

The Daily Examiner

APRIL 12, 1886.

Parliamentary Notes.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal Gazette remarks that: "The fact that the Government is about to take Thursday for Government business and that this afternoon the House got into committee of supply would, in an ordinary session, indicate that prorogation is not far distant. But this is not an ordinary session. In the conviction that a general election will occur in the fall, and acting on the principle that it is well to be prepared for any emergency, the Opposition have determined to unmask their last battery and endeavor to cripple the Ministry before the great struggle before the electors takes place. Hence the insinuations of corruption against supporters of the Government upon which the great Liberal party intend to rely more than upon principles or attacks upon the Administration's policy of the past seven years. Then there will be a large number of amendments to the motion to go into supply from time to time, each occupying a day or more in discussion, and it will be June, at least, before prorogation can be had. Private bills and ordinary committee work, of course, never protract the session, and are always closed up some days before the end is reached. The Government has no measures likely to excite much controversy, and these are practically all ready, so that, as I have said, the delay of the session will not be caused by the press of business or the disposition of matters of public interest, but by the determination of the Opposition to make a desperate fight in anticipation of an election."

The same correspondent also says: "The demoralization of the House under the laxity of order maintained both by the Speaker and Deputy Speaker promises to make the scenes almost nightly witnessed in it one of the farces of the capital. At times the uproar is little short of disgraceful, and yet the presiding officers manifest an apparent indifference, and have lost control of the House so completely that their feeble attempts to preserve the dignity and decorum of the proceedings, and to confine the range of debate within the lines prescribed by the rules are scarcely heeded. It is time a reform was made."

Mr. McLellan, Minister of finance, gives notice of a resolution, asking parliament to ratify the agreement between the Dominion Government and the Canadian Pacific. This agreement sets forth: First, that the twenty million dollars loan be repaid in two instalments, the first of which shall be paid on May first, and the second half before July first; that on payment of these two instalments the land grant shall be reduced sufficiently, at \$1.50 per acre, to extinguish the balance of the thirty million loan, mentioned in 48 49 vic., chap. 57—that is, ten million dollars; that upon the settlement of this thirty million loan, all the land grant bonds held by the government, in excess of five million dollars, shall be cancelled, and the Ontario and Quebec railway debenture stock held by the government returned to the company, and the government shall authorize the company to mortgage the Algoma branch to the amount authorized by charter; that upon doing this the company may issue first mortgage bonds upon the remaining lands granted to them. The government, on this being done, will accept in exchange for the said five millions of bonds a sum equivalent to that amount in the new issue of bonds. It is also proposed that on the completion of the contract and the opening of the road for traffic that the shareholders of the company be not disqualified as at present for the Senate and Commons.

In the Senate on the 8th instant, Senator Howland's bill incorporating the Northumberland Straits Railway Company passed its second reading. In speaking to his motion for a second reading Mr. Howland explained that the company is to have a capital of \$5,000,000 in shares of \$100 each. The bill gives power to amalgamate with other lines of railways either in P. E. Island or New Brunswick. The distance from shore to shore is seven nautical miles. The proposed tunnel will be capable of sustaining a pressure of four thousand to the lineal foot; the tube is to be made of chilled white iron, non-corrosive. It is proposed to put concrete inside of the tunnel to the depth of two feet in the bottom. Mr. Howland said that Prince Edward Island contributes her share to the revenue of the Dominion and pays a portion per capita with all the other provinces. Mr. Haythorne supported the bill. Speaking on behalf of the Government, Sir Alexander Campbell is reported to have said:

"There were some passages in the bill which would require great attention on the part of the committee of railways. The enterprise was one of an unusual character, both as regards public interests and private interests involved, which, he thought, ought to receive very careful attention from the committee. The connections of the tunnel should be subject to the approval of the government in council, the same as the subway itself, and as the government has made a connection between the Island Railway and the Strait, and as the mainline side of the Strait, and be constructed, ought to be subject to the approval of the government in council. On behalf of the bill could not be accepted and was not accepted as involving a subsidy. This was a measure standing on its own merits for the purpose of creating a private company for the purpose of creating this

subway, and did not in any way involve any undertaking direct or implied on the part of the government. The government believed faith had already been kept with P. E. Island so far as faith could be kept with them."

It is reported that petitions are pouring in daily asking for the amendment of the Canada Temperance Act so as to exempt from its operation all porter, lager beer and light wines.

Home Rule.

(Opinions of the British Press.)

The Daily Telegraph, commenting on Gladstone's speech, says: "While the dialectical display will fill everybody with admiration, the first thought to arise in all reflective minds will be, can the orator himself expect success. He has proposed the most revolutionary step ever submitted to the British Parliament. It was curious to note that a movement, indicative almost of satisfaction, pervaded Conservative benches at the prospect of the removal of the Parnellites, while the Parnellites received the news with something like dismay, disguised by faint sighs of approval, widely different from the rapturous receptions given to other sections of the bill. The essence of the scheme is Ireland is to be transformed into a colony with some disadvantages and many restrictions. She will be as much apart from Great Britain as Canada, but unlike Canada will have to pay her share of our debt and Imperial expenditure. The Irish parliament will have every temptation to demand the removal of all restrictions and attempt the extension of all their powers. That was the story of the eighteenth century, and it will probably be repeated in the nineteenth. If we believed the Irish to be an easily satisfied race we might expect smooth working of the system so cleverly constructed, so ingeniously devised and devised. With British and Irish natures what they are, we cannot, however, salute the new constitution with anything like hope. Englishmen cannot be expected to regard with anything like satisfaction this great capitulation, even when gilded with the glowing eulogium of their most brilliant of orators."

The Times says it is not a metaphor to affirm that Gladstone's statement is without parallel in our Parliamentary annals. In its mastery of complicated details, and its command of dialectical and rhetorical resources, it is not only marvellous, but lifted out of the region of political commonplace by the spirit of elevated purpose and tone of the self-imposed conviction. With what fatal vices must a cause be smitten for which even Gladstone's energy and influence are able to win no more cordial a reception than that accorded his Irish scheme in the House of Commons. In substance, the measure proposes to place Ireland in a position, not like that of a state of the American union, but like that of Canada, a self-governing Province. Separation is complete and absolute in principle, and the restrictions by which it is professed secure supremacy of Imperial Parliament, must in practice be worthless, since there is no efficient sanction behind them. This is the cardinal point to which public opinion must be immediately directed. Is the nation prepared to give Ireland an independent political existence? We cannot suppose that there is any room for doubt on that point. It would be grossly unfair to assume that the House will consent to a second reading of the measure, which cannot possibly survive debates in committee."

The Standard says not the least striking feature of the scheme is its omission. The absence of any special provision for Ulster is the first thing that condemns the bill. Hardly less astonishing is the frankness with which Gladstone explained the ground on which Ireland, although saddled with a portion of Imperial taxation, would have no representatives at Westminster. The whole argument is vitiated by incapacity in the face of plain facts. The Edinburgh Scotsman says the bill will not do as it stands. The exclusion of Irish members from Westminster will be fatal. Gladstone has approached the subject with heroic spirit, but his desire to be generous to Ireland has carried him too far. He was to give Home Rule, and he proposes to give repeal. It is safe to say that the country will not sanction the scheme. The Edinburgh Scottish Reformer comments on the scheme and pleads for Scotch home rule. The Aberdeen Journal pronounces the proposals repulsive to every instinct of the British people and fatal to Gladstone's reputation. The Manchester Guardian says it is a scheme substantially for repeal of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland. If the bill is not rejected by parliament, it must in its central feature be recast. Representation of Ireland at Westminster must be retained. Then, with this modification, the measure may pass. The Newcastle Journal declares the scheme to be cumbersome and unworkable, besides that it is crude and dangerous and is certain to be rejected. The Newcastle Chronicle, on the other hand, says though the measure may admit of improvement in detail, it is the best scheme ever presented to parliament. The Liverpool Post says that whether Gladstone is successful or not in carrying his bill through parliament, he has forever killed oppression and coercion in Ireland. Proposals so unexpected as those made by the Premier, the Post says, require time to consider.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate, BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Imitations and counterfeits have again appeared. Be sure that the word "Horsford's" is on the wrapper. None are genuine without it.

SPECIAL.—One case Ladies' and Men's Umbrellas and Parasols (samples) at prices from 25 cents to \$8.50. We will offer this lot at SPECIAL PRICES to clear before receiving our regular spring importations. Call and see them as they are unusual bargains.—BEER BROS. 2121w

SEVERAL noblemen in England, are in the habit of giving special orders to makers in Virginia for their supply of smoking tobacco. There is no doubt that by that means they obtain the very best tobacco to be had, but it cost them \$2 a pound. The working men of Canada are smoking the very same quality of tobacco at 60 cents a pound, and it is known to them as the Myrtle Navy.

Northwest Administration.

(Ottawa Correspondence of the Montreal Gazette.)

There was an exceedingly interesting discussion in committee of supply on the subject of Northwest administration. It grew out of the item in civil government relating to the Interior department and gradually widened out until practically every important aspect of the Northwest policy had been touched upon, and although the discussion was quite irregular, much valuable information was elicited, and many useful suggestions thrown out. In detail of this character carried on in this conversational tone without party rancor, and as a rule without the intense partisanship which too often characterizes the formal speeches, it is usual to obtain a clearer and more accurate knowledge of the various sides of a question than a three days' debate with its long drawn out and set speech will afford. For the Interior department proper, a vote of \$71,225 is asked for the inside service next year as against an appropriation of \$69,305 for the current year. There is here an apparent increase of \$1,920, but when it is stated that the statutory increases of salaries over which the Minister has no control, amount to \$2,450, and that the salary of the Chief Inspector of Surveys, which this year and heretofore has been paid out of Dominion Lands capital account, is next year to be taken out of the Interior appropriations, it will be seen that an economy of a considerable amount has been effected. The staff of the department has been reduced by two. As an example of how the work of this branch has increased, it is transpired during the discussion that in the five months ending with March, 1886, the number of letters sent out was 17,500 against some 8,000 in the corresponding period of the preceding year, and that the correspondence for the months of November and December last exceeded that of the Department for the whole year 1877, with that of the Indian department, since separated, added. Mr. Blake undertook to belittle the policy of the past few years in relation to the Northwest, urging that expenditures in that country should be decreased and the work of the Department contracted. He argued that because the receipts of the last five years from land sales in the Northwest have been absorbed by expenditures on surveys, administration of the lands, etc., that the country has gained nothing by the outlay. But he ignored altogether the material fact that some sixty million acres of land have been surveyed, which means that no further heavy expenditures for this service will be required for many years to come, and that every settler placed in the Northwest, in consequence of the outlays made, is of value to the Government as a contributor to the revenue, and to the country as a producer of wealth. Hon. Mr. White, during the evening, made the important announcement that negotiations are now going on for the settlement of the contracts with the colonization companies, with a view to ending the relations between them and the Government. These companies desired at first—such negotiations were opened to obtain the lands at \$1 an acre, then at \$1.50, but the Government insisted upon \$2, and the plan upon which the settlement is contemplated is that the companies shall obtain as much land at this latter figure as is the equivalent of the money they paid into the public treasury. No money will be returned to any of them by the Government, but a rebate of \$1 an acre will be allowed for every settler placed upon the lands. By this arrangement it is expected that a more than a million acres will revert to the Government, and it was suggested by several members that an effort should be made to have these settled in blocks, one of the disadvantages of the present system being more or less scattered settlement. The colonization companies came in for much abuse by the Opposition, and the usual misrepresentations of the policy respecting these and the powers they enjoyed were indulged in. As a matter of fact, the even numbered sections within the tracts of land allotted to the colonization companies have always been open to free homesteading to anyone who chose to go in. They were undertaken at the time of the boom, were regarded as an excellent method of introducing capital into the country, obtaining valuable immigration agencies and promoting the settlement of the Northwest, and much good has resulted from the policy which brought them into existence, four or five of them having proved eminently successful in promoting settlement and advancing the interests of settlers. Mr. Charlton and half a dozen other members of the Opposition, of course, repeated their little speeches of the advantages possessed by Dakota and Minnesota over Manitoba and our Northwest, asserting that the land laws of the former were much more favorable than those of Canada and that people leaving Ontario prefer the United States to our Northwest. It is a curious—well, no, perhaps not curious—thing, considering the active propagation of anti-Northwest views by the Ontario Grits, that the only portions of that province whence settlers are said to have removed from to Dakota are represented by members of the Opposition. Listening to such dishonest and unpatriotic speeches as were made by Liberal members last night, the wonder is that any one who has the slightest confidence in their utterances dreams of taking up his residence in the Canadian Northwest. There was no lack of disproof of the inaccuracy of the statements of these gentlemen. Messrs. Wallace, of York, Farrow, Gullet, Hesson, Sproule and others, in excellent speeches, full of useful information, demonstrated the superior advantages of our country, and bore testimony from personal knowledge that people who had gone to Manitoba and the Northwest from their counties had prospered and were content and happy. A notable speech was that of Mr. Trow, the Liberal whip, a gentleman who knows probably more about the Northwest from personal observation than any other man in public life, having travelled five and six months annually for six years past by backboard in every section. He said that he could not allow the statements made by his friends of the Opposition to go abroad uncontradicted, and then declared that in respect of climate, soil and land laws the advantages of the Canadian Northwest were distinctly superior to those of Dakota and Minnesota. He had no complaint to make of the position of the settler in the former, and expressed unbounded confidence in the future of the country.

Bad State of Affairs. St. Louis, April 10. The fires set by the strikers last night are now under control. Fifty-eight cars, scale house and lumber yards are completely destroyed. Firemen and engines were sent from St. Louis to help to put out the fire, but the firemen were intimidated. The Executive Board of the Knights of Labor when the news of the shooting reached them, proceeded at once to East St. Louis and there conferred with a number of citizens and got the general opinion as to the affair. After advising every one against violence, the Board prepared and sent following telegram to Jay Gould, New York: "The following advertisement appeared in many leading papers on 7th inst. 'Louisville and Nashville railway company; office of agent. Ten good men from here are wanted as deputy marshals at east St. Louis to protect the Louisville and Nashville employes. Five dollars per day and board will be paid. Also a number of men can be given employment. Only men who have plenty of grit and mean business need apply.' How well this advertisement has been answered is seen by the work of to-day in east St. Louis. Six men and one woman were murdered by those who 'had plenty of grit and mean business.' By your action in refusing peaceful negotiations solicited by the Board of Arbitration, you, and you alone, must be held responsible by the world for the lives of these innocent people. (Signed) J. W. HAYES, Per Order of the Board."

Trouble in India. NEW YORK, April 11. The World's London despatch says:—"The Army and Navy Gazette has published an article which causes quite a sensation. It states that advices from India indicate uneasiness among the European officials stationed in that country, owing to the existence of Brahmin plots against the English regime. The spirit of the native Indian press is increasingly hostile to the English."

Excitement in British Columbia. VICTORIA, B. C., April 10. Owing to the passage by the Local Legislature of a bill prohibiting the employment by railway companies of Chinese labor, and the consequent refusal of the Canadian Pacific Company to construct the proposed branch line to New Westminster, the people there are in a state of great excitement. Last night members of the Legislature were hanged and burned in effigy.

The Ring. TORONTO, April 11. Gilmore, of this city, and Lawrence, of California, fought at Carleton, Michigan, yesterday morning, for \$250 a side and receipts of the house. Eight rounds were fought. Gilmore had his opponent entirely at his mercy after the third round, knocking him completely out of time at the conclusion of the eighth round.

Railway Wreck. MEADOWVALE, ONT., April 11. Yesterday a Canadian Pacific train, loaded with lumber ran into the rear of a train loaded with ties. The train was a complete wreck. Train men jumped and saved their lives.

The New Brunswick Election. DORCHESTER, April 10. The Opposition ticket for Westmoreland was formed to-day. It comprises Messrs. Joseph L. Black, Hanington, Humphrey, and Dr. Gaudet.

WESTER BUREAU. Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the Maritime Provinces. TORONTO, April 12.—10 a. m. Moderate winds, fine, milder weather. METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE 1886. Charlottetown, April 12, 1886. Highest Temperature Saturday 44.8 Lowest do do 21.5 Highest Temperature yesterday, (read at midnight) 30.7 Lowest Temperature yesterday, (read at midnight) 18.1 Lowest Temperature this morning, at 8 o'clock, 20.1 Temperature this morning, at 1 o'clock, 22.0 Temperature this afternoon at 1 o'clock, 42.0

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.)

HOME RULE.

Opinions of "Home Rulers."

NEW YORK, April 11. T. P. O'Connor, Home Rule M. P., cables from London to the International Cable Agency: "From the expressions of the provincial editorial opinions telegraphed to London it would be thought that the Radical press had deserted Gladstone in a body. Nothing could be wider of the mark. The majority of the Radical journals are committed irrevocably to Home Rule for Ireland, and have not gone back on their principles since Gladstone's speech. Hartington who seems for the moment to be incapable of enlightened statesmanship is not ashamed to avow himself in favor of coercion, pure and simple, and unwilling even to concede a generous share of self-government. Trevelyan's scheme is unacceptable to those whom it chiefly concerns. Ireland regrets it. John Morley's speech, from which so much was expected, was not an effective answer to the points on which the House required information, and no other member of the Government has yet supplied what Morley omitted. Justin McCarthy, Home Ruler, M. P., cables the New York Herald: "The present scheme will probably not pass, but will get through the House of Commons very likely, by a small majority, after long delay and much putting about in the committees. The session will then be far advanced and the Lords will of course throw out the measure."

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THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK

ASSETS, NEARLY - - - \$109,000,000.00

The Wealthiest Company in the World.

BEYOND COMPARISON.

The following examples of current payments in 1885 on policies issued by this Company are beyond comparison; therefore they must stand alone unchallenged, as showing the best results attained by any company:

Name and Address.	Amount of Policy.	Additions.	Policy and Additions.
Chas. Brewer, Boston, Mass.	\$10,000	\$14,501	\$24,501
H. A. Venable, New York.	10,000	4,717	14,717
E. B. De Meaux, Paris, France.	10,000	4,984	14,984
Francis Thompson, Charlestown, Mass.	5,000	3,414	8,414
Thomas Talbot, N. Billerica, Mass.	10,000	3,336	13,336
J. J. Bengen, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5,000	3,397	8,397
G. G. Spencer, " " " "	5,000	6,729	11,729
John W. Downing, Troy, N. Y.	5,000	5,659	10,659
John P. Howard, Englewood, N. J.	5,000	8,229	13,229
W. F. Babcock, San Francisco, Cal.	3,000	3,894	6,894
Totals	\$65,000	\$90,840	\$155,840

The face of the policies amounted to \$68,000; the policy-holders received in addition a profit upon their investment \$60,840, or a total of \$128,840.

The above are not isolated or remarkable payments selected during many years of business, but taken from a long list of such claims paid in 1885.

Such splendid results have never been reached, nor nearly approached, by any other company.

J. MACEACHERN, AGENT FOR P. E. ISLAND.

Ch'town, April 10, 1886.

TELEGRAPH ORDERS PROMPTLY SHIPPED.

COFFINS and Caskets, all sizes, mounted and furnished at one hour's notice.

LOW-PRICE GOODS AND HIGH-PRICE GOODS.

\$15.00 Funeral Outfit, consisting of Imitation Rosewood Casket, silver-plate mountings, outside shell and use of hearse.

Having made special arrangements with the manufacturers of Funeral Goods, we are able to quote the lowest prices on all grades of Funeral Furnishings.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION, Ch'town, April 12, '85—2aw & wky

BEER BROS.

1000 TAPE HATS and BONNETS at 10c. each.

MOURNING GOODS a Specialty.

- BLACK SICILLIENNE, BLACK GROSGRAIN SILKS, BLACK OTTOMAN SILKS, BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE, BLACK BROOD VELVETS, BLACK LYONS VELVETS, BLACK LOUIS VELVETEENS, BLACK MERINOS, BLACK CASHMERES, BLACK SERGES, BLACK CRAPE CLOTH, BLACK GRENADINE, &c., &c., CRAPES (Cortauld's) &c., &c., &c.

BEER BROS., 73 & 75 Queen Street.

Ch'town, March 20, 1886.

ESTABLISHED 1873 MEMBERS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

WE BUY

Potatoes, Spiling, R. W. Ties, Lumber, Latbs, Canned Fish, Hay, Eggs, Produce.

HATHEWAY & CO., 22 Central Wharf, Boston, General Commission Merchants.

Consign your vessels to our house. Will receive personal attention. Charter's, Freight and Vessels for the United States, Newfoundland, West India, South America Ports, Lumber, stone and Oil Freight.

HERRING NETS, ONE DOZEN MOUNTED HERRING NETS for sale by HORACE HASZARD.

Ch'town, April 12, 1886.

Sign of the "Stove."

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following goods at low prices:— 2 tons Gal. Sheet Iron, 2 tons Lobster Marlin, 100 coils Rop, 3 tons White Lead (English), 10 casks Paint Oil, 50 bbls Portland Cement, 2000 Fire Brick, 1 ton Fire Clay. SIMON W. CRABBE. Sign of the Stove, Walker's Corner. March 25—4wks 2aw her 4i

AUCTION.

Furniture, Stoves, &c., &c.

I WILL Sell at my Salesroom, FRIDAY, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., Household Furniture, consisting of— One Bed-room Set, Book Case, Tables, Chairs, Lounges, Wash-stands, Carpets, Lace Curtains, Sideboards, Clocks. Also—1 Horse and Cart. April 12th, '86.—11th G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

FOR SOURIS.

THE schooner "EMERALD," now in Halifax, will be ready on MONDAY to take in freight for Souris, on her way to New London, at Humphrey's Wharf. For information in Halifax apply to W. E. Hyde. JOHN McKAY, Master.

April 8, 1886—3i th sat mo w y li

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T. & E. KENNY, Dry Goods and Shipping, HALIFAX, CANADA.

T. & E. KENNY, (F. C. HARRIS)

Ship Owners and Brokers, General Commission Merchants, 161 GRESHAM HOUSE, Bishopsgate Street, LONDON, E. C., England.

Scott's and Vaughan's Codes. March 29, 1886.