

Board of Trade.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION DISCUSSION CONTINUED—SHORT SPEECHES FROM AN ISLAND POINT OF VIEW.

The Board of Trade met again last evening, the following members being present:—

G. R. Beer (Vice-President in the chair), J. MacEwen (Secretary), Owen Connolly, J. McKenzie, Hon. D. Ferguson, Hon. Senator Haythorne, B. Calderston, G. E. Full, L. C. Owen, L. H. Davies, W. L. Cotton, A. B. Warburton, Thomas Handrahan, Geo. Peske, Richard Goff, A. Sterns, P. Blake, A. McNeill, D. Ferguson, John Newson, Geo. McLeod, D. Davies, Geo. Toombs, F. H. Arnaud.

GEORGE E. FULL resumed the debate. Though greatly tempted to regard the question from a Canadian point of view, he would try to discuss it from the point of view of the Prince Edward Islander.

We certainly have a right to speak in this question, for our interests in the fisheries are very valuable, and we should not see them sacrificed without entering a protest. If we had Commercial Union, a large and profitable trade might be done in building small vessels to sell to American fishermen and others, as vessels can be built much cheaper in the Provinces than in the United States.

Our shipping is, owing to the advent of steam, almost totally gone; and as a consequence the price of oats is so reduced that oats cannot be raised by our farmers except at a positive loss. Oat raising is at any rate ruinous to the land and one of the most unprofitable things to grow for export. But if we must grow some oats, the best place to sell them in is the neighboring Provinces and a better price would be got if the oat crop was restricted, what would supply them? Potatoes, wheat and hay to feed stock with, are what our farmers can best produce.

Mr. Full said there would be little difficulty about that. He had known farmers who at first thought they could not grow more than an acre of potatoes for the market, who, when they tried to do so, found abundance for several acres, with the result that nothing they grew on the farm paid them so well even at the small prices afforded.

It is to be remembered that we are not indebted to Great Britain for a free market—she admits the products of all other nations to her markets just as freely as she does ours; but under Commercial Union with the States we should enjoy free trade with the whole continent, while there would be a 50 per cent. tariff in our favor as against all the rest of the world. Great Britain does not show us any special favor in the matter of trade, and we should do her no wrong if we did not regard her commercial interests while making an arrangement for the furtherance of our own. Besides it must be remembered that in entering a Commercial Union with the States we should only be taking the first step towards greater Anglo-Saxon Union which is declared to be the aim and object of the Imperial Federalists of Great Britain.

HON. DANIEL DAVIES agreed with Mr. Full as to the unprofitableness of growing oats. But wheat is an uncertain crop in this Province? As to potatoes, our farmers could not very well grow more on the average than four acres per year. To obtain more manure and also larger returns, farmers would, in his opinion, do well if they stall fed two or three head of cattle in each year. No doubt if the Americans could only be induced to take the 100 per cent. duty off potatoes it would be the making of this Province. The people of the States do not care a snap for our cod and hake and herring fisheries; what they want is bait and mackerel; and in these lie the factors which make for a renewal of reciprocity of trade. Commercial Union would, in his opinion, be a splendid thing for our farmers and the public generally; and in return for it, he thought, the Americans might be accorded the right to fish freely in our waters. The Maritime Provinces cannot sell to any great extent in the markets of the Upper Provinces—we have to seek markets for almost all our surplus produce elsewhere; and he did not see how the Dominion could hold together for any great length of time. The old sentiment of loyalty is dying out.

JOHN NEWSON discussed the question from a manufacturer's point of view. It is true, he said, that this Province itself is not likely to become great in manufactures; but he saw no reason why Nova Scotia and New Brunswick should not, with their wealth of mines, develop great manufacturing centres similar to those of the old country. Under present conditions, capital is fast seeking investment in the Dominion; capitalists are, it is said, even now speculating with a view to important additions to the iron works of Nova Scotia; and at no very distant day the neighboring Provinces will, under present conditions, contain large manufacturing populations. The Island is the nearest and the natural source of supplies for these Provinces; and if they grow great and wealthy supplying the rest of the Dominion with goods manufactured out of the raw materials which they possess in abundance, it follows that the farmers of this Province will have in them a steady market—a market at their doors—in which they will have an advantage over all competitors. It is said that we can send nothing to the Upper Provinces; but if Nova Scotia and New Brunswick supply the Upper Provinces with articles of manufacture, and we supply Nova Scotia and New Brunswick with the provisions required by their manufacturing populations—we really, though indirectly, export to the Upper Provinces. We should remember that the United States cannot be counted on as regular customers, such as our sister Provinces will be when more fully developed under existing conditions. The States produce what we need, and in return

produce in abundance almost everything that we produce. The farmers of the Western States are rapidly increasing, and they are going more and more into mixed farming. They do not want our oats, nor our pork, nor our beef. They are going into horse raising to such an extent that horses can be purchased there at for \$80 to \$85 per head, and it is only in years (such as the present) when there is a failure of their potato crop that we can hope to compete with them in the markets of the Eastern States. Suppose we go into this proposed Commercial Union and allow our growing manufactures in the sister Provinces to be nipped in the bud by the Americans, who will dump their surplus goods at our doors, what will be our condition at the end of the term of the Union? We shall either have to go in for Annexation or else remain out in a ruined state. Go into Commercial Union, and from 65,000 to 80,000 artisans in Canada will depart for the States taking their families with them. Look at the amount of wages now earned in Canada every year. Suppose every artisan earns only a dollar a day; multiply eighty thousand by the number of days in the year and you will have some idea of the wages paid, and of the money circulated among the people who produce the necessities of life, which these artisans and their families must have. And as the manufactures of Canada are developed, the wages paid must, of course, increase proportionally. What has made Great Britain great, if not her manufacturing industries? But if we enter to the proposed union thousands of our young men and old men too, will go over to the States. We shall become dependent upon the States for our manufactured goods; and what shall we do at the end of the term?

MR. FULL—Make another agreement! MR. NEWSON pointed out that at present we are independent and can stand alone; and said he would rather remain as we are than run the risks involved in Commercial Union. DONALD FARQUHARSON, M. P. P., argued that as the United States could furnish us with cheaper and better goods than we can obtain in Canada, it would be better for us to deal with the States than with Canada. He contended that Commercial Union could not result in anything but good for Prince Edward Island; and that a reciprocity treaty such as the old one could not be obtained. In Commercial Union we should have a share in the property of the Great Republic on equal terms.

ARCHD. McNEILL remarked that the Americans would not probably send us any more wooden cheese, as, thanks to the encouragement which had been given, cheese factories had been established in Canada in which the best cheese in the world are made. In his opinion, Canada, if let alone, would ere long be able to compete with the United States in almost every other branch of industry and trade. Under Commercial Union the Americans would absorb our fisheries and many of our infant manufactures. Some of the States are not so very prosperous that we need envy them. In many of them, large numbers of farmers were compelled to borrow money on mortgage at much higher rates of interest than are paid here. He contended that the Americans pay most of the duty which they levy upon our potatoes. This year, thousands of barrels of apples are shipped from Annapolis direct to Great Britain; the consequence is that we are obtaining part of our supply of apples from the States, and that prices have advanced in proportion to the duty levied. So it is in respect to the potatoes which the United States import. Our gold, silver and coal mines are now being developed east and west, and he thought we should not sell the great heritage we possess in half the continent for the sake of a free market for our potatoes, etc. He agreed with the Hon. Mr. Cartwright that we should "keep a stiff upper lip," and obtain such a measure of reciprocity of trade with the United States as would suit the interests of Canada on the best terms we can.

D. MCKENZIE said he did not think that sentiment amounted to much unless it was backed up by our commercial and financial interests. In questions of this kind the people would be largely guided by their pockets. Had those in favor of Commercial Union with our neighbors shown that they would be gainers by such Union? He thought they had not. They seemed to slur over matters of grave objection to the scheme by calling them matters of detail. Mr. Full, in his opening speech, advised the farmers to go into potato growing altogether, and give up pork breeding, as that did not pay. This would not be done as a certain amount of barnyard manure was necessary to raise potatoes. The mud out of our rivers was not suitable for raising potatoes of the best quality. It was almost invariably the case that the farmers who took good hogs and good cattle to market were well off, while those who depended on potatoes and oats to make money were poor. It seemed clear from all the information he had that Commercial Union would ruin our pork and beef trade, as the Americans, although they had to pay \$2 duty a barrel, competed with us in our own markets. It seemed to be useless to expect high prices in these times for agricultural products. They had come down everywhere. During the old Reciprocity Treaty the Western States were almost altogether devoted to growing wheat and corn, as the price of these was high. But of late years, since the fall in price of wheat, they have gone more into mixed farming, and now send their potatoes south, and pork and beef to compete with us in the east. It should be borne in mind that if we go into Commercial Union to very large amount of revenue will have to be made up by direct taxation. As we would have to cut off the source upon which we derive a large proportion of our revenue. In fact the Federal Government would practically have to cut off the subsidies from the Provinces, and they in turn would have to put on direct taxation to keep up our roads, bridges, and public schools. In fact there would have to be a revolution in our whole system of government. It was said agricultural implements would be a great deal cheaper than they are now. He did not believe that would be the case in this Province at least; as he believed from his own knowledge of that trade that these implements were sold cheaper here than in any other country in the world. He indignantly denied that the people of this Island were in the poor and miserable state represented by Mr. Farquharson and some others. All were agreed that Reciprocity in natural

see why the Americans would not grant it. It was not shown that such a treaty would be an injury to them. He thought it a great mistake for public bodies and public men to make statements which were tantamount to saying that the Americans would be fools to give us Reciprocity. Such statements were calculated to injure our case before the Commission now sitting.

GEORGE MACLEOD (Bank of Nova Scotia) argued that Commercial Union would at once result in a very great increase in the carrying trade, and that vessels instead of coming here to load in ballast, would bring say half cargoes, which would help to pay the cost of their trips, and so enable them to carry away rates of freight. In the export of potatoes, for instance, we should probably obtain an advantage to the extent of five cents a bushel, which would amount to about \$500,000 a year. He scouted the idea that our manufactures—such of them as ought to be maintained—could not compete with those of the States, citing the opinions of Alexander Gibson and others who have large means invested in Canadian manufactures, and yet are enthusiastically in favor of Commercial Union,—and contended that the farmers of the Western States could not compete advantageously with us in the markets of New York and Boston, if only the duties were removed. With the Upper Provinces of Canada we cannot have a mutual trade. Steamers and vessels come down to us full; and go back empty. But we can have a mutually advantageous trade with the United States. As the hour was late, Mr. Macleod moved the adjournment of the debate.

GEORGE PEASE stated that the steamers of the Black Diamond Line always go back to Montreal with full cargoes of coal, and not empty as Mr. McLeod had stated.

HON. L. C. OWEN pointed out that one vessel would bring here of the goods we import as much in value as twenty vessels could take away of the raw produce of our farms, and that Mr. McLeod's idea about obtaining return freights under Commercial Union was not correct.

HON. DONALD FERGUSON referred to the difficulty of obtaining manure for the growth of large quantities of potatoes, which Mr. Full had not met, and asked if it were not reasonable to conclude that if we sent some eight millions of bushels of potatoes into the United States market the price would come down?

The Board adjourned to meet on Friday evening next, when the debate will be concluded.

The Concert Last Evening.

The concert last night in the Y. M. C. A. Hall was very successful. A very good audience assembled and the Hall was packed to overflowing. In fact as many attended as at the free concert when the Class was instituted. The chorus singing was excellent, time good, expression effective, and tone power clear and rich. In the choruses simple music, of course, was only attempted; but simple music well rendered is always pleasing. The solos and duets were very well sung. The Whip-poor-will solo and chorus was very effectively performed, and was about the best number on the programme. Miss Earle's voice evidently has very much improved. It sounded beautifully in this solo; and the richness of tone in the chorus accompaniment was very fine. It is surprising how so large a class of varied voices could be trained to such perfection in rhythm, pronunciation and harmony in so short a time, and we must congratulate the instructors on their successful methods of imparting musical knowledge, and the performers on possessing so much natural musical taste and feeling.

We have no hesitation in saying that during the last week a thoroughly good work has been done in Charlottetown in increasing the love of the people for music. This art, of all others, is the one most capable of infusing an element of joyousness into the nature of our people, and it should be thoroughly cultivated and taught in all our public schools.

We should like to see the present class of voices develop into a really good Philharmonic Society. Cannot some of our local musicians take up the work and continue what has been so well begun.

Mr. Harrington deserves the thanks of the citizens for what he has done. His American tact and unique system of developing his business on the foundation of a free concert, is admirable and amusing in its simplicity, and the thoroughness of his system of teaching deserves praise. We hope he will be successful in whatever town he next points his guns against.

St. James Hall.

THE Young Men's Literary Society in connection with St. James Church have made an arrangement for a series of lectures and concerts to be given in St. James Hall during the coming winter. This is a timely and excellent move—one which our people will no doubt appreciate. The programme is as follows:—

- Dec. 13—Rev. Eph. Scott, A. M.; subject: "The False Prophet Mohomet."
Dec. 27—Dr. James McLeod; subject: "The Evolution of Medicine."
Jan. 17—Mr. H. Macdonald; subject: "Louisburg to Quebec."
Jan. 31—Mr. W. S. Stewart; subject: "A Winter in Florida."
Feb. 14—Concert and Readings.
Feb. 28—Mr. Malcolm McLeod; subject to be announced.
March 13—Rev. James Carruthers; subject: "Some Shakespearean Characters."
March 27—Concert and Reading.

Those among us who attended the course of lectures given under the auspices of this society last year, will, we feel assured, be among the first to secure season tickets. Those who did not attend missed many rich treats, to make up for which they should be present at each and every one of the lectures and concerts on the programme of the present season.

Local Notices.

- For one week, Acme Spring Skates, No. 5 steel, selling at 85 cents a pair.—W. E. Dawson. 1w—dec3
LADIES' and Gents' Kid and Astracan Gloves and Mitts, choice lot selling low by J. B. Macdonald's.
For one week, Acme Spring Skates, nickel plated, selling at \$1.75 a pair.—W. E. Dawson. 1w—dec3
LADIES' Dress Cloths from 10 cents and upwards. Excellent value at J. B. Macdonald's.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

What "Percy" Hears, Sees and Reads About Daily.

The holy and joyous season of Christmas is at hand. To those of us who have comfortable homes, plenty to eat and drink and wear, the season is invariably one of rejoicing. The shop windows and show-cases are just now a mass of good things, and each and every one of us is busily engaged thinking about what he or she shall give his or her friend. Our thoughts are busy thinking what we can obtain for our friends that will be new and novel; yet not too expensive. While the young man is puzzling himself as to what he shall get for his "best girl," and the aforesaid "best girl" is busy with deft fingers ornamenting a pair of slippers for her young man, or flying through dainty silks and wools fashioning pretty tidies and other knick-knacks, let us not lose sight of the fact that all are not so happy as we, that many among us live in wretched hovels through whose chinks the winds go whistling at the rate of almost a mile a minute, whose fires are out for the want of fuel, with clothing just sufficient to cover their nakedness, and having hardly enough food in the house to last them over the night. Yes, let us all look at these things in the proper light, and I have no doubt but that the poor will not be neglected.

There are several charitable societies in Charlottetown, through which the poor can be helped; that is, if the donor has not the time to seek out the persons whom he desires to benefit. Any of these institutions will gladly handle what you have to offer, be it ever so little, with as great care as you would yourself. All that is necessary for you to do is to make your intentions known to the good people, ladies and gentlemen alike, who officer these societies. The ladies who have second-hand clothing to give away can hand in their contributions to any of the several aid societies in our midst, and may rely upon their offerings being honestly and intelligently disposed of. The young or old man similarly disposed can go to his grocer, his butcher, his coal dealer, his dry goods merchant, and order something sent down to poor old Mrs. So-and-So, or old Mr. What's-His-Name, which will gladden the heart of the recipient, who, in nine cases out of ten, has been better days, and will pave the way to Heaven for the donor, for we know that "Charity covereth a multitude of sins."

The early death, in the midst of a career of usefulness, of the Rev. Dr. Grant, the talented and respected Roman Catholic clergyman, is deeply regretted by all who knew him. As an old schoolmate of his, I may perhaps, be pardoned for mingling my grief with that of those to whom he was near and dear. As a boy he gave promise of future greatness; and I have no doubt that had his life been spared, and his health remained good, he would have attained to a foremost place among the many lights of the Catholic Church. The energy and perseverance which he displayed in striving to attain the object of his ambition is evidenced by the fact that when but twenty-two years of age he was ordained priest, and sent out to preach the Gospel in the expense of his health, which soon failed him and necessitated his premature retirement from active work. He bore the trying ordeal like a faithful servant of the Cross, all the while doing whatever lay in his power to further the cause of that Supreme Being to whose service he had consecrated his life. But at length the final summons came, and found him ready. He has gone from a nought us, "but his works do follow him."

There is some little excitement in England just now over a young woman who recently arrived there, and who claims to be a daughter of Queen Victoria. Her story is a remarkable one, but whether or not it will hold water remains to be seen. The young woman is said to resemble the Queen very much. Her story is that the Queen exchanged babies with the Countess Reuss, with whom Prince Albert is said to have contracted a morganatic union before his marriage with Her Majesty. To appease the Countess, the Queen, so the absurd story goes, in exchanging infants, undertook that the one belonging to the Countess should be brought up as an English Princess.

We all remember the excitement over the celebrated Siamese twins some years ago. And now it appears we are to be treated to a sensation of a somewhat similar nature. At Birmingham, Eng., a week or two ago, a woman named Freeman, the wife of a poor workman, gave birth to twin boys, joined together in a most remarkable manner. They are perfectly formed in every respect, except that their stomachs are connected to such an extent that it is impossible to separate the depth of flesh without causing instant death. Both infants were born alive, and at last accounts were doing well; but it is thought they cannot be reared.

The saying that "nothing teaches like experience," is very forcibly illustrated in the case of a man about whom I was reading a few days ago. This man, if my memory serves me, lived somewhere in Maine. He had allowed his wife to bring water from the well for upwards of ten years; but when he needed a little water daily for his business, he at once had a pipe laid and a pump put in to save extra work. It is pretty much the same with all of us. Everything depends upon whose ox is gored.

There are some old women who are good for nothing but to sit in the corner and growl. There are others again who are kind and gentle, who lose no opportunity of furthering the interests of those with whom their lot is cast. The above remarks are drawn forth as a result of my reading a paragraph now going the rounds of the press, concerning a New Hampshire woman, eighty-five years of age, who has, since May last, made five quilts, cut and braided twenty-seven woollen rugs, made two sheets and a dozen pillow cases, besides knitting stockings, mending clothing and doing considerable other work. Such a woman is, to my mind, worth her weight in gold. How few there are like her.

We have had many brilliant weddings in Charlottetown and Summerside during the

past summer, and no doubt we will have many more in the future. This much granted, I need make no apology for informing the lady readers of THE EXAMINER that the latest and most approved thing for the bridesmaids to do is to enter the Church and attend the bride, carrying shoes filled with flowers. At Sir Robert Peel's daughter's wedding, which took place recently, the shoes were of pink satin filled with pink roses, and hung from the arm by pink ribbons. This mode of procedure is exceedingly pretty, but it comes a little high. Who will be the first among us to adopt it?

A few years ago a pious church member in one of the Western States arose at an experience meeting and gave a review of his life. When he came to the declaration, "I thank God that I owe no man anything," a quiet man in a remote corner jumped up and said: "I have a little account against you, brother, that you must have forgotten." "Ah, brother C.," said the speaker, unctiously, "that debt was outlawed a good while ago." How many such pious frauds have we right here in Charlottetown? I have in my mind's eye at the present writing a case almost identical with that recited above, which occurred in this very city; but as this is the season of "Peace on earth, good will towards men," I must decline relating the story at present. Perhaps on some future occasion I may give my readers the benefit of it.

The Episcopal clergymen of New York are moving in the matter of funeral and burial reform. In New York as well as in Canada and even in little Prince Edward Island, there is much need of reform in this direction. Funerals and their attendant ceremonies could, to my mind, be carried out in a much cheaper way than at present, and without detracting anything from the respect entertained for the dear departed. The plan proposed by the New York clergymen, at a meeting over which Bishop Potter presided, is to form an association, which would purchase a tract of ground for a cemetery, and bury all its dead there, supplying grave, coffin, hearse, carriages and all other necessities at a merely nominal cost. It is further proposed to discourage the practice of building costly mausoleums and monuments in cemeteries. The use of tombs in every form, it is held by the association, should be done away with. The body should be put in a coffin of some light perishable material, like wicker work or papier machie, so that it may the sooner be dissolved into dust. The association has not yet been formed. There is no doubt much uphill work for its promoters, as the men who are behind the cemeteries, and are making money out of them, will in all probability oppose the scheme tooth and nail.

In the course of my reading I have come across some queer things; but perhaps one of the queerest is the love-letter written to Eliza Elliot, a female captain in that portion of the Salvation Army stationed at Heanor, Derbyshire, Eng. Here is the letter in its entirety:—"DEAR CAPTAIN,—I just write to ask you a favor. I want to know if you will marry me, as I have taken a fancy to you. If you don't agree with my favor it will be worse for you. I either mean to marry you or murder you, so you can order your coffin at once. I know I shall have to be hanged for it, but I don't want to go to hell by myself; I want you to go with me. Prepare to meet your God. From your comrade, "HARRY HUSELEY."

Harry didn't succeed in getting the Captain to wed; but instead fell into the hands of the authorities who bound him over to keep the peace.

PERCY.

Dominion of Canada, QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Province of Prince Edward Island, CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT.

In the matter of the Petition of Francis Mackinnon, of the City of Charlottetown, in the County of Queen's, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, trader, for a summary of the vote cast at the poll held in the said City of Charlottetown, on Thursday, the 24th day of November, A. D. 1887, for taking the vote of the electors thereof, for and against a Petition for the revocation of an Order of Intemperance made on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1885, in pursuance of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," whereby the second part of said act was declared to be in force in the City of Charlottetown aforesaid, on and after a certain day therein mentioned.

UPON reading the foregoing Petition, presented to me this day, and the affidavits thereto, and Petitioner, I DO HEREBY APPOINT Thursday, the 8th day of December, instant, A. D. 1887, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the Law Courts Building, in the City of Charlottetown, as the day and place for entering into the said scrutiny, and I HEREBY ORDER that notice of the application and scrutiny be given by serving a copy of this order upon each of the two persons appointed by the Returning Officer, pursuant to the 20th Section of "The Canada Temperance Act," to attend at the final counting up of the said votes before the said Returning Officer, as agents on behalf of the persons interested in and desirous of opposing the adoption of the said Petition, and that notice thereof be also given to all persons so interested by publishing a copy of this order in THE EXAMINER and a daily newspaper on Tuesday, the 8th day of December, instant, and on every alternate day thereafter, until the day hereinafter appointed for entering into the said scrutiny.

Dated this fifth day of December, A. D. 1887. (Sgd) GEORGE ALLEY, Judge of the County Court of Queen's County.

Dec. 6, 1887—eod

APPLES.

BY Auction, WEDNESDAY, December 7th, at 11 o'clock, at Rooms, Queen Street, 75 Barrels Choice No. 1 Winter-keeping Apples, viz.—Baldwins, Tompkins, Spitz, Spys, Ribston Pippins, Russets, &c. A specially selected lot. A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

Ch'town, Dec. 5, 1887.—21

BOOKS! BOOKS!

At the Bible Depository. JUST ARRIVED—Boys' and Girls' Own, Child's Companion, Our Darlings, Quiver, and a lot of other Magazines and handsome Books, suitable for Xmas; also Xmas Cards in great variety, at very cheap prices. Bibles and Testaments all ways on hand. M. F. ELLIS, Upper Queen Street.

Dec. 1, 1887—eod

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the patronage extended to her late husband's business, wishes to inform the public that the Tin and Galvanizing business will be continued in the old stand as formerly. AMANDA M. MILLNER, Charlottetown, Nov. 2, 1887—eod

Look at this List

AND see if there is any article you wish for.

A Art Goods, Albert Chains, Amber Necklets, Alarm Clocks.

B Baby Pins, Bar Pins, Baking Dishes, Berry Dishes, Biscuit Jars, Bracelets, Bronze Figures, Brass Frames, Butter Dishes, Butter Knives, Button Hooks.

C Call Bells, Card Trays, Card Cases, Castors for Dinner and breakfast, Candlebras (Brass), Candelsticks (Brass and Silver), Cake Baskets, Chafers for Ladies and Gents, Charms for Ladies and Gents, Child's Knife, Fork and Spoon, Clocks (in Wood, Marble and Brass), Collar Buttons, Compasses, Cream Jugs, Cuff Buttons and Links, Cups.

D Diamond Rings, Dessert Sets, Dessert Knives and Forks.

E Ear Drops, Egg Stands, Eyeglasses.

F Fancy Boxes, Fern Pots (in Brass), French Clocks, Forks, Fruit Stands, Fruit Knives.

G Garnet Rings and Studs, Glove Buttons, Gold Jewelry of all descriptions, Gold Watches.

H Hair Pins, Hand Mirrors, Hall Clocks.

I Ice Pitchers, Ink Stands, Initial Pins, Individual Salts and Castors.

J Jewel Cases, Jugs (in Bronze), Jugs for Syrup, Jet Brooches, Jam Pots.

K Knives and Forks, Knife Rests, Keys for Watches and Clocks, Keeper Rings.

L Locketts, Lamps, Lenses for Spectacles.

M Match Boxes, Marble Clocks, Mustard Pots.

N Napkin Rings, Necklets, Nutcracks.

O Oddfellows' Pins and Charms, Oxidised Silver Brooches, Optical Goods.

P Pap Bowl and Spoon, Pearl Rings, Pens and Pencils, Pepper Boxes, Photo Frames, Pebble Brooches, Pebble Spectacles, Pins, Pickle Dishes, Plaques, Plain Rings (our own make), Puff Boxes.

Q Quick Train Watches, Queen Watches, Queen Chains.

R Rings (all kinds), Ribbon Vest Chains, Reading Glasses, Roll Plate Goods.

ROCKFORD WATCHES.

S Salt Cellars, Salvers, Scotch Pebble Brooches, Scots Brooch and Ear Rings, Solid Silver Thimbles, Solid Silver Brooches, Solid Silver Spoons, Spoon Holders, Spectacles, Shaving Mugs, Smoking Sets (in Brass), Studs, Sugar Baskets, Syrup Jugs.

T Tea Sets, Tea Spoons, Thermometers, Timepieces, Toast Racks, Tooth Pins, Trays.

U Useful and Ornamental Articles for presents.

V Vases, Vest Chains, Velvet Lined Cases.

W Watches for Ladies, Watches for Gents, Watches for Girls, Watches for Boys, Watch Chains, Whistles.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

Waiters, Water Pitchers, Whisk Holders, Wedding Rings.

X Xmas Presents.

Y Youths Watches.

Z Zero Thermometers, Zoological Specimens (in Brass).

The above articles and many more, New, Good and Cheap, for sale at

E. W. TAYLOR'S, CAMERON BLOCK, CITY. Dec. 7, 1887—eod & way