. It has always been a mystery to the writer why, out of the countless multitude who come to Canada to settle, ostensibly at least, as farmers, so large a proportion, arriving in Quebec, allow themselves to be rushed off in an immigrant train where they are imprisoned for some times a week, enduring far greater misery than that incident to their voyage across the Atlantic, when they may procure as much good land as they could wish within a journey of from twelve to fifteen hours from Quebec.

In those places on the coast where the inhabitants have the prudence to devote their energies exclusively to agriculture, and the strength to resist the temptation (which is great) to depend, even to the most limited extent, upon fishing, the greatest comfort and prosperity are enjoyed. Fish are fickle, and fishing is, at best, a precarious means of subsistence, and to engage in it for any length of time is the surest means to unfit a man for everything else, as it is fatal to vigour of mind and body, and quickly saps out every shred of energy and life possessed by its devotees.

Of the Bay of Chaleur fishermen the large majority are French Canadians, and consequently they are, generally speaking, the least comfortably off. In very many cases they are culpably and hopelessly improvident; but despite the misery which inevitably follows, no distress of whatever kind or in whatever degree, can deprive these people of their much-to-be-envied happiness and contentment. Of those amongst the English speaking portion of the community who devote their time and labor entirely to farming, and fish, if they ever do, for culinary purposes only, the largest number are of Scotch descent, the rest being descendants of the earlier settlers from England and Jersey. The settlement of New Richmond possesses a large Scotch population, who have a fine meeting house, manse and a resident minister. It is just like a bit of the Highlands, and were it not for the conspicuous absence of the purple heather which clothes the sides of brae and hill of "hame," it would be difficult to distinguish it from a bit of bonnie Scotland. Still, as a Scotchman would be a Scotchman wherever he goes—and where does he not go?—despite the often-time, hard rubs of an expatriated life, every member of the brotherhood in New Richmond is as canny as a well-bred Scot, ay, and to his credit be it said, just as hospitable too. At New Richmond also, reside several Indian families, who make their living either by basket-making or acting in the useful capacity of guides, to the sportsmen who frequent the neighborhood in the Spring and Autumn for the purpose of shooting the wild geese which congregate there in large flocks at those seasons of the year. These Indians live in small wooden houses upon their own reservation, which is called the "Mission," and they have a nice Church with a resident clergyman. They are Roman Catholics. Of fish of every kind and description the cold waters of the Bay possess a plentiful store; while the rivers which flow into it literally teem with trout and salmon. The latter fish are caught in large quantities by means of nets, during the months of July and August, of which the greater proportion usually find their way to the American markets. They are packed in ice and firmly secured in air-tight cases.

The valuable cod usually arrives about the middle of June, from which time until about the end of November fishing is prosecuted. He is generally preceded a few days by the caplin, which come to the shores in large numbers for the purpose of depositing their spawn. Upon their first arrival, therefore, if codfish are to be taken, it must be by the use of the seductive caplin, which the fishermen catch in seines. Later on, and until the end of August, the best bait for the fastidious cod is furnished by a good fat herring; but from this time to the end of the season he will be captured by nothing but squid, Mackerel and herring usually congregate in the Bay in almost incredible quantities, but last summer proved a notable exception, as but few herring were taken and less mackerel. The fishermen fear that the mackerel have gone away with the Yankees. Lobsters are plentiful, and in every cove and creek along the coast are to be found one or more canning factories. The fishing season used to extend from the middle of June to the middle of August. This was ample time, if the rich crustaceans were

abundant, to capture and cure as large a quantity as could be reasonably desired. Lately, however, as in many other places one hears of, the catch has seriously diminished, owing, doubtless, in a great measure, to the wanton destruction of the female fish by the grasping but lamentably short-sighted fisherman. At length, however, the Government has awoke to the fact that remedial or prohibitory measures must be taken if the lobster is to be preserved to us, and it is pleasant hearing that such have been recently enacted. The lobster fisherman of the Bay of Chaleur, who labors hard to earn the proverbial honest penny, is, I cannot but think, sadly unrepaid for the results of his anxious and unremitting toil. During last summer he received no more for his fish than about half a cent each, the lobsters taken being small, and the price given by factory proprietors not exceeding forty-five cents per hundred weight.

A large number of the French and many of the English residents of the lower parts of the County of Bonaventure proceed to the south coast of Labrador about the end of June in each year, where they prosecute the extensive codfishery that region affords, until the last of August, when they return to their homes. Unlike the thousands of Newfoundlanders who spend the summer in Labrador and fish each for himself, these men are shipped by the Messrs. Robin, of Paspébiac, and their wages regulated according to the quantity of fish each person secures. The climate of the Bay of Chaleur and the condition of the atmosphere at all seasons of the year, I imagine, the same as are experienced in this Island.

On the south shore of the Bay a railway has been in operation for some years past, to the great comfort and advantage of its people. On the north coast, however, in spite of the pressing need of such a boon, and the urgent and frequent calls of the community upon the Dominion Government to supply that need, it is only quite recently that anything has been effected in the matter; but it is satisfactory to know that up to the present date a large tract of the railway has been constructed and put in a workable condition. At present the nearest railway station to the residents of the North Shore of the Bay is at Dalhousie, to reach which in the winter involves a journey of from ten to one hundred and thirty miles in sleighs. During the summer months or more strictly speaking, from the beginning of May to the end of November, a coastal steamer which once served in the capacity of despatch boat to the late General Grant, plies between Dalhousie and Gaspé twice a week, calling both ways, at every place of any importance along the coast. The accommodation provided on board of this very fast and safe steamer is in most respects very good.

The Bay is well provided with light-houses and beacons, there being no less than eight or nine of these most necessary safeguards to navigation within its limits, thanks to the praiseworthy efforts of the Dominion Government whose anxiety to provide for the welfare of her own, and the seamen of other nations in this direction is most commendable.

Although not generally known beyond its own neighborhood, it is sad to have to chronicle the fact that the Bay of Chaleur is haunted. The disturber of the peace is neither a mermaid, sea serpent nor anything of that ilk,—it is a poor innocent light. This light has been seen by various persons and at various times, and frequently at the same time. It is said to possess in a high degree the power of rapid motion, it having been known to proceed at the rate of a mile a minute. It most frequently appears in the form of a ball of red fire; but the writer has been informed by persons in whom he could place the utmost confidence that they have witnessed it in the form of a large ship wrapped in flames of fire; and not only so, but that they have actually and unmistakably heard the clanking of chains on board of this near relative to the phantom ship of Cape Horn, and, strangest of all, seen the men moving about in apparent unconcern, and even a water barrel standing amidships. The light, it may be said, does not often assume this strange form; but when it does it has been repeatedly observed by those who have been fortunate enough to see it, that it invariably appears before a storm. This strange, and, as I suppose, unique apparition upon the sea, is doubtless to be accounted for in its ball-like form, by the disturbed condition of the atmosphere, which is the immediate cause of the storm it is said to precede; and again it is just as certain that this is which imparts to it the will-o-the-wisp like character it is said to possess.

IN REGARD TO THE Estate of John and James Hughes.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned Trustees of the said Estate, until

MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1888,

at Four o'clock in the afternoon, from persons disposed to purchase the Assets of the said Estate, as follows:—

- 1. THE LOBSTER FACTORY, including Outfit, which is composed of Lobster Traps and gear belonging thereto; Solder, Stock, Sealing Fire Pots, Cooking Utensils and Cooking Stove, Furniture in Cook House, and 14 Fishing Boats (one broken), as they now are at Little Miminogash, Lot 3.
2. Two Seine Boats, 2 Seines and Outfit belonging thereto, as they now are at Little Miminogash, Lot 2.
3. 500 cases Cans, 200 bags Salt, 370 Mackerel Barrels—more or less, in store at Little Miminogash, Lot 2.
4. Office and Warehouse Furniture, consisting of 1 Safe, 2 Desks, 1 Letterpress, 2 sets Wagon Holes, 1 Table, 3 Stools, 1 Stove and 2 Scales—in Charlottetown.
5. Six Cases Lobsters, 1 Rotary Pump—in Charlottetown.
TERMS CASH, or approved security, with interest.
Tenders will be received for each lot as herein enumerated, or en bloc.
The Trustees will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.
Dated at Charlottetown, 13th April, 1888.
CARVELL BROTHERS, Trustees.

FARM FOR SALE.

I am instructed by Mr. Robert Bridges to sell by Auction, on the Premises, on FRIDAY, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock, p. m., his valuable Farm of 48 acres, situated on the Brackley Point Road, about two miles from the city. This Farm is all clear, and in a high state of cultivation. There is a never-failing Well of excellent water in the yard, and a pond of good drinking water for stock in the centre of Farm. Terms easy, and made known at sale. For further information apply to G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

Temperance Demonstration!

—ON— Tuesday Evening, April 17, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

REV. J. SHENTON, CHAIRMAN

PROGRAMME.

- PART I. Selection..... Band Singing—"Praise God from whom all Blessings Flow"..... Rev. E. Whitman Opening Prayer..... Rev. E. Whitman Singing..... Miss Duchemin and others Address..... Rev. F. E. J. Lloyd Singing..... Mrs. Roome and others Interval..... Pledge Cards given away Collection..... Band
PART II. Reading..... Miss Barr Singing..... Mrs. F. H. Beer and others Address..... Mr. J. M. Campbell Selection..... Band
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

AUCTION SALE.

I am instructed by D. A. BRUCE, ESQ., to sell by Auction, at his Store, on TUESDAY, 17th inst., at 1.30 p. m.:

His stock of CLOTHS, HATS and GENTS FURNISHINGS of every description. The above Stock is all of first-class quality. G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

Cheap Farm.

FOR SALE at a Bargain the Farm now in possession of Peter Monaghan (Owen) situate at Melville Road, Lot 29, containing 100 acres. Immediate possession and a good title will be given. For terms apply at the office of McLEAN & McDONALD, Ch'town, 11th April, 1888, wy 2i, dy 1i.

CARRIAGES, &c.

I HAVE NOW IN STOCK a nice lot of New and Second-Hand Single and Double-Seat Carriages, Top Buggies in all the leading styles, Road and Track sulkeys, buggy Tops to suit any Carriage Rubber Aprons, &c., which I will sell cheap for cash or goods. REPAIRING, PAINTING and TRIMMING of Carriages promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. Factory and Showrooms, UPPER PRINCE STREET, opposite New Baptist Church. J. J. SEAMAN.

Valuable Business Property, BY AUCTION.

I am instructed by Mr. Robert Bridges to sell by Auction, on the Premises, on MONDAY, 30th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, all his valuable Property situated on the West side of Hillsborough Street, and at present occupied by himself as a Meat Store and Pork Packing Establishment, as well as Residences. The Premises have a frontage on Hillsborough Street of 75 feet 2 inches, and extend backwards 173 feet. Terms easy, and made known at sale. For further information apply to G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

Farm Stock and Implements, BY AUCTION.

I am instructed by Mr. Robert Bridges to sell by Auction, on MONDAY, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock:— All his Farm Stock and Implements, consisting of 1 Horse, 4 years old; 1 do., 3 years old; 1 Mare, 4 years old (Percheron); 1 Horse, 3 years old (Stockman); 1 Colt, 2 years old; 4 Oxen, 1 Milch Cow, 6 well-bred Heifers, and several Pigs. Implements—2 Plows, 1 Gang do., 1 Moulding do., 1 Scuffer, 1 Hay Rake, 2 sets Harrows, 1 Truck Wagon with Pole and Harness, 2 Carts, 1 Express Wagon, 1 Double Seated Wagon, 1 Single Wagon, 1 Single Sleigh, 1 Double Sleigh, 2 Wood Sleighs, 3 sets Carriage Harness, and sundry other articles. G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION.

I am instructed by Mrs. Mary A. Bevan, to sell by Auction, on the Premises, on WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, all her interest in the Property situated on the Malpeque Road, and held by her under lease for the term of 13 years. G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

50 Choice American Fruit Trees, suited for this climate—3 years old. WM. HEARD. The Cedars, March 29, 1888. mch29—dy 4i 2aw (tues fri) wky

AUCTION SALE.

THE Subscriber is instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, on MONDAY, the 30th April next, at 11 o'clock: That valuable Farm of James Willis', at Kingston, Lot 31, together with his large stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, &c., and all his Farming Implements. For full particulars, terms, etc., see hand-bills. GEORGE CLOW, Auctioneer. Lot 31, April 13, '88—wky 3i dy 1aw

House, Sign and Carriage Painting.

SIGN BOARDS MADE AND LETTERED.

PAPERING, WHITENING AND COLORING.

Good satisfaction given for little money. Give me a call at Cor. Grafton and Rochford Streets, ROBERT STEELE. Ch'town, March 26, 1888.