

The Daily Examiner

MARCH 9, 1885.

President Cleveland's Inaugural Address

After some introductory clauses referring to the duties and rights of citizens, President Cleveland in his inaugural address promised a cessation of sectional spirit so far as the executive can control the feelings in that direction, and goes on to say:--

"In the discharge of my official duty I shall endeavor to be guided by a just and unstrained construction of the constitution, a careful observation of the distinction between the powers granted the Federal Government and those reserved to the states or the people, and by a cautious appreciation of those functions which by the constitution and laws have been especially assigned to the executive branch of the Government."

He adheres to his ante-election declaration that a public office must be regarded as a public trust, and says:--

"It is the duty of those serving the people in public places to closely limit public expenditures to the actual needs of the government economically administered, because this bounds the right of the government to exact tribute from the earnings of labor or the property of the citizen. The genius of our institutions, the needs of our people in their home life, and the attention which is demanded for the settlement and development of the resources of our vast territory, dictate the scrupulous avoidance of any departure from that foreign policy commended by the history, the traditions and the prosperity of our republic. It is the policy of independence favored by our position and defended by our known love of justice and by our power; it is the policy of peace suitable to our interests; it is the policy of neutrality, rejecting any share in foreign broils and quarrels upon other continents and repelling their intrusion here; it is the policy of Muntio, Washington and Jefferson--peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations--entangling alliances with none. A due regard for the interests and prosperity of all the people demand that our finances shall be established upon such a sound and sensible basis as shall secure the safety and confidence of business interests, and make the wage of labor sure and steady, and that our system of revenue shall be so adjusted as to relieve the people from unnecessary taxation, having a due regard to the interests of capital invested and workmen employed in American industries, and preventing the accumulation of a surplus in the treasury to tempt extravagance and waste. Care for the property of the nation and for the needs of future settlers require that the public domain should be protected from poisoning schemes and unlawful occupation. The conscience of the people demands that the Indians within our boundaries shall be fairly and honestly treated as wards of the government, and their education and civilization promoted with a view to their ultimate citizenship, and that polygamy in the territories destructive of the family relations and offensive to the moral sense of the civilized world shall be repressed. The law should be rigidly enforced which prohibits the immigration of a servile class to compete with American labor, with no intention of acquiring citizenship, and bringing with them and retaining habits and customs repugnant to our civilization. The people demand reform in the administration of the government and the application of business principles to the public affairs. As a means to this end civil service reform should be in good faith enforced. Those who worthily seek public employment have the right to insist that merit and competency shall be recognized instead of party subservency or the surrender of honest political belief."

Editorial Notes.

The Montreal Gazette announces that the Government have decided to make no change in the flour duties.

It is pointed out that the fish duties to be imposed in case the United States decline to renew the fishery articles of the Treaty of Washington, will give our fishermen a great advantage in the markets of the Upper Provinces.

Mr. Hugh Sutherland, M. P., has been in England getting up a company to build the Hudson's Bay Railroad from Winnipeg to Fort Nelson. He is quite sanguine of success and expresses himself as confident that both the land and sea routes are practicable.

The extracts from Sir Leonard Tilley's Budget speech, published in another column, deserve attention. The facts and figures adduced by the Finance Minister, must have a reassuring effect upon all whose minds have been in any way disturbed by the outrageous statements of Sir Richard Cartwright and his fellows.

The comparative statement of expenditures by the Corporations of Moncton and Charlottetown, published in another column, is interesting--but somewhat unfair. In the first place the population of Moncton is much smaller than that of Charlottetown; and in the second place, several of the items in the Charlottetown list--notably the allowance to the Mayor--are incorrect. Still, it may suggest some points to those who desire to curtail our civic expenditures.

In the course of a recent speech in the House of Lords, the Duke of Edinburgh, commander of the Channel fleet, said that the vessels under his command were fearfully deficient in the equipment required by modern methods of warfare. He was not inclined, he said, to be an alarmist, but he knew England's best ships would be powerless against some of the vessels of the despised South American republics. The fault was not in the construction or handling of England's men-of-war, but in the

absence of repairs rendered necessary by wear and tear and stress of weather. He was not opposed to building of new and swift cruisers, but he believed that existing vessels should be kept in serviceable condition.

Clifton Concert.

A Concert in aid of the building fund of the new Presbyterian Church at Clifton, was held in the Court House at that place on Wednesday evening, the 4th inst. The Hall was filled with a large and highly appreciative audience, who came from all the surrounding districts. Judge Alley presided, and delivered a very appropriate opening address. He also contributed much to the enjoyment of the evening by afterwards reading some humorous selections. The programme was a good one, and was well sustained throughout. Miss McLeod, of Centreville, who furnished the instrumental music for the occasion, fully sustained her reputation as an accomplished organist. "The Bridge," a vocal solo by Miss McDonald, of Stanley, was sung in a sweet and pleasing tone. The duet by Miss McGregor and Mr. Sutherland, was well rendered, their voices blending harmoniously. The choir, under the direction of Prof. McKinnon, showed an excellent knowledge of their several parts. With much credit to themselves and their instructor they sang some difficult choruses in a manner such as would call forth commendation if heard from a Charlottetown choir, notwithstanding their superior advantages. Perhaps the most entertaining part of the programme were the vocal solos by Prof. McKinnon. His "Nan with the bright blue eyes" and "The Soldier's Dream," were only surpassed by his exquisite rendering of "Lulu Wilde." The selection of the readings and recitations showed excellent taste and judgment, as they were of a character to suit the most fastidious minds, and the manner in which they were rendered evinced a high degree of elocutionary talent on the part of the young men of New London. A most enjoyable evening was brought to a close by singing "A Happy Good Night." The sum of \$42.00 was realized in aid of the object of the concert. It is much to be regretted that in New London, where so much music and literary talent exist, no suitable accommodation is afforded for its development. The building used as a Court House, is, from its size and structure, utterly unfitted for that or any other public purpose. A Court House which might also be used for lectures and entertainments, is imperatively required at Clifton, and the Commissioner of Public Works owes a duty to his constituents to see that provision is made at the next session of the Legislature for its erection.

Launch of the S. S. Damara of the Halifax Steamship Co.

Yesterday afternoon there was launched by Messrs. A. Stephen & Sons, Linthoupe, Govan, a very fine cargo and passenger steamer, the Damara, built to the order of the Halifax Steam Navigation Co., of Halifax, Nova Scotia. She is an iron screw steamer of about 1820 tons gross, 100 Al at Lloyd's, having been built under special survey of Lloyd's and Board of Trade, and with scantlings considerably in excess of their requirements. The vessel has been specially designed for the trade intended, and combines large carrying capacity with good speed, comfortable passenger accommodation, and economy in working. Splendid accommodation has been provided for 30 first-class passengers in large bridge-house amidships--the saloon being spacious and beautifully finished. The staterooms are arranged on each side, and all being above deck, a thorough system of ventilation is thereby attained. The accommodation for captain, officers, engineers, and petty officers is arranged under this deck, together with the galley and other usual fittings for a passenger vessel. The crew are accommodated in a comfortable fore-cabin under the spar deck forward. There is also accommodation for about 50 second-class passengers, and about 180 third-class passengers in two decks. The vessel is fitted with turtle backs forward and aft, water ballast arrangements, steam winches, steam steering gear, and all the most recent and approved appliances. Her engines are 33 and 62 in by 24, and work at 99 lb pressure. The Damara, which has been built under the supervision of Captain A. H. Taylor, Aberdeen, is the pioneer of a new line of steamers to be run fortnightly between Canada and France. The Halifax Steam Navigation Company (Limited) were incorporated by Act of the Dominion Parliament last session, and have entered into a contract with the Government of Canada to run vessels to Havre--sailing in summer alternately from Quebec and Halifax, and in winter from Halifax--having liberty to call at Baltimore or other American ports in the Halifax trips. The company are to receive for this service a subsidy of \$10,000 per annum for five years, and will carry Canadian mails to France. The French Government have imposed an extra duty on all exports from America passing through any English port, the large subsidy granted to the Halifax Company is intended to develop the export trade direct with France and secure a market there for the timber, fish, phosphates, agricultural implements, cattle, and the different products of the farms and mines of Canada. The Ulunda, sister vessel to the Damara, will be launched about six weeks hence, and the company's sailings from Canada will commence in April. The Damara was named by Miss Urquhart, daughter of the Rev. Alex. Urquhart, Hepe Street, Free Church, and niece of Mr. J. Wood, of Halifax, N. S., secretary and general manager of the company. The new steamer will be despatched by the owners from Glasgow on the 7th March for Halifax and Saint-Pierre, the Glasgow agent for the company."--North British Mail, Feb. 19th.

The steamers of this line will make alternate trips in summer between Havre and Quebec and Havre and Halifax, and will carry goods at through rates to and from Charlottetown and Summerside. The Company will be represented here by Mr. F. T. Newbery.

The Finances of Canada.

(Extracts from the Budget Speech of Sir Leonard Tilley)

THE INCREASE OF TAXATION.

After reviewing the expenditures in the way shown in the extracts published in a former issue of THE EXAMINER, Sir Leonard said:-- "I will proceed to establish my assertion that the increased expenditure does not result in increased taxation of the people. From 74 to 79 the amount received from Customs, Excise and Stamp duties was \$93,295,770 leaving a deficit during that period of \$4,818,787, which on an estimated population of 4,021,000 would make a taxation necessary if the revenue had been collected sufficient to pay the expenditure, of \$4.88 per head. From 1879 to 1884 the amount received from Customs, Excise and Stamps was \$124,723,600. The total receipts were \$157,087,879 and total expenditure during the same period was \$127,258,154, leaving a surplus of \$29,829,725, or a necessary taxation on the whole population estimated to number 4,364,000, of only \$4.78 per head, against \$4.88 for the previous period.

INFLUENCE OF THE SURPLUS ON THE RATE OF INTEREST.

Let us see where those twenty millions of a surplus went to. Sir Richard Cartwright--They were wasted on the Canadian Pacific Railway. Sir Leonard Tilley--No, they were not wasted on the Canadian Pacific Railway or in any other way. I will tell you what effect that surplus had. In 1873-74 the net amount of interest paid on the public debt was \$5,113,573, or at the rate of \$1.32 per head; in 1878-79 the net amount was \$6,486,353, or \$1.54 per head, an increase of 22 cents per head in the five years. But the effect of that surplus in improving the credit of the country and permitting the redemption of maturing high rate liabilities was such that in 1883-84 our interest charge was \$6,773,482, or a charge per capita of only \$1.46. That is one of the results of having a surplus of twenty millions, and all this has been effected in addition to an expenditure chargeable to capital of sixtysix millions in the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway against an expenditure of about thirty-three millions during the five years previous to 1878.

COMPARATIVE TAXATION--SIR RICHARD'S STATEMENT REPEATED.

Now with reference to the statement that we are fast approaching taxation equal to that of the most heavily taxed nations in the world, I have some facts to submit. I have here a statement of revenue per head of the various countries and of the expenditure in the same in 1881-2.

Table with 3 columns: Country, Revenue per head, Expenditure per head. Includes entries for Queensland, New South Wales, West Australia, etc.

It will be observed that the only countries below Canada are Russia, Brazil, Norway, Greece, Sweden, Turkey, Switzerland, Japan and Persia. If we take into account the value of a day's labor in the countries to which I refer, as compared with the value here, it will be found that even then the taxation is really not lower than that of Canada (Hear, hear.) There are none of the compensatory advantages. Take the Australian colonies, and our taxation is not a quarter of theirs. Take the European nations and their heavy taxation levied for the purpose of maintaining standing armies, while our comparatively light taxation is devoted to the development of a great country and the securing of a magnificent canal system, and to the providing of Canada with railway facilities, which are scarcely to be surpassed in any country in the world. (Cheers)

Sir, if I am right in these matters; if the facts are as I have stated, how deeply is it to be regretted that an hon. member, occupying a distinguished position in this House, should have made the unfortunate statement--statements which are calculated to injure us abroad--to which I refer (Cheers)

THE TEMPORARY LOANS--HOW THE MONEY WAS USED.

Before I pass to the next year I think I should say something with reference to the loan issued last summer, and to the temporary loans made since that time, amounting altogether to \$3,500,000. I think it is right to state how this money has been used. Since the 1st of March last we have paid to Onderdonk on account of the Canadian Pacific Railway construction, \$3,379,573. We have paid out to the Canadian Pacific Railway, on account of subsidy, \$3,386,418; on account of loan, \$19,459,000, and, in redemption of debt, \$3,991,056, making total payments of \$35,216,047. That is where the money has gone that has been raised by the loans that we have made, either on debentures or as temporary loans, made for six, eight or twelve months, since the 1st of March last. I think it is proper that the House should know what policy we intend to pursue with reference to the floating of five per cent. liabilities. I am not in a position to state definitely what course the Government will take, but it is under consideration, and it may be acted on, that we will offer to the holders of the present five per cent. bonds a loan to be paid in seven or ten years in redemption of the five per cent. debentures they hold, at such a rate as may be considered in the interest of Canada and such as will induce them to make the interchange. The Government look on this proposition somewhat favorably, because we hope that in 1891, or shortly

after that, when the Canadian Pacific Railway has been completed and has been established as a profitable enterprise, arrangements will be made by which the mortgage we now hold on the road may be relinquished, and we get our money back, and if we should take long period debentures we would have to go into the market and buy at a very high rate. Then it is suggested that we should by treasury bills extend our temporary loans for six or twelve months, so that the Government may not be required to go into the market for the present year, except for the redemption of twenty-five millions of five per cent. due first July next.

THE INCREASED DUTY ON CIGARS--WHY IMPOSED.

Respecting cigars, Sir Leonard said: It is stated, and it is quite clear from returns down to the present time and from the indications of the effect of the Scott Act in the future, that we shall lose a considerable excise duty next year; and as cigars manufactured in the Dominion of Canada to-day pay into the Treasury about ten per cent. of their value of excise duty, it was thought, as the general revenue tariff is 20 per cent., that the Government might fairly get out of the cigars a portion of the money which they have lost on whiskey and beer. (Cheers.) It is proposed, on cigars of all descriptions, made in whole or part from foreign or imported leaf tobacco, or any substitute therefor, an excise duty of 86 per thousand, which is double the duty at present, shall be paid, making it about 20 per cent. that the consumer will have to pay instead of ten. On cigars of all descriptions, made solely from tobacco grown in Canada, and in manufactures where no foreign leaf is used or kept, the duty shall be 83 per thousand instead of \$1.50. On wet snuff, a specific duty of twelve cents, when put up in packages of less than 5 pounds. The present duty is eight cents. The trade is anxious and willing to put up snuff in small packages and to pay the additional duty, and we are willing to take their money and let them have the advantage. (Hear, hear.) On cigars and cigarettes the customs duty will be double what it is now. It is now 60 cents per pound and the new duty will be \$1.20 specific and twenty per cent ad valorem. These are propositions by which we expect to get back a considerable portion of the money we are liable to lose on whiskey and malt liquors during the next year. (Loud cheers.)

HOPEFUL CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

Proceeding, Sir Leonard Tilley said: I think, Sir, that the country is in a far more hopeful condition than the hon. gentleman opposite would have us believe. Take for instance the increase in the people's deposits in chartered banks of the Dominion; from January 1st, 1874, to January 1st, 1879, the deposits were \$8,499,942, while from January 1st, 1879 to Jan. 1st, 1884, they were \$25,003,354. The increase in savings banks deposits over withdrawals from the 1st July, 1874, to 1st July, 1879, was \$1,997,422. (Cheers) The increase in the same from July 1st, 1879, to July 1st, 1884, was \$2,009,853. For building and loan companies the increase in deposits and purchase of debentures in Canada between 1st January, 1875, and 1st January, 1879, was \$5,787,516; increase of sums from January 1st, 1879, to January, 1884, \$9,510,731; or to recapitulate, the deposits in chartered banks, savings banks and building and loan companies from 1874 to 1879 were \$16,284,946, while from 1879 to 1884 it was \$55,452,988. (Cheers.) Adding to this the estimated capital expended on factories since 1878 at \$44,000,000, there has been in round numbers an increase in deposits of chartered banks, savings banks, loan companies, and expended in factories, to the amount of one hundred million dollars. (Loud cheers.)

INTEREST PAID BY THE SAVINGS BANKS.

It has been said that we are paying too high a rate of interest to savings banks depositors, and that we should reduce the rate to three per cent. Mr. Speaker, the deposits in the savings banks are largely the earnings of the working people, and the policy of this Government is to grant the greatest amount of benefit to the largest number of persons, and in paying four per cent. interest to depositors we are doing that and getting money at a fair rate of interest. (Cheers.)

THE LABORERS OF THE COUNTRY.

In reference to the general condition of the country and of laborers in the country, I have before me a report of a speech made by the leader of the Opposition in Toronto, in which he called attention to the fact that matters were not so bad in Toronto as in other places. Mr. Blake--That is correct. Sir Leonard Tilley--And that laborers were enabled to live by something for a rainy day. I find from a report of the Bureau of Industries for Ontario that taking wages and cost of living for nineteen classes of laborers there is an average surplus for the year, for each laborer, of \$49. That information will comfort the hon. gentleman, but I find the member for Front telling his constituents that they are not so bad off as those in some other parts of the Dominion, and another hon. gentleman goes down to Montreal and says the same thing to the people in a speech there, but we do not find him going to where the distress is and comforting the people upon their misfortune. (Laughter.) The leader of the Opposition, in a debate on the Address, referred to the depression existing in the city of St. John. I have known something of that city as far back as forty years, and I recollect that the time when laborers, to keep them from starving, were employed at thirty cents a day to cut down rocks. I know that in 1854 vessels to the extent of 100 tons were built, but to-day there is very little demand for wooden ships, and even in England stagnation is very great in the iron shipbuilding line. Were it not, sir, for new industries, which have been established under the operation of the National Policy to take the place of the shipbuilding industry, the depression in St. John and other cities of the Dominion would have been far greater than it is. (Hear, hear.)

A GRACEFUL TRIBUTE.

Perhaps it might not be out of place if I said that to-night in St. John there is another kind of depression felt. Unhappily, within the last 48 hours a member of this House, a representative of that city and county, has been summoned hence. He was a gentleman with whom I acted in concert for many years, a warm and true friend, a gentleman I regretted to part with on political issues, one universally respected

and esteemed in the city, a kind father and efficient husband, a most enterprising citizen, and an able and zealous member of Parliament. (Cheers.) He has been taken from our midst, and I avail myself of the opportunity to pay this passing tribute to his memory, because there are few men who could be more felt than that city whose loss will be more felt than the late Minister of Customs, Mr. Burpee. (Hear, hear.)

THE PEGORATION.

On former occasions I have referred generally to the receipts and expenditure, but on this occasion I thought it necessary to fortify myself by taking figures from the public accounts and from reliable documents, and submit them for your consideration as a proof of the position I take. I feel, sir, that notwithstanding opinions which may be expressed by the hon. gentleman opposite, when the Pacific Railway is completed and the large amount of money spent in the North West is taken into consideration, it will be found that taxation has increased no more than a cent and a half over what it was in 1879, there will be a general feeling of relief in the country. (Hear, hear.) I think, sir, it will be acknowledged that we have wonderful advantages for the Dominion, that we are endeavoring to develop its resources, and laying the foundation for a powerful nation, putting us in a position to feel that we are not only a great and prosperous people, but subjected to less taxation than any other country in the world. Loud and prolonged applause, in the midst of which Sir Leonard Tilley resumed his seat, having spoken more than four hours.

Comparative Expenditures.

(From the Moncton Times)

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, has a population not very much larger than that of Moncton, and in many respects, especially in regard to future growth, it is less advantageously situated than Moncton. A comparison of some items of expenditure may therefore be interesting. The expenses of the fire department of Charlottetown during the past year, eliminating extra expenditures such as "new boiler for Sibley engines," &c., were \$3,047. Similar expenditures in Moncton during the same year were under \$1,300. Moncton has a fire department which any town might feel proud of. The men are able and willing, and with more experience and proper encouragement from the citizens will we are confident compare favorably with any. The salaried officials of the two cities are as follows:--

Table comparing expenditures between Charlottetown and Moncton. Lists Mayor, Recorder, City Clerk, Auditor, etc. with their respective salaries.

Charlottetown's advertising and printing cost last year over one thousand dollars (\$1,019.69). There is necessarily a good deal of this class of work in connection with any corporation, and in the past year, on account of the printing of the debentures, the market bye-laws, &c., and extra advertising of different descriptions, Moncton's printing bill has been larger than usual, but, without having the exact figures we venture to say that the payments to both local offices and to all outside publishers for advertising do no aggregate half the amount of Charlottetown's bill for like services.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

"The Church in Council"

SIR,--I read "P. P.'s" letter on the above subject, and Father Gregory's answer. I looked anxiously for "P. P.'s" reply, but was agreeably disappointed when it came. I don't see that there is anything for Father Gregory to answer. If forced conclusions and impudent assertions constitute an argument, then a reply would be needed; but as his reverence is averse to a religious controversy, especially with an unknown correspondent, who, as far as he knows, may be our versatile friend, John, who sends clocks and quotes Scripture, I do submit that the public should not expect Father Gregory to answer more than one letter. At any rate his own people are fully satisfied with him in the part he has borne. Yours, etc., A MEMBER OF THE C. L. U.

SEED WHEAT.

FOR SALE CHEAP

THE best variety of "White Russian" Seed Wheat, a splendid yielder, good for, stiff straw; best for our soil and climate. JOHN NEWSON. Charlottetown, March 9, 1885--2mos.

A Valuable Property for Sale In Georgetown.

TO be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday, March 17th, at 2 o'clock, p.m., that valuable property known as the "Albion Hotel," owned and occupied by the "Albion Hotel." The property consists of one-and-a-half Town Lots, and a three-story Building, containing nineteen rooms, kitchen and wash-houses, all completely finished. Also, Out-houses for ice, wood, coal and House cover. Stabling for twenty horses, Coach House and a never-failing Well of water, under cover. There is ample yard room and a splendid Garden. This is a rare opportunity for a good investment. D. C. GRANT, Georgetown, March 7, 1885--m9 35 wklll pd.

Grand Military Concert

AND LIBRARY ENTERTAINMENT, under the distinguished patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Macdonald.

AT which the 82nd Battalion Band, Fineson Glee Club (Prof. Friesz, director), and other leading talent of the city will take part.

Market Hall, Charlottetown.

ON--Wednesday Ev'g, the 11th inst.

PROGRAMME:

- 1. Quickstep--"Black Watch"
2. Vocal Solo--"Comrades"
3. Piano Duet--Messrs. Burke and Watson
4. Vocal Solo--"The Queen's Hussar"
5. Cornet Duet--"The Soldier's March"
6. Vocal Duet--"The Pibroch"
7. Chorus--Messrs. Reid and Brown
8. Vocal Solo--"The Soldier's March"
9. Recitation--"Death of Col. Bumbury"
10. Vocal Solo--"British Lion"
11. Waltz--"Evening Star"
12. Vocal Solo--"The Soldier's Last Sight"
13. Reading--Mr. George Penke
14. Vocal Solo--Mr. Reid
15. Chorus--Emerson Glee Club
16. Vocal Solo--G. P. Fletcher
17. Cornet Solo--Mr. Strickland
18. Vocal Solo--Miss Knight
19. Waltz--"Black Cloud"
20. "God Save the Queen"

Doors open at 7.30; performance to commence at 8. Officers and members of the militia force are requested to attend in uniform. Tickets, 25 cents; Reserved seats, 35 cents, for sale at the city drug stores and at the Hall door.

HENRY BEER, Lt.-Col., Chairman of Committee. N. J. CAMPBELL, Capt., Secretary of Committee. Ch'town, March 9, 1885.

Liquor License Act, 1883.

ALL applications for Licenses under the Act and the Act in amendment thereof must be filed with me, at my office, in Georgetown, within the time prescribed by law. My office is held at the office of the chief clerk of the County Court of King's County, in Georgetown. Dated this 9th day of March, A. D., 1885. HENRY A. BEARS, Chief Inspector of Licenses for King's County, Ch'town, March 9, 1885--3i wklyli

ANTHRACITE

as all other kinds of

COAL

AT--MCMILLAN'S DEPOT, Dunsmuir's Old Wharf, March 7--8i wkly 4i

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THIS is to certify that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, carrying on business under the style and firm of Brenner Brothers, has on the third day of March, A. D., 1885, been dissolved by a mutual consent. Dated this 3rd day of March, A. D., 1885, at Charlottetown, in Prince Edward Island. W. H. BRENNER, BENJ. BRENNER.

Regarding the Dissolution Notice of Messrs. Brenner Bros., above, I beg to state that I will have, from this date, in my business, the practical assistance of Mr. Benjamin Brenner, who will be pleased to see all his former customers at my office, 18 Queen Street. JOHN COOMBS, March 5, 1885--1mo 3i wkly 9mos

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

- LOST--A yellow colored Glove (lined) between Boyle's Tannery and Upper Prince Street. The finder can have the other one by applying at the Apocrypha Hall, march7
WANTED IMMEDIATELY--A good Cook. Apply to Mrs. L. H. Davies, Riverside. march7
LOST--On Oriskany Street, near the residence of F. L. Haszard, Eq., a Buffalo Robe. The finder will be rewarded by leaving word at this office. march7
WANTED--By a young man, a situation in a store or office; is a good man and has a good English education; references if required. Apply at this office. march7
TO LET--A new house, fronting on Powell Street. Enquire of Thos. W. D. d. march3
BOX JAUNTING SLEIGH and phaeton (reversible seat) for sale. Apply to Geo. Bremner. march27
MONEY WANTED--Provided interest low--good security--Apply at this office. [cut]