

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MAY 16, 1887.

Justifying the Council.

The Patriot attempts to justify the Legislative Council for the part it took in reducing the salary of Professor Anderson. It keeps carefully out of sight the declarations of Messrs. McKenzie and Dodd that this salary should be reduced and the Prince of Wales College abolished. But it says the Council could not amend the Appropriation Bill, and the Tories would have raised a howl had they thrown it out. How very solicitous these honorable gentlemen are concerning the "pickings" of the Tories. The Patriot would have us believe that after killing without compunction the other measures of the Government, the Council stopped in their career of slaughter and allowed the Appropriation Bill to pass simply because the Tories would have raised a "howl" about their "pickings." This is too thin. A more plausible pretext for their singular action with respect to the Appropriation Act and Professor Anderson, is that they wanted their own indemnities; and rather than lose their indemnities they permitted this singular indignity to be put upon a man who has spent the best part of his life in the successful service of this Province. No, the Council are in this matter, as deep in the mud as the Government are in the mire and the Patriot can't pull the Council out, without pulling the Government out also.

In the course of his Budget speech, Sir Charles Tupper said that, "He had good reason for not entering into a defence of the protection policy, which reason was that Free Trade had no longer any advocate in Canada. The able leader of the Opposition had at last concluded to abandon his opposition to the present tariff policy. The great ability of that gentleman and the fact that since his declaration he has been re-elected to the leadership of his party, shows that Parliament was practically united on this matter. He was glad to know this, and to recognize the fact that disputing on the protection policy was over and that now all that was left was to work out the established policy to the best advantage."

Changes in the Tariff.

FOLLOWING are some additional changes the tariff—

Horse shoe nails, hob nails wire nails and all other wrought iron or steel nails not elsewhere specified 25 cents per pound. Cut tacks, heads or springs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, 2 cents per thousand; exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, 2 cents per pound.

Iron or steel rivets, bolts with or without threads or nuts, or bolt blanks and finished hinges, or hinge blanks, 1 1/2 cents per pound. Cut nails and spikes of iron or steel, 1 cent per pound.

Street railway bars or rails, weighing not less than 25 pounds per lineal yard, for purposes other than railway tracks, \$5 per ton.

Manufacturers' articles or wares not specifically enumerated or provided for, composed wholly or in part of iron and steel, and whether partially or wholly manufactured, 30 per cent.

Labels for fruit, vegetables, meat, fish, confectionery and other goods; also tickets, posters, advertising bills and folders, 15 cents per pound and 25 per cent.

Printing presses of all kinds, folding machines and paper cutters, 10 per cent.

Unsheared skelp, iron sheared or rolled in grooves and sheet iron, common or black, not thinner than number 20 gauge, not elsewhere specified, \$10 per ton.

Sheet iron, common or black, smoothed or polished, and coated or galvanized, thinner than number 20 gauge. Canada plates and boiler plates of iron or steel, not less than 30 inches wide, and valued at not less than 1/2 cent per pound, 12 1/2 per cent.

Hoop or band or scroll, or other iron, eight inches or less in width and not thinner than number twenty gauge, \$13 per ton. Hoop, or band, or scroll, or other, eight inches or less in width and thinner than number twenty gauge, 12 1/2 per cent.

Iron railway bars, T. steel rails, not over 25 pounds per lineal yard, iron or steel flat rails, punched and iron or steel railway fish plates, \$9 per ton.

Rolled channels and angles and iron, and rolled eye bars, blanks made by the Kloman process, when imported by manufacturers of bridges, for use exclusively in their own manufacture, 12 1/2 per cent.

Iron bridges and structural iron work, \$25 per ton, provided that the duty shall not be less than thirty per cent.

Forgings of iron or steel, or forged iron of whatever shape or in whatever stage of manufacture, not elsewhere specified, \$30 per ton, provided that the duty shall not be less than 35 per cent.

Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs, by whatever process made, billets and bars, bands and hoops strips and sheets of all gauges and widths; all of the above classes of steel not otherwise provided for, valued at 4 cents or less per pound, 30 per cent., but not less than \$10 per ton. When of greater value than 4 cents per pound 12 1/2 per cent.

The following articles are added to the free list.

Fire brick. Anthracite coal. Gunite, gums.

Amber, Arabica, Australian, Copal, Damir, Mastic, Sandrac, shellac and tragacanth, quills in their natural state or unfurled.

Steel rails weighing not less than twenty-five pounds per lineal yard for use in railway tracks. Steel valued at 2 1/2 cents per pound and upwards for use in the manufacture of skates.

Scrap iron and scrap steel, old and fit only to be remanufactured, being part of or recovered from any vessel wrecked in waters subject to the jurisdiction of Canada.

Steel bowls for cream separators, steel for the manufacture of files, when imported by file manufacturers for use in their factories.

Vessels of ivory, sawn only. An export duty is placed on shingle bolts of pine or cedar and cedar 1 1/2, capable of being made in shingle bolts, of \$1.50 per cord of 124 cubic feet.

A despatch from Montreal says that the changes are generally approved of, except by the iron importers who declare that the business will be paralyzed for some time. Other business men express their pleasure, as do all the papers, even the *Grand Herald* and *Post*.

NOTICE.—The Jubilee Committees are requested to meet in the City Council Chamber on Monday, the 16th inst., at 8 o'clock, to make final arrangements for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee. A. H. McPHERSON, Secretary.

"As Others See Them."

OUR representatives at Ottawa, Messrs. Davies and Welsh, appear to be attracting considerable attention—from the press correspondents. The correspondent of the *Daily Times*, published at Medicine Hat, N. W. T., sizes up Mr. Davies in this manner:—

"He is a bold and reckless speaker gifted with a certain amount of sarcasm, which he throws at his political opponents instead of using argument. He is blessed with excellent lung power, is a good story teller, and when he husbands his energies for weeks at a time, he often bursts forth with a speech which is even dangerous to the opposition press to publish. Davies is the most frequent occupant of his alleged leader's seat. Mr. Welsh has made four considerable speeches. Once he stood in his place and spoke. Once he began in a position near by, but moving toward the left centre as he talked he brought up in the open space near the reporters' tables. Once he addressed the house from behind Sir Richard's desk, once he opened fire from Mr. Blake's place. It was in the home rule debate that the discovery was made that Mr. Welsh was an institution in this Parliament. On that occasion he levelled an imaginary gun at the speaker of the house, took careful aim and fired, by way of showing his honor what would happen if he should undertake in the disguise of an Irish landlord to evict Prince Edward Islanders. The next speech was supposed to be connected with subways, and in this address Mr. Welsh assured the government that all the Island members would support the government if Sir John would see that the province would receive one tenth as much money as British Columbia. In this speech Mr. Welsh got out in the open country where no member had spoken since Joe Howe's time, and having plenty of sea room, went through many naval operations, sailing on the port tack until he came in contact with the little den in which the sergeant-at-arms, with sword by his side, guards the house from foes without, though fortunately for Mr. Welsh, not from foes within. Suddenly putting his helm down (or up) and coming in stays, the Ancient Mariner bore down on the clerk's table, placing the *Hansard* men in peril, and causing Dr. Bourinot to consider the necessity of revising his work on parliamentary procedure. Mr. Welsh grappled every piece of furniture in his way and there were many, and showed a disposition to take Dr. Landerkin's desk in tow on one of his voyages. When not engaged in this way his hands were one or both of them in his trousers' pockets to an astonishing depth. Robicheau, M. P. P., a gentleman from the Acadia districts of Digby used to give a vivid description of a speech delivered by a somewhat famous Quebec orator, M. Thibault, to wit, against W. B. Vail, in which Mr. Thibault, desiring to illustrate to the simple folk of Clare how Mr. Vail put his hand in the pocket of the tax payers, drove his arm down inside the leg of his own trousers until his fingers clasped his boot toes. Mr. Welsh has evidently taken lessons from Thibault. But the Prince Edward Islander cultivates the rough and ready style in discourse, as well as the unsmooth in action. He is probably the most affected member of this parliament, for whereas he is the master of good parliamentary English he persists in using forecasket and grog-shop English. And whereas he is always sober, he persists in behaving as if he were—not sober. There is a strong impression that he will yet poke the speaker in the ribs with the mace."

The correspondent of the *St. John Sun* thus disposes of Mr. Welsh:—

"Speaking of Opposition leaders it may be remarked that Mr. Welsh, the new M. P., from Charlottetown, is the most frequent occupant of his alleged leader's seat. Mr. Welsh has made four considerable speeches. Once he stood in his place and spoke. Once he began in a position near by, but moving toward the left centre as he talked he brought up in the open space near the reporters' tables. Once he addressed the house from behind Sir Richard's desk, once he opened fire from Mr. Blake's place. It was in the home rule debate that the discovery was made that Mr. Welsh was an institution in this Parliament. On that occasion he levelled an imaginary gun at the speaker of the house, took careful aim and fired, by way of showing his honor what would happen if he should undertake in the disguise of an Irish landlord to evict Prince Edward Islanders. The next speech was supposed to be connected with subways, and in this address Mr. Welsh assured the government that all the Island members would support the government if Sir John would see that the province would receive one tenth as much money as British Columbia. In this speech Mr. Welsh got out in the open country where no member had spoken since Joe Howe's time, and having plenty of sea room, went through many naval operations, sailing on the port tack until he came in contact with the little den in which the sergeant-at-arms, with sword by his side, guards the house from foes without, though fortunately for Mr. Welsh, not from foes within. Suddenly putting his helm down (or up) and coming in stays, the Ancient Mariner bore down on the clerk's table, placing the *Hansard* men in peril, and causing Dr. Bourinot to consider the necessity of revising his work on parliamentary procedure. Mr. Welsh grappled every piece of furniture in his way and there were many, and showed a disposition to take Dr. Landerkin's desk in tow on one of his voyages. When not engaged in this way his hands were one or both of them in his trousers' pockets to an astonishing depth. Robicheau, M. P. P., a gentleman from the Acadia districts of Digby used to give a vivid description of a speech delivered by a somewhat famous Quebec orator, M. Thibault, to wit, against W. B. Vail, in which Mr. Thibault, desiring to illustrate to the simple folk of Clare how Mr. Vail put his hand in the pocket of the tax payers, drove his arm down inside the leg of his own trousers until his fingers clasped his boot toes. Mr. Welsh has evidently taken lessons from Thibault. But the Prince Edward Islander cultivates the rough and ready style in discourse, as well as the unsmooth in action. He is probably the most affected member of this parliament, for whereas he is the master of good parliamentary English he persists in using forecasket and grog-shop English. And whereas he is always sober, he persists in behaving as if he were—not sober. There is a strong impression that he will yet poke the speaker in the ribs with the mace."

The Ottawa *Citizen* throws on a few additional coals in this wise:—

"Somebody should ring a chestnut bell or blow a foghorn when Mr. Welsh, M. P., strays beyond the recognized limits. Yesterday afternoon he took possession of Hon. Edward Blake's seat, and kept it for over an hour, compelling the leader of the Opposition to seek other accommodation and speak out of his place. Some of the members of a speculative turn of mind are taking even bets that he will depose the Sergeant-at-Arms before the session closes."

Football.

QUITE an interesting football match, between fifteen from St. Dunstan's and Prince of Wales Colleges, was played on the Park on Saturday evening. About this time last year a match between these Clubs came off, the Prince of Wales boys bearing away the laurels. Some months after St. Dunstan's College again challenged the victors, and won after a closely contested fight. Since the palm of victory was carried to St. Dunstan's College, the students of the city institution have been working hard and biding the day when they should again recover the championship. Needless to say that the victors did not lie lazily on their laurels. In a word, both Clubs practiced with all the care and assiduity possible, each resolved to fight a plucky battle when next ordered into the field. The order came at last, and a match was accordingly fixed for Victoria Park, on Saturday at 3 o'clock, p. m. The umpires elected were Messrs. Leigh and Robinson, who chose for referee Mr. D. J. McDonald. Both teams were in fine condition, and as they took their places in the field, St. Dunstan's captained by P. Hogan, and Prince of Wales by J. McDonald, it became evident to the spectators that the contest was to be a keen one indeed. The following were the names of the players:—

ST. DUNSTAN'S TEAM.  
Forwards—Messrs. McDougall, Reid, McCormack, Sullivan, J. Hughes, A. Hughes, Blaquiere, McDonald, Martin.  
Quarters—McAulay, Johnstone.  
Half-Backs—Burke, Campbell, Hogan.  
Goal—Boudreault.

PRINCE OF WALES TEAM.  
Forwards—Messrs. Campbell, McCormack, Johnstone, Balderston, Young, Keir, Crafer, Shaw, Bruce.  
Quarters—Lord, Howatt.  
Half-Backs—McDonald, Mellich, Dewar.  
Goal—Scott.

At 3 o'clock the game commenced, the toss up being won by St. Dunstan's, who chose to kick against the wind. Sullivan kicked off in good style, and the ball was well caught by Blaquiere, who, however, effected nothing, as the enemy was quickly upon him. Here a scrimmage commenced which lasted till the referee called time, the first half hour having been spent in the hottest of hand to hand contests. In the second half hour's play the Prince of Wales boys made a good kick off when some excellent playing was done by both teams. Getting the ball out of scrimmage, Sullivan managed to make a "touch-down" which was, however, dis-

puted by his opponents, but decided in his favor by the referee. After a breathing space, there being seven minutes until the allotted time would be up, the field was taken again. During this contest Hogan kicked for goal and missed, the ball going far beyond the mark, and then the playing was close on both sides with chances in favor of St. Dunstan's, when the referee called time and the contestants left the field, amidst hearty cheering indulged in by the victors, their opponents and the large number of spectators present.

This was one of the most stubbornly contested football matches we have yet witnessed. The playing on both sides was excellent, and although St. Dunstan's team are still in possession of the laurels, the unsuccessful team have every reason to be proud of the show they made. Among those whose playing was remarkably good on the side of the Prince of Wales Club were Messrs. Crafer, Campbell and Johnstone, while Messrs. Blaquiere, Sullivan, Martin, Hughes and Johnstone of St. Dunstan's, deserve special mention. But it is almost unfair to particularize where the playing was so exceptionally good on the whole. We congratulate both teams on Saturday's match and hope to see them shortly in the field again.

An Islander's Sad Death.

As already stated in our telegraphic columns, six men out of a crew of nineteen were able to stow the sails on the St. John, N. B. merchant ship *Albania* when she arrived at New York on the 8th inst. The ship came from Manila in 119 days. During the passage a disease which resembled a combination of droupy and scurvy broke out. The captain was among the first to be stricken, but he stuck to his post and brought the vessel in though he was almost reduced to a skeleton. The cook, boatswain and steward all succumbed and were buried at sea. Others were sick and unable to work when the vessel arrived. In the cabin, dying, lay First-Mate Alexander Campbell. Near him, upon a rug, was a huge bloodhound. Occasionally the dog whined piteously, as if conscious that he was to lose his master. At three o'clock on the afternoon of the 9th, the ship's bell tolled. The mate had passed away. As soon as the ship was anchored the Captain and crew left her for the hospital, and there was no one save the dog with the mate when he died. The remains were interred in Evergreen cemetery. The dead man was forty-four years old and a native of Prince Edward Island. He leaves a family of five grown up children at Swansea, England.

The sailors say that their sickness was all owing to the inferior quality of the food furnished them during the passage. Charles Brown, one of the men in the hospital, is just able to speak. He says the food was simply rotten. While in the harbor of Manila the men had fifteen pounds of fresh beef twice per week, but after the vessel left port the captain had an economical streak, and the food dealt out by him was simply horrible. The flour, he said, was sour, the bread mouldy, and the corned beef, which was served twice per week, utterly revolting. Pea soup was occasionally made, and this was generally found full of worms. The captain had good food himself, Brown said, but the men did not get it.

The captain denies these statements. He says the sugar in the cargo was dampened; that the heat of the tropics generated a malarial poison, which contaminated the water in the hold. The ship leaked all the way, and had to be pumped out. The poisonous gasses from the hold were inhaled by the men when asleep, and their illness was the result.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Letter from Professor Anderson.

SIR,—Will you kindly permit me to correct an impression which I find is both tenacious and widespread?

It is generally understood, and the belief is encouraged by statements which were made in the House of Assembly, that I receive, as part of my salary, house rent, fuel, light, exemption from taxes, &c.—that the Government pay the expense of cleaning, attending upon the furnace and other matters, and that all that falls upon me in connection therewith is to see that those duties are performed.

Now I wish to say distinctly that the Government do not pay one cent towards these services, except on extraordinary occasions, and that servants hired by me and paid by me perform them.

It is due to myself that the public should be reminded that, preparatory to my coming to reside in the College building, I had to expend \$600 upon it to make it habitable, and that during these years in which I have lived in it I have spent at least \$200 more.

Were the highest possible value placed upon house rent and fuel, it would not exceed the sum which I must expend to keep the class rooms clean and comfortable, and what must be set down as interest on my outlay upon the building.

I have not received for some years any allowance for light.

I am not exempt from taxes, since I pay the tax on personal property and the poll tax.

So that my salary, as fixed for the ensuing year, is the bare \$1,200.

I can assure you that that were it not for the advantages of an unrivalled situation, a salubrious atmosphere and proximity to my class room, I would have vacated this building long ago.

I am Sir,  
Yours most truly,  
ALEX. ANDERSON.  
Prince of Wales College, May 14, 1887.

SAYS the *Moncton Times*: Messrs. Hinson (Baptist minister) and Hudson (salvation Army captain) of Moncton, were passengers to Prince Edward Island by the *Albania* a few days ago. On board was a returning young Islander, who had spent the winter in the lumber woods and was having a good time according to his way of thinking. He was pretty well loaded with whiskey and indulged in considerable profanity. He was remonstrated with by the two men of religion and they finally got him into the wash room and prayed with him. The young Islander finally caved and began to ask for forgiveness. He was then washed and brushed, and going on deck threw his whiskey bottle, cards and other articles overboard into the water, promising to live better in future.

Clara Louise Kellogg.

THE FAR-FAMED PRIMA DONNA MAKES HER ENTREE UPON THE ST. JOHN STAGE.

Speaking of the performance of the Kellogg Co. in St. John, N. B., the *Telegraph* of the 13th inst. says:—

St. John rarely has occasion to pay tribute to the merits of a distinguished vocalist, but when called upon always responds in a manner to show its appreciation of the visit. A great deal of interest has been manifested in the coming of the world-renowned artist, Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, and it was not surprising, therefore, last evening, that when she stepped upon the Institute stage she received such an ovation as seldom falls to the lot of any one in this city. The hall was crowded. That she appreciated the warm welcome was evident, and it is hardly going beyond the bounds to say that the entire performance surpassed in excellence all expectations. Miss Kellogg was down for two numbers on the programme in the miscellaneous part, and sang the trying music of Lenora in *Il Trovatore*, the fourth act of which opera was performed by the company. To speak of Miss Kellogg in a manner so fully descriptive her great artistic ability is a hard task. There are artists above criticism, and Miss Kellogg is one of them; one can only go, listen and admire, and those of our readers who have not had that privilege should not let the opportunity pass but go this evening. Those who have heard Miss Kellogg in this city and elsewhere will certainly not let the chance escape of having that delightful opportunity again. In her singing of the aria from *Ernani* last night, in the concluding phrase the fair vocalist started her audience and roused them into enthusiasm by her working up, when she did a shake on D sharp, and finished a powerful note in the tonic in E. In response to this magnificent effort the audience was favored with V. Clarel's charming ballad, Jenson's choice, sung and interpreted as only an artist can interpret anything so simple and alluring. In the song of Foster's passionate and romantic ballad, *I Love Thee*, Miss Kellogg achieved another victory, and in response to a fierce determination to have her once more, sang the never old ballad, *Comin' Thro' the Rye*, the little cadenza at the close, marking a distinction between the cultured singer and the amateur. Again Miss Kellogg was recalled and desired to respond with a bow, but that did not satisfy her admirers, who insisted on another piece, and so she complied with the Swane River, and again the building shook with plaudits. In her singing of *Comin' Thro' the Rye*, Miss Kellogg was very powerful. She is a fine actress, and comprehends fully the meaning of the character she portrays. Her pathetic and pathetic passages in *Il Trovatore* showed how carefully she controls at will a magnificent soprano voice. The fair prima donna is ably supported by a choice company of artists. Miss Carrie Morse has a contralto voice of fine quality, and sings with excellent taste and good judgment. Sig. Spiccardi and Sig. Gino both possess powerful and fine voices, and appeared to great advantage in concert as well as in the opera numbers. Mr. Pratt, who was here before with Emma Hunter, and himself again a skilful and accomplished pianist.

IN pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the 56th year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intitled: "Charlottetown Water Works Act, 1887," I do hereby give Public Notice that an

Election of Water Commissioners By the Mayor.

will be held ON MONDAY, the 6th day of JUNE, next, A. D. 1887, at the several places, that is to say:— In Ward No. 1, at or near the store of Messrs. J. & F. Morris, corner of Queen and Water Streets. In Ward No. 2, at or near the house of Thomas Connolly, opposite Mr. H. Hearze's Warehouse, Sydney Street, between Great George and Prince Streets. In Ward No. 3, at or near the Market House. In Ward No. 4, at or near the Fire Engine House, fronting on Kent Street, east, between Waymouth and Cumberland Streets. In Ward No. 5, at or near the carriage shop of Carroll & McAleer, corner of Easton and Great George Streets.

Election of Three Water Commissioners for the City of Charlottetown.

will be held ON MONDAY, the 6th day of JUNE, next, A. D. 1887, at the several places, that is to say:—

In Ward No. 1, at or near the store of Messrs. J. & F. Morris, corner of Queen and Water Streets. In Ward No. 2, at or near the house of Thomas Connolly, opposite Mr. H. Hearze's Warehouse, Sydney Street, between Great George and Prince Streets. In Ward No. 3, at or near the Market House. In Ward No. 4, at or near the Fire Engine House, fronting on Kent Street, east, between Waymouth and Cumberland Streets. In Ward No. 5, at or near the carriage shop of Carroll & McAleer, corner of Easton and Great George Streets.

At nine o'clock in the forenoon, and continue open until five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

DESCRIPTION OF WARDS.

Number One shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Dorchester Street, and the parcel of land formerly known as the Military Barracks Ground.

Number Two shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Richmond Street and north of Dorchester Street.

Number Three shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Grafton Street and north of Richmond Street.

Number Four shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies north of Fitzroy Street and north of Grafton Street.

Number Five shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies north of Fitzroy Street, including the Common of the said Town.

NOMINATION DAY.

MONDAY, the 30th May, from the time of Twelve at noon until the hour of Four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

Qualification of Electors, see Act 50, Victoria, intitled "Charlottetown Water Works Act, 1887," also, Act 43, Victoria, Cap. 15, sec. 20 and 61 and 48 vic. and Cap. 8, Sec. 12.

[L. S.] T. HEATH HAVILAND, Mayor of the City of Charlottetown.

A. H. MACPHERSON, City Clerk, Mayor's Office, Charlottetown, May 16, 1887.

Summerside Driving Park.

THE Summerside Driving Park will be in good shape for training, on or about the 20th inst. The proprietor will then be prepared to receive horses for board and training at a very reasonable charge, and they will get the necessary education and speeding by a careful driver.

For particulars and prices see or write the proprietor.

JAMES ENGLAND, Traveller's Rest, May 14th, 1887.

P. S.—There will be races on above park on Dominion Day, of which due notice will be given. may 16 31 mon wed sat

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.

RETURN TICKETS at one first-class fare will be issued to and from all Stations on this Railway on 23rd and 24th MAY, inst., good to return on 24th and 25th MAY, 1887.

JAMES COLEMAN, Superintendent, Railway Office, Charlottown, May 16, 1887.

TO LET.

THOSE two rooms on second floor of Bank of Nova Scotia Building, formerly occupied by Edward Bayfield, Esq., as offices; also those offices in Hyndman Building, Water Street, formerly occupied by Messrs. James Dunoon & Co., containing good vault, &c. Possession given immediately. Apply to

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA, May 16—1 wk

WANTED—At once, first-class odd, pants and vest makers; highest wages paid.—McLennan & McKenzie, may 14 t

DRESS GOODS.

LATEST STYLES.

Victoria Checks. Tweed Checks. Phantom Checks. Nun's Veilings. Jersey Veilings. Jubilee Stripes. Lace Checks. Beiges, &c.

NOVELTIES IN TRIMMINGS. NOVELTIES IN TRIMMINGS. NOVELTIES IN TRIMMINGS.

Special attention has been given to this Department. Please call and inspect.

BEER BROS.

NOW OPEN

and every department full of the Newest Goods.

Everything new in DRESS GOODS.

Everything new in PRINTS.

Everything new in MILLINERY.

LADIES' JACKETS and DOLMANS.

Big Stock of GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

Christy and other makes of Gent's and Boy's FELT HATS.

An immense Stock of Men's and Boys' READY-MADE CLOTHING.

PRICES WILL BE FOUND THE LOWEST.

J. B. MACDONALD'S.

Ch'town, May 16, '87—dy wy

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS

—AT THE—

LONDON HOUSE.

Spring and Summer Stock now Complete. — Every Department Full.

THE FINEST DISPLAY OF PRINTS IN CHARLOTTETOWN.

All the New Materials and New Shades in Dress Goods, (TRIMMINGS TO MATCH.)

English and American Millinery, Millinery Materials, Feathers and Flowers.

Parasols and Umbrellas, Stockingette Jackets & Dolmans

All Goods Marked at the Lowest Prices for Cash.

HARRIS & STEWART.

Ch'town, May 13, 1887.—wkwy

STOCK NOW COMPLETE

Perkins & Sterns

have just received a full stock new DRY GOODS for this season's trade.

British, Canadian and American Manufacture, purchased in the best markets, for cash.

Will Sell Very Cheap. Come and see before buying elsewhere.

Perkins & Sterns

May 14—dy & wkwy