

THE DAILY EXAMINER, JULY 9, 1881.

The "Protection Movement" in England.

The agitation against "One-sided Free Trade" and the demand for retaliating duties are steadily gaining ground in the Mother Country.

Says London Truth:—"We really cannot consent to be ruined for the sake of a theory, and it is full time our free traders should learn the very great difference that there is between theory and practice. No doctrine ever invented by man is of universal application. Free trade is one of those doctrines which are proved by making exceptions to it."

"Everyone is remarking," says the Times, "how little progress the world seems to make in the direction of free trade. Of the great countries of the world all are protectionist but our own. All are desirous to increase their trade with foreign countries, but with an added belief that they gain only by what they export. A one-sided foreign trade is not possible for any nation. If France closes her markets to England she will by her own act do all she can to close the English market to herself."

The Daily News thinks the prospect of a successful issue of the negotiations has not improved, and probably the French commissioners will shortly withdraw in order to seek fresh instructions.

The St. James' Gazette affirms that the Acts of Parliament which established free trade destroyed a large number of industries in existence thirty-five years ago, and that the home market now receives from abroad all the articles of use and luxury which it formerly took from the protected domestic manufactures. It describes England as "the great manufacturer of shoddy for the entire world," for the industries which survive are relatively few in number, and produce a prodigious quantity of cheap goods. It then points out a fact which the orthodox free traders will not face. "The entire civilized world, which was intended to buy these goods, enters into a league to exclude them." Foreign markets are closed against a nation which has deliberately sacrificed one minor industry after another, and some into a vast business of a special kind; and when free traders are asked what is to be done, they reply, "Do nothing; Providence will interfere somehow." Like the red Indian who refuses "to go a hunting when his stock of venison is getting smaller and smaller" the conclusion which is reached is that it is arrant folly for Englishmen to expect that foreign protectionists will be brought to see the errors of their ways, and that retaliation is not inconsistent in principle with free trade.

Sir Hector in St. John.

AFTER being entertained by the Lieut. Governor, honored by the corporation, and feted by the citizens, Sir Hector Langevin left Fredericton for St. John. On his arrival at St. John, he was met by a large body of leading citizens including the mayor and aldermen, and several of the judges and members of Parliament, and his colleague Sir Leonard Tilley, by all of whom he was accompanied in his inspection of St. John Harbor. When this had been carefully done, Sir Hector visited the new Post Office, the new Custom House, the Government wharves at Lower Cove, and also the Marine Hospital grounds, on which it is proposed to erect new buildings at an early day. Then he lunched with the Mayor and citizens at the "Royal Hotel." There were, of course, toasts and speeches. From the St. John Sun we extract a paragraph or two of Sir Hector's speech:

"As one of the proud founders of this Dominion, I have been trying to impress my people that the only way to become great is to join together and work. We, as public men, whether of one party or another, must teach Canadians they are one people. After bringing the country together, I want the people brought together. By following out this course faithfully, we can build up a nation, having friendly relations with our neighbors, that will be the pride of Great Britain and the world."

Sir Hector here narrated a conversation that took place when he went to England as one of the Confederation delegates in 1866-67. He was approached by two members of the British Parliament, one of whom knowing him to be a Frenchman, said, "Why don't you ask for independence?" To this he replied that he and his fellow-countrymen found the British flag flying over Quebec, that it had protected and defended them, and that that flag would never go down with their consent. That was his answer; and the first plank of the Dominion Constitution was that their ruler should be the Queen of England. He wanted these principles well ground into the people, so that no matter what language they spoke, they would be united in loyalty to Great Britain."

In concluding, Sir Hector said:

"At a festive board I must not make a long speech. I thank you, Mr. Mayor, for the way you referred to the honor Her Majesty was graciously pleased to confer on me, but sir, I am not vain enough to think it was done because of my personal services. I feel it was done in recognition of the loyalty of my race and my people have accepted it as such. (Applause.) I hope gentlemen that I may never disgrace that honor, but that it may serve to incite me to work with renewed vigor for the welfare of our country and the honor of our noble Queen."

After luncheon Sir Hector visited the Convent Schools of St. John, and was greeted by the pupils with a song of welcome. He presented the prizes and

made a speech, in which he bore witness to the high rating of education in St. John.

Then, accompanied by Sir Leonard and others, he drove to Marble Cove, Indian town, and, as a result, ordered that the Government Steam Dredge be put to work there at once. The improvement contemplated is the dredging of a passage 70 feet wide from the St. John River up to the public wharf at the foot of Marble Cove road, and of a depth sufficient for the steamers plying on the river.

In the evening, Sir Hector dined with brilliant party at the residence of Senator Boyd. At 9.30 he was serenaded by the band of the 62nd Battalion; and from the balcony of Senator Boyd's residence, delivered a pleasing speech to the assembled citizens.

The Bench and the Bar.

THAT a public abuse should be perpetuated lest one or two men (and they not poor men) should suffer pecuniary loss, is a doctrine we hardly expected to see promulgated in the organ of all the Radicals. It will have been observed that the Patriot does not dare to say that the practice of sons pleading before their father and brothers before their brother, is right, or that the idea men have that "blood is thicker than water," and that Judges are naturally inclined favorably to consider a cause in which their near kinsmen are engaged, is wrong. But it contends that no change or readjustment can be effected on this island without injury being done to the business of Charles Palmer, James H. Palmer, and Frederick Peters. Well, if these, or any of these, gentlemen, by reason only of the peculiarly advantageous position they occupy towards the Bench, obtained from suitors in the Courts fees and emoluments which they could not otherwise obtain, they certainly would have no right to complain, even were a change made by which they would suffer loss. But we think an arrangement might easily be made under which the Messrs. Peters would plead and have their costs taxed only before the Chief Justice, and the Messrs. Palmer only before Mr. Justice Peters. Relations do not meet in the lower Courts. We have seen Judge Alley leave the Bench because a distant relation of his was concerned in a cause in his Court, and Judge Reddin take his place. We are quite sure that His Honor the St. John Magistrate would not be guilty of the impropriety of presiding in his Court, while a cause was being tried in which his father, his brother, or even his business partner, were concerned. We have heard that the Small Debt Commissioners, blunt as were their perceptions, had yet sufficient light to see that for one of them to sit in judgment on a case in which a relative was a suitor was not the correct thing, and that it was their practice to withdraw in such cases. How much more weight should the feeling which influences Judges of the lower courts to leave the Bench when cases come before them in which their relatives are concerned, influence the Judges of the Supreme Court? To a majority of suitors they are the last Court of Appeal. In their chambers, they tax the costs which suitors are compelled to pay; and if they tax costs for their own sons and their own brothers, what are suitors, deeply imbued with the feeling that near kinsmen living together on good terms cannot help favoring each other, to think? Let the Judge be never so upright—let him be as impartial as Cato—still, the idea will get abroad that justice is not, in such cases, administered with strictly impartial hand.

The principles here involved are important. They are those which, acted on, have made British Courts of Justice honored throughout the world. If they were deliberately and habitually infringed upon in the Lower Courts of the Province, as they are in the Supreme Court, we believe we should soon hear of Judge Palmer or Judge Peters addressing the Grand Jury on the subject, and calling upon the Legislature to remedy the abuse.

But suppose this abuse cannot be remedied by an arrangement such as we have indicated, is justice throughout this Province to suffer suspicion, in order that two or three lawyers—clever ones, we admit—may make their fortunes among us? Rather let there be a readjustment of the judiciary. Officials of the other departments of Government are sent from this island to the other Provinces—even to Manitoba, the great Northwest, and British Columbia; and officials are sent from other parts of the Dominion to this Province. Why not also have a mutual interchange of Judges? We should be pleased to see an Island, adorning the Bench of Ontario; and, if this were so, we should not object to the appointment of a native of Ontario to the judiciary of this Province. Let Judges be appointed as Canadians, not as residents of Provinces! Then there need be no abuses such as the one of which complaint is now made; nor need lawyers, nearly related to judges, be compelled to forego a portion of their practice.

Bradlaugh's Latest Folly.

The Government having resolved to take no action this session on the Oath's bill, and also to prevent Mr. Bradlaugh taking his seat, the latter will probably try to forcibly enter the House on Monday. Precautions will be taken, and if Bradlaugh is accompanied by a body of supporters, they will not be admitted within the gates of the Palace Yard.

The Recovery of the President.

THE recovery of President Garfield (for which the world will be thankful) seems to be almost miraculous. According to the United States papers, three (not two) shots were fired at him; and all three took effect. One entered his arm, another penetrated the upper part of the back, and the third penetrated the abdomen. Either of the two latter might easily have been fatal. The pain suffered by the President is said to have been excruciating. But he bore it like a Spartan. "Sometimes a spasm would come over his face, and his nervous hands, that are scarcely ever still, would be waved in the air a few seconds, and then if the spasm passed by they would fall lifeless by his side, but all the time he made no complaint."

The President, though a hard worker, was a well-living man; and to this fact his recovery may, under Providence, be attributed. His nerves were strong and his body sound; and he rallied and bore up when men of bad habits would have collapsed.

The News in England.

THE attempted assassination excited the widest sympathy in England.

Alfred Tennyson telegraphed to Minister Lowell his deep regret at the attempt on the President's life.

Minister Lowell received the following despatch from Her Majesty:

"The Queen has heard with the deepest concern the report of an attempt having been made on the life of the President, and sincerely trusts that the rumors of his having been seriously wounded are untrue. Her Majesty would be glad to learn any news you may be able to give her."

The spirit of the Press may be judged by the following clipping from the London Observer:

"A most profound and sincere feeling of regret will be occasioned by the news we publish this morning of a dastardly crime of which the President of the United States has been the victim. There is no evidence as yet that the attempted assassination comes under the category of political crimes. Mr. Garfield owes the attempt upon his life in as far as is known, to the fancied grievance sustained by some dismissed official. Regicide, however monstrous in itself, is still an intelligible crime—that is, a crime for which it is possible to assign a motive; but to kill one President with the view of making room for another is an act of insane folly, as well as wickedness, which is hardly likely to be committed by any man in his senses. Our American kinsmen may rest assured that the intelligence from Washington will be awaited almost as eagerly by Englishmen as by the President's own fellow-countrymen."

A Day of Jubilee a Day of Mourning.

THE New York Telegram says that this year's "Fourth of July" was the first time in the history of the United States that a day of national jubilee has been turned into one of mourning. Throughout the length and breadth of the United States, and in all foreign countries where an American colony exists, or where but a few Americans are gathered together, the gloom that has been inspired by the infamous act of Guiteau is genuine and profound. It is a healthy indication, too, that through the Southern States, where antagonism of the North and to the republican party is supposed to be most rancorous, the detestation of this murderous deed is uttered in language the sincerity of which cannot be mistaken. Instead of the gay colors, the parades, the flying flags, the pyrotechnic displays, and the general air of rejoicing which has reigned during almost every Fourth of July for a century, a moral pall enveloped everything."

Archer, the Jockey.

Archer, the English jockey who rode Iroquois for Lord Lorillard, is a person to be envied. He is the companion of lords, and earns more than a prime minister. His regular fees are \$25 if he wins, \$15 if he loses, and \$10 for a trial. This, however, does not tell the stories of his earnings, for he receives presents of enormous value, like gold watches, diamond rings, riding horses, dog carts, yachts, suits of clothes, cases of champagne, etc. Mr. Lorillard gave him \$5,000 for winning the Derby, and Mr. Keene gave him \$2,500 for coming in first at the Grand Prix. Archer's earnings in 1876 are reported to have reached \$60,000. He is a perfect demigod on the subject of horses. Wherever he moves a crowd of open-mouthed admirers follow him. His services are intruded for by owners of horses, and his opinion of his horse earnestly solicited by his patron. The papers chronicle his movements, and the nobility are honored by receiving his visiting cards. When he goes down to the races he rides in a first class carriage, and, on the whole, is what our English cousins call a "howling swell."

The Test.

THE Toronto World remarks that "instead of showing that American institutions are a failure, the tragedy just enacted is the test that proves them, and that at the same time uncovers their defects in bold outline. No people could have been calmer when their head had been removed by a political ruffian than have been our neighbors during the present crisis. Another people less used to liberty would have been a soething in mass of incoherent rage. What then are the defects uncovered? (1) That the spoils system is an unmitigated evil; (2) that bossism ultimately connected with the spoils system, is as great an evil; (3) that the better class of citizens, in keeping away from politics—that is, in neglecting to exercise their rights and influence in maintaining pure and efficient government—are only offering the opportunity which the ward politicians, the managers, the machinists and the bosses so much desire; and lastly, that the method of providing a successor to the president is one possessed of very serious defects. But every one of these defects can be mitigated, if not entirely removed."

The Tragedy at Whim Road.

THE VICTIM STILL ALIVE, BUT NO HOPE OF HIS RECOVERY.—CAMPBELL REPENTS HIS RASH ACT.

THE tragedy at Whim Road on Thursday morning has cast a gloom over that section of the country. We learn that much sympathy is felt for the dying victim and also for Campbell who, an instant after he struck the terrible blow, repented of it, and lifted McKenzie in his arms and carried him to a brook where, with every manifestation of true sorrow, he bathed the ghastly wound inflicted by himself, and afterwards assisted in McKenzie's removal to the nearest house.

We learn that previous to the sad occurrence both men have been on the most friendly terms. They were brought up together, lived alongside each other, and all winter worked hand-in-hand. It is therefore believed that Campbell did not commit the assault through malice; but that he did it in the heat of a badly governed temper. This belief is strengthened by a consideration of the following facts:—They had been working together, with about twenty others, repairing the roads. They were quite sociable and talked friendly during the morning. At length an argument arose as to which could do the most work in a day—each maintaining, of course, that "I can do twice as much as you." Loud and aggravating talk followed, and Campbell, who became excited, struck McKenzie a heavy blow. McKenzie struck him back, and Campbell, taking hold of the axe, threatened that if he struck him again he would hit him with the axe. They were now both desperately excited, and McKenzie little dreaming of the terrible consequences, struck Campbell a back-hand slap in the face. Campbell then raised the axe, and with the point of it struck McKenzie a heavy blow on the head, above the left ear, breaking the skull and leaving a deep and ghastly wound, about five inches in length. He fell to the ground insensible, and Campbell, seeing the serious result of the blow, lifted him up—as above stated—and carried him to a brook, and bathed the horrible wound. McKenzie was shortly removed to a house near the scene, and Campbell assisted in his removal. Drs. Robertson and McLaran were summoned. They did all in their power to ease McKenzie's pain, but without much success. He remained unconscious for many hours. Up to yesterday at two o'clock, when our informant left the house, he had not spoken a word, and the doctors have no hope of his recovery.

Campbell, in the evening, went voluntarily to Montague Bridge, with the object of giving security for his appearance at Court, but security would not be taken. A complaint was made, and he was lodged in jail to await results.

James McKenzie, the victim, is a well-to-do farmer, about 30 years of age, and has a wife and family of two children. James Campbell, the assailant, is also a well-to-do farmer, about the same age, and has a wife and family of two children.

Weather Bulletin.

Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the Maritime Provinces.

TORONTO, July 9—10 a. m.

Light to moderate winds; fine hot weather.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

ROCKLIN HOUSE.

July 8—S F Sterns, New York; A M Powell, do; Hon Neil Dow, Portland, Me; Ronald Campbell, Summerside; Rev Wm P Archibald, Cavendish; Miss Bunting, Rustico; James Gay, Pownal; J E Haslem, Kensington; William Mellat and wife, Souris; W W Denton and wife, Ottawa; Henry Douglass, Hillsborough; Robert McMillan, Mill Vale; Benjamin Abbot, North Wiltshire; Robert O Bunting, Rustico; Geo Brown, New Glasgow; John Ferguson, Summerside; Miss Ferguson, do; William McNeill, Cavendish; John Simpson, Hope River; David Egan, Mount Stewart.

The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association.

THE undersigned begs to intimate to his friends and the public that he has resigned the appointment of Sub-Agent for the above Association for the District of Queen's County, P. E. Island.

July 9, 1881—H JAMES BROWN, C. E.

Wagons to Hire.

1 COVERED MAIL VAN—will seat eight persons. Can be hired cheap.  
1 COVERED CAB—Seat six persons.  
Buggies and Single Wagons by the day or week. Apply to H. COOMBS.

July 9—ne 31

Bran and Shorts.

JUST RECEIVED. FOR SALE BY HORACE HASZARD.

July 5, 1881.

NO. 61 QUEEN STREET.

I am Now Showing

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Men's and Boys' Furnishings,

Comprising the following, viz:

- Gents' White and Colored Shirts, " " " Silk Handkerchiefs, " Ties, Brasces, Hosiery, Collars, Cuffs, " Summer Underclothing, &c., &c., " Hats and Caps, Boys' White and Colored Shirts, " Hats and Caps, &c., &c., Men's and Boys' Straw Hats,

SELLING AT A DISCOUNT.

C. I. MORISON,

Next Door to P. G. Fraser's Drug Store, July 8, 1881.

THE place to get your Printing done is at the EXAMINER PRINTING ROOMS.

VALUABLE Building Lot!

DORCHESTER STREET

I WILL sell by private bargain, until THURSDAY, the 25th inst., that Valuable Building Lot on the South Side of Dorchester Street, adjoining the "Waterford House," being part of Town Lot No. 44, in the first Hundred measuring twenty-five feet on Dorchester st., and extending back eighty feet; together with a right of way six feet wide on the eastern boundary line, the full depth of the lot.

If not sold by private sale before the 25th inst., the lot will be disposed of at Public Auction on the premises, on Thursday, 23rd inst., at 12 o'clock.

Full particulars to be had from Messrs. Reddin & McDonald, or from the subscriber.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

BUCKETS.

ANOTHER CAR LOAD TO-DAY,—4,200 BUCKETS, CHEAP.

CARROLL BROS. Ch'town, July 8—21 pat

Sons of Temperance.

THE GRAND DIVISION of this Province will meet in Quarterly Session at St. Estherine's (South Side of Elliot River), on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of July, inst., commencing at half-past eleven o'clock, forenoon.

Division Deputies will please send a list of the names of all representatives of their respective Divisions who mean to avail themselves of the P. E. Island Railway on this occasion, on or before the 16th inst. On receipt thereof, the necessary Certificates will be forwarded, entitling the bearers thereof to a return ticket at a single fare.

J. BARRETT COPPER. Ch'town, July 8, '81—wkly 21, pat

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will not pay or be held responsible for a note of hand for \$25 signed by me in favor of James Crable, Lot 27, which will be due about the last November next (1881), or for a note of hand for \$15, signed by me in favor of James Crable, Lot 27, which will be due about the last of November, 1881, as I have received no value therefor.

JOHN SHEWALL. July 8, '81—21, wkly 11

TENDERS

For Plastering and Finishing Saint Patrick's Church, Fort Augustus.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of JULY, from parties willing to enter into a contract for the Lathing, Plastering and Finishing the inside of St. Patrick's Church, according to plans and specification to be seen with Rev A. J. MacDonald, P. P., Fort Augustus.

The names of two good and sufficient securities who are willing to become responsible for the faithful completion of the contract must accompany each tender.

LUCIUS O. KELLY, Sec'y of Com. Fort Augustus, July 8, '81—wkly

Household Furniture.

I WILL SELL AT AUCTION, at the residence of Staff Commander Boulton, R. N.; at the head of Weymouth Street, near the beginning of the St. Peter's Road, on MONDAY, 11th JULY, at 11 o'clock,—

ALL HIS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and effects, consisting of Drawing Room and Dining Room Furniture, in Mahogany and Walnut Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Lounges, Side Boards, Glassware, Crockery, Chinaware, Table Linen and Cutlery, Pictures, Carpets, Curtains, Parlor Stoves, Bedroom Furniture, Iron Bedsteads, Children's Cots, Feather Beds, Mattresses and Bedding, Toilet Ware, Toilet Glasses, etc.; Kitchen Furniture, Crockery, Tinware, Tubs, Buckets, Cooking Stove, Cooking Utensils, 1 milch cow, etc., etc.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer June 30—w s m

C. Fitz-Henry Campbell, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

OFFICE & RESIDENCE—At Mr. Houle's, corner of Prince and Richmond Streets, Charlottetown. (ly 4)

TEA PARTY!

CAMPBELL'S COVE,

EAST POINT,

WILL TAKE PLACE ON

Wednesday, the 27th of July,

to which the public are kindly invited.

The proceeds are intended to repair St. Columba's Church. A pleasant time may be expected.

A Saloon on Temperance principles will be provided. Tickets 25 cents each, to be had at the entrance.

P. MCINTYRE, Sec'y. Fairfield, East Point, July 7, '81—ne

COAL. COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

DAILY expected a small cargo of Lehigh Valley Pennsylvania Chestnut Coal, which will be sold low while landing.

R. McMILLAN. Ch'town, July 4, 1881,—61 pd

MORTGAGE SALE.

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on FRIDAY, the eighth day of JULY NEXT, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, at the Court House in Summerside, in Prince County, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 29th day of October, A. D. 1878, and made between James Beal Hodgson of the one part, and Peter Murchison of the other part,—

All that tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on Lot or Lots, ship Number Four, in Prince County, in the said Island, bounded as follows that is to say: Commencing on the North West shore of Hill's River at the north east angle of George McRae's farm; thence according to the magnetic meridian of the year 1764, running north forty-five degrees west ten chains and seventy-five links; thence west sixty-three chains, seven links and twenty-four links; thence south forty-five degrees east fourteen chains and ten links to said shore; thence following the various courses of the said shore south-westerly to the place of commencement, containing seventy-seven and one-half acres of land, a little more or less.

For further particulars apply at the office of Messrs. Hodgson & McLeod, Solicitors, Charlottetown or Summerside.

Dated this thirtieth day of May, A. D. 1881.

PETER MURCHISON, Mortgagee.

Academy of Music.

ENGAGEMENT

Fifth Avenue Theatre Co

W. H. Lytell, - Manager.

THE above excellent organization, of New York City, have been playing to large and enthusiastic audiences in Halifax, where they are receiving the highest praise from the press of that city. Will open here for a short season of

FIVE NIGHTS ONLY!

COMMENCING—

Thursday Evening, 14th July,

—IN THE—

Great Union Square Theatre Success,

The Banker's Daughter.

and presenting during the engagement, THE GUV'NER, HAZEL KIRKE, OUR BOARDING HOUSE, THE BIG BONANZA.

NO PLAY REPEATED.

Prices—Reserved seats 75 cents. Admission 50 and 25 cents.

Seats reserved at Dodd's Medical Hall Queen Street. (ly 6

SIGN OF THE

Blue Flag,

No. 33 QUEEN STREET.

HAVING REMOVED FROM STAMPER'S CORNER, we offer the

Balance of our Large Stock

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT A SACRIFICE!

The Stock must be cleared out.

E. W. SMITH. Charlottetown, July 5, '81—41 wkly

Wool. Wool. Wool.

WANTED by C. F. STACKPOOL, at the Spring Park Wool Shep. June 27, '81.

LIME JUICE.

MONTERRAT LIME FRUIT JUICE (Imported in original Packages.) On Draught and Bottled at

APOTHECARIES HALL, DesBrisay's Corner. June 14—1m

Wants, Lost, Found, &c

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE situated on the corner of Euston and Pleasant streets containing 6 rooms, also stable and coach-house. Apply to NICOLAS MURPHY, Richmond street. (ly 8 31, fr tu fr pd

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, or widow lady (without family), can bear of an opportunity of securing a comfortable residence at a nominal rent, by addressing Lock Box 79 Post Office, Charlottetown. (ly 7 21 pd

WANTED—A good competent girl for general housework. Must come well recommended. Highest wages given. Apply at this office. (ly 6, 81

TO LET—That Two-story House, situated on Pownal Street, containing thirteen rooms, kitchen, &c., at present occupied by Robert Young, Esq. Possession 1st of August next. Apply by letter to Mrs. John Welsh, Pownal, Lot 49. (ly 7 21 pd

FOR SALE—A three-year old BOAT, 29 feet keel, good gear, well fitted out for a fisherman or a lobster yacht. Apply to this office. (ly 8 31

WANTED—A STEADY MAN to take charge on horse and work in a garden. WILLIAM DODD. (ly 8

TO LET—A TWO TENEMENT HOUSE on Spring Park Road. Apply on the premises to James McLeod. (ly 8 31