

The Daily Examiner

JULY 13, 1885.

Editorial Notes.

Sir Leonard Tilley sailed for Canada on Thursday, in the Parisian.

A despatch from Paris states that the railway has been opened from Dakar to St. Louis, in Senegal.

Dr. Fin, who was commissioned by the German Government to explore Kaiser Wilhelm's land, has completed that part of his work which involved the coast between Astrolaba and Humboldt bays. He reports the existence of good harbors and of a navigable river, and says that the land is suitable for farming and stock raising, and is inhabited by natives who are friendly.

A deputation of Nova Scotia members, headed by Dr. Fortin, M. P., recently waited on the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to urge that all imported fish oils be subjected to duty, and that oils should be regularly classified for entry, so that oils capable of being used for medicinal purposes should pay a higher rate of duty in order to encourage the refining of medicinal oils in the Dominion. It was shown that Norwegian medicinal oils are being sold from \$2.75 to \$3 per gallon, while the same class of oils is sold by Canadian fishermen at 40 cents per gallon, whilst the cost of refining is claimed to be trifling. The deputation were assured that their representations would receive the careful consideration of the Government.

The Montreal Herald, after pointing out that Mr. Blake selected a very inopportune time for his attack on the Government's Northwest policy, says:

"Mr. Blake can convince no one outside of the rebel camp and their few sympathizers that the rebels were justified in taking up arms against the Government—in inciting the Indians to bloodshed and murder and pillage—in taking possession of a considerable tract of country and terrorizing its inhabitants and arresting and robbing all who entered it—establishing a provincial government, robbing storekeepers and farmers and the lawful Government in order to support this bogus institution, and, generally, in depriving loyal Canadians of life, liberty and property. But Mr. Blake is laboring to do this. He is, in effect, laboring for the acquittal of the half-breeds and Indians taken in arms and for the punishment of the Government in their stead. He must be supposed to be hoping for the sympathy which such an attitude should bring him from the disaffected in the Northwest; and his more extreme followers, no doubt, are expecting that he will add to his party's strength in certain quarters by such an exhibition. But Mr. Blake and these extremists should consider the effect of such sympathy and such support on the minds of loyal Canadians—and nearly all Canadians are loyal to the core. It is useless for him to tell the friends of the killed and wounded in the North West, or to tell those whose millions of treasure have gone to the North West to suppress the rebellion, that there was any justification for the rebel outrages, or for rebellion at all, or for him to endeavor to create that impression by argument and the reading of documents without making the statement on his own responsibility. Canadians generally are sufficiently keen-sighted to perceive the drift of Mr. Blake's reasoning and the meaning of his attacks, and if these have any meaning, they point to a desire, from motives of his own, to place himself in sympathy with the rebels. We do know not a public man in Canada who can afford to take this position, nor is there another besides Mr. Blake who would take such risks. That he is found doing so is not due to an excessive amount of courage or daring, (for Mr. Blake is a timid leader) but is rather owing to a failure to appreciate the strength of the loyal feeling of the country."

Of poor Qin, one of the earliest victims of the Northwest rising, the Marquis of Lorne thus writes in the Fortnightly: "He was a survivor of the great massacre by Indians in Minnesota in 1863, when one thousand five hundred whites were killed. Qin, for so the man was named, had escaped wounded. He was my interpreter during a long council held with the Crees near Battleford, and I asked him if in 1863 he had no warning of the trouble. 'No sir,' he emphatically said, 'we had been talking to the Sioux on the day on which the murdering began, and those Indians were just as civil to us then, when they had determined on our death that night, as your Indians here have been to you.'" Of another noted actor in the recent troubles, he writes: "Poundmaker, whose very name—the maker of the pound to impound the buffalo—shows how the old hunting days have passed away for ever, the Cree chief who lately took prisoner the Hudson's Bay factor and several families of settlers, and had a sharp fight with Col. Otter's troops, joined party in 1881 at Battleford, and acted as our guide for several hundred miles, until we got to the frontiers of America, in Montana. Although a Cree, he had been much with their hereditary enemies, the Blackfeet, to whose country he guided us, and had been instrumental in keeping the peace between these old enemies. He seemed to have been impressed with what he heard on that journey, for when he went back, he made an excellent speech to his tribe, telling them that it was for their good always to be friendly to the whites who had so many warriors always coming from the South and East, and that his people must cultivate the land, for that would give them for which hunting could not give them now, and 'above all,' he was said to have concluded, 'let the women not run about from lodge to lodge bearing tales and making mischief in the camp.'"

The Scott Act.

Says the Montreal Gazette, the leading organ of the Government. The determination of the Senate to adhere to the amendment permitting the sale of beer and light wines under the Scott is deeply to be regretted. From the introduction of the bill which opened the discussion of the prohibition question, the opponents of local option and of temperance legislation have pursued questionable methods. The Scott Act was enacted some years ago; six counties in Canada have taken advantage of its provisions to prohibit the retail sale of liquor, and the need of machinery to give expression to the views of the people of small districts on the subject of the liquor traffic has been generally recognized, but a recent decision of the court's cast a doubt upon the legality of the penal clauses of the measure, and unless this doubt was removed by amendments to the act, it would become practically imperative. The object of the amending bill was thus explained by Mr. Foster on its introduction:—"It is not simply some little trifling amendments to be made to the bill in order to render it more workable than at present, but it is intended to do away with difficulties which stand directly in front of the working of the bill. There happened to be in the legislation of 1883 a clause which, according to the interpretation of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, entirely takes away the procedure and penalties of the Canada Temperance Act. If that be a good rendering of the law, as we must take it to be now, if there is no appeal from it, it is in the opinion of the temperance people of very great importance that the difficulty should be removed and when I speak of the temperance people I do not speak simply of the mover of the bill and myself, but of those many thousands and hundreds of thousands in this country, who have so far liked this bill as to adopt it and endeavor to have it carried out in their counties and cities. It is chiefly to remove that difficulty and to make the act workable, which under the decision of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick would not be workable, that the bill is introduced."

The Senate has deemed it fit to take advantage of these amendments to destroy the fundamental principle of the Scott Act, and to deprive the counties in which it has been adopted of the benefit of the partial prohibition. And it has done this under cover of a bill in no way affecting the principle of the act, in no way rendering it more stringent, or exposing the germ question to new discussion. The people of sixty counties have pronounced for prohibition in good faith, and now because the courts have declared the measure by which such prohibition can be enforced, faulty in some of its provisions, the Senate endeavors to deprive the people of even the right of local option. The result of the late vote in the Senate is to kill the bill, and to place in doubt the efficacy of the Scott Act. Had the Senate taken the broad and intelligent ground that prohibition secured by a bare majority of the votes cast, does not prohibit, that a moral sentiment in the community is essential to the enforcement of the law, and that unless a substantial, a determining majority, is polled in favor of the prohibitory measure it ought not to be imposed, there might have been given a wide-spread approval of their conduct. But in taking advantage of a mere matter of detail to destroy the whole scope of the Scott Act, the Senate has committed a blunder, the consequence of which may be far-reaching.

Births, Deaths and Marriages.

From the forty-sixth annual report of the registrar-general of births, deaths and marriages in England, just issued as a blue book, it appears that the numbers of births and deaths registered in the year 1883 were respectively 890,722 and 522,997. The natural increment of the population, or excess of births over deaths, was, therefore, 367,725, equal to 1.38 per cent. of the estimated population at the beginning of the year. The natural increment was somewhat lower than in the preceding year, when it was 372,360. The falling off was not due to an increase in mortality, for the death rate fell slightly in 1883, but to a decline in the birth rate, which was 33.7 in 1882, but fell to 33.3 in 1883. The marriages registered in 1883 numbered 206,384, giving a rate of 15.4 persons married to 1,000 persons living. This was practically the same rate as that recorded in 1882, which was 15.5. The registrar-general notes that again, as in recent years, the marriage rate has varied in the same direction as the value of British exports and as the average price of wheat—that is to say, all three showed a decline in 1883. A similar decline took place in the amount per head of population cleared at the Bankers' clearing-house. Of the total number of marriages 147,090, or 71.2 per cent., were solemnized according to the rites of the Established Church, and 59,384, or 28.8 per cent., otherwise. In 1841 93.4 per cent. of all marriages were solemnized according to the rites of the Established Church, but from that date, with scarcely a single break, the proportion has fallen year by year till it reached the present and lowest figure. The figures show a further decrease in the proportion of marriages by license and a further increase in the proportion of those by banns, which has been rising continuously since 1856. Commenting upon a table showing the mean ages at marriage, the Registrar-general observes that the English are a people much given to matrimony. Not only is their annual marriage-rate higher than those of all other European countries of which statistics are given, with the exceptions of the German and the Austro-Hungarian empires, but they also marry at an earlier age than is the case in any other European country excepting Russia. The births, which, as already stated, numbered 890,722, were in the proportion of 33.3 per 1,000 persons living, this being the lowest rate recorded since 1853, when it was exactly the same. For some reason as yet unexplained the proportion of male to female births in England and Wales has been gradually declining. Taking the whole of England and Wales, and neglecting decimals, one child out of 20 is born out of wedlock. The deaths registered were in the proportion of 19.5 to 1,000 people living, this, with the single exception of the rate of 18.9 in 1881, being the lowest yet recorded. Of the persons who died in the year 63 were stated to have completed a century of life, 13 of these reputed centenarians being males and 50 being females.

General Grant's Book.

The preface to General Grant's forthcoming book will be as follows:—"Man proposes and God disposes." There are but few important events in the affairs of men brought about by their own choice. Although frequently urged by friends to write my memoirs, I had never determined to do so, nor to write anything for publication. At the age of nearly 61 I received an injury from a fall which confined me closely to the house, while it did not apparently affect my general health. Shortly after, the rapidity of a business-partner developed itself by the announcement of a failure. This was followed soon after by universal depression of all securities which seemed to threaten the extinction of a good part of the income still retained, and for which I am indebted to the kindly acts of friends. At this juncture the editor of the Century Magazine asked me to write a few articles for him I consented for the money it gave me, for at that moment I was living upon borrowed money. The work I found congenial, and I determined to continue. The event is an important one for me, for good or evil. I hope for the former.

In preparing these volumes for the public I have entered upon the task with the sincere desire to avoid doing injustice to anyone, whether on the national or Confederate side, other than the unavoidable injustice of not making mention often where special mention is due. There must be many errors of omission in this work, because the subject is too large to be treated of in two volumes in such a way as to do justice to all the officers and men engaged. There were thousands of instances during the rebellion of individual company, regimental and brigade deeds of heroism which deserve special mention and are not here alluded to. The troops engaged in them will have to look to the detailed reports of their individual commanders for the full history of those deeds. The first volume, as well as a portion of the second, was written before I had reason to suppose that I was in a critical condition of health. Later I was reduced almost to the point of death, and it became impossible for me to attend to anything for weeks. I have, however, regained somewhat of my strength, and am able often to devote many hours a day as a person should devote to such work I would have more hope of satisfying the expectation of the public if I could have allowed myself more time. I have used my best efforts, with the aid of my eldest son, F. D. Grant, assisted by his brothers, to verify from the records every statement of fact given. The comments are my own, and show how I saw matters treated, of whether others saw them in the same light or not.

With these remarks I present these volumes to the public, asking no favor, but hoping they will meet the approval of the reader.

U. S. GRANT.

Mt. McGregor, N. Y., July 1, 1885.

Russian Wiles and Women.

The predilections of Russian diplomacy for female spies and agents are, as we know to our cost, too often justified by their successes in high quarters susceptible to such influences. But it certainly is news to us to learn from M. Vanberg that the sinister dexterity which has done such mischief nearer home has been employed with the like fatal results among the wild Turkomans of Merv. The "voluntary surrender" of that celebrated stronghold was procured by Sir Peter Lumsden's versatile acquaintance, Col. Alkashoff. And this is how the "astute Caucasian" went to work. The widow of the late chief Makdunkuli Khan enjoyed high consideration in her tribe, and the Russian determined to win her. She was plied with presents and with flattery, and she presently succumbed. She devoted all her influence with her countrymen to the service of her employers. They became Russian objects and she a Russian pensioner. But the strangest part of the story is that the Czarina herself condescended to act the female agent on this occasion. It was from her exalted hands that "the richly-ornamented gold-woven dress" came, which did poor Gul Djemal's business and sealed the fate of Merv.—St. James' Gazette

Murderous Anarchists.

A Brussels despatch of the 10th inst. says: "The police here, on information and application from France and Russia, discovered a nest of anarchists in a populous suburb of the city. They were taken unawares. It seems they had decided to fight the police with pistols in case they were detected, but the police managed matters so adroitly that twenty anarchists were arrested without an opportunity being given them for resistance. Among them were two French and two Russian nihilists who will be expelled from Belgian territory even if no fact justifies their surrender and extradition to France or Russia. Besides firearms there were found revolutionary documents and a full list of members of the organization. The police believe that the anarchists were plotting against the Czar. However, the authorities refuse to give publicity to the details."

Woman's Rights.

The world moves! The following item, which we take from the San Francisco Chronicle, shows that some women are fully equal to the occasion: "Mrs. Alice A. Hinkle, wife of Philip Hinkle, the well known elevator constructor, has filed a petition in court, to become a sole trader in the business of carrying on boarding-houses, to buy and sell real estate, sell letters patent, and to operate, manufacture, lease and sell patent articles, elevators, trams and vehicles. She expects to place \$5000 capital in the business, and in her application states that her husband, aged 67 years, and her mother, aged 60, are dependent upon her for a living. She asserts that her husband is unable to support her, but she does not sue for a divorce because she has no legal grounds for obtaining one."

Now is the time to get a pair of Lawn Tennis Shoes. Ladies' at \$1 per pair; Gent's \$1.25. Only thirty pairs on hand. Call early.—Dorsey, Goff & Co. [May 26]

BIRTH.

At the Rectory, Sydney Mines, June 30th, the wife of Rev. R. D. Bambrick, of a son. At Strath Gartney, on the 11th inst., the wife of R. Bruce Stewart, Esq., of a son.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

OSBORNE HOUSE. July 11—O. B. Ewery and wife, Deer Island, N. B.; O. McLeod, Montague Bridge; A. Martin, Valleyfield; John E. Chapman, Rochester, N. Y.; A. P. Prowse and wife, Murray Harbor; Miss Bessie Jamison, Brockton, Mass.

SEASIDE HOTEL, RUSTICO BEACH. July 4—Miss Adela Sullivan, Master Arthur Sullivan and nurse, Ch'town. 6—Rev. James Carruthers, Ch'town; Mrs. Carruthers, do; Miss Carruthers, do; Master Carruthers, do; Miss J. McLennan, do; Mrs. McPherson, do; Miss P. Cundall, do. 8—Miss Kate Knight, Ch'town. 8—Wm. C. Schley, Baltimore; Mrs. S. Brown, Quebec; Miss Brown, do; Miss E. C. Brown, do; Miss E. S. Brown, do; E. R. Brown, do; G. S. Mason, Charlottetown; Miss Jessie Knight, do; S. C. Moore, do; Thomas A. LePage, do; C. Robertson and wife, do.

RANKIN HOUSE. July 11—J. M. Harkin, Souris; Wm. H. Webb, Portland, Me.; John C. Rodmond, Montreal; Mrs. John Cooke, Pictou; Mrs. Fullerton, do; Miss Fullerton, do; G. Dudgeon, Guelph, Ont.; C. Minto, Montreal; J. Mitchell, do; F. J. Hunt, New York; Jas. A. Fraser, Summerside; Fred H. Williams, Montreal; Jas. Mattison, Montreal; Thos. J. Charob, do; V. Major, do; J. McLean, Souris; V. H. Knight, Souris; A. C. McLeod, Kensington; E. T. Martin, Toronto; Mrs. Geo. Sumner, Montreal; Master Sumner, do; Miss Sumner, do.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN. ENTERED. July 11—Alert, LeLachur, Shediac, lum; Charles Frederick, Turner, Glace Bay, coal; Black Watch, Malley, Richibucto, lum. July 13—Rising Dawn, Boudroit, Pictou, coal; Mary Queen, White, Baclouche, desis; Onward, Gaine, Egmont Bay, Jobstons; Mary Kate, Mullin, St. Peter's stone; Bounty, Halliday, Pictou, coal; Chamelon, Matstell, Tatamagouche, lum.

CLEARED. July 11—Onward, Dalton, Wallace, mdse; Athen, Malancon, Pictou, mdse; Mary E. McDougall, Rerault, bal; Medway Belle, McPeck, Pictou; Manchester, Brno, Capsgang, bal; Charles, Malone, Tumbler, Black Watch, Malley, Richibucto, bal; E. Brown, Richards, Grand River, mdse; Rising Dawn, Boudroit, bal; Mary Kate, Mullin, St. Peter's, bal.

TWO COTTAGES

—ON— FITZROY STREET, EAST.

BY AUCTION, on FRIDAY NEXT, July 17th, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the premises:—

These two conveniently situated Cottages on Fitzroy Street, between Weymouth and Cumberland streets, in good repair, with immediate possession. Terms 25 per cent. at sale. The balance by mortgage on the premises for 3 years at 6 per cent. interest.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION.

TO BE Sold by Auction, on THURSDAY, July 18th, at 11 o'clock, a. m., at James Woodbridge's Quarry, Mount Edward Road, 200 PERCH BUILDING STONE, in lots to suit purchasers.

E. NEEDHAM, Auctioneer.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS

The Subscriber, wishing to close up his present business, hereby respectfully notifies all persons indebted to him to settle their accounts. All amounts remaining unpaid after the first of October next will be handed over for collection.

WILLIAM DODD, Ch'town, July 13—4 wks 2 awk wky

Strawberry Festival,

—AND— Promenade Concert!

The Young Ladies' Aid Society, of Zion Church, intend holding a Strawberry Festival and Promenade Concert, in the

ROLLER RINK,

—ON— Tuesday, 14th inst.

There will be a table with Useful and Fancy Articles; also Refreshment Tables, laden with all the delicacies of the season—Ice Cream, Lemonade, &c. Band will be in attendance. Door open at 4 p. m. Admission, 10 cents.

CLARA NASH, Secretary.

American Mowers.

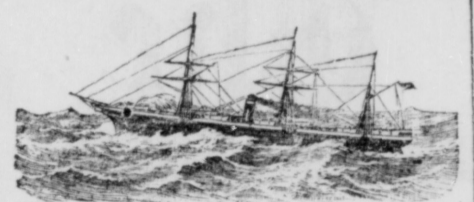
BY Auction, TUESDAY, July 14th, at 3 o'clock, at Market Square, four of Wm. Anson Woods' Improved American Mowers. These Machines were awarded the GOLD MEDAL at the Paris Exhibition, 1878.

TERMS:—One-half the purchase money payable November 1st, 1885; balance Nov. 1st, 1886, on approved joint notes.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

CUT

THIS Out and return it to us with 10c or 4 3/4 stamps, and you'll get by return mail a Golden Box of Goods that will bring you in more money in one month than anything else in America. Your fortune if you start quick.—CITY NOVELTY CO., Vermont, N. S. [May 1]



FOR LONDON. THE S.S. 'CLIFTON'

IS INTENDED TO LEAVE Charlottetown for London direct, Monday, 20th inst.

Intending shippers will require to engage freight space not later than THURSDAY Evening next. Lobsters and other cargo carried at moderate rates. For freight or passage apply to FENTON T. NEWBERY, Agent. Ch'town, July 11, 1885.

PERSUADED BY A DRUMMER

—TO— Buy Ladies' Wear, &c. for a Gents' Furnishing Store.

WILL sell off as rapidly as possible, even if at a loss, and settle down on one line of goods. Best American perfect-fitting Corsets 55cts. to \$2.50. Dent's four-clasp Kid Gloves (every pair warranted) 85cts, worth \$1.40. Dent's four-button Kid Gloves (every pair perfect) 65cts, worth \$1. Misses' Knit Underclothing 65, 75cts, and \$1 each. Ladies' Linen Collars 7, 10, 12, and 14cts, each. Ladies' Hoop Skirts 22, 25, and 28cts, with Bustles 55cts up. Ladies' Bustles 22, 25, 45, and up to \$1.25. Ladies' Rubber Circulars only \$1.25 each. Prints marked 14cts, now for 10cts. Prints marked 10cts, now for 7cts. American washing Prints for 5cts, worth 8cts. Ticking marked 23cts, now 19cts. Gray Cotton, 36 inches wide, for 5cts. Also a large stock of Boys' and Children's Suits \$1.85 up. Men's Navy Blue Suits in stock and to arrive, only \$5. Men's Black Worsted Suits \$1, worth \$1.4. Working Shirts, in Gingham, &c., 30cts, up. Men's heavy, all-wool Pants \$1.50, worth \$2.40. Men's Heavy Tweed Suits \$7.50, \$8, \$8.50 to \$14. A large stock of Tryon Tweeds at Mill prices. A very large stock of Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, 55cts, up. Braes, Pocket-handkerchiefs and small wares in variety. A large stock of Shirts 75cts up. Our Tailoring Department is giving perfect satisfaction in good-fitting garments, and saving from \$1 to \$4 on each suit.

REID BROS.

CAMERON BLOCK. July 10, 1885.

THE annual Gathering of the Class, under the auspices of the Caledonia Club of P. E. Island, will be held at Charlottetown on Thursday, the 23rd July inst.

SCOTTISH GATHERING.

Special arrangements are made, and cheap rates secured from all points by Railways and Steamers. For full particulars get Programme.

JOHN M. CAMPBELL, Sec'y of Games Committee.

"DARPA"

Is the best Canadian Patent FLOUR ever landed at Charlottetown. Satisfaction guaranteed.

A. H. B. MACGOWAN.

COAL, COAL.

PERSONS requiring orders for Cargoes of Coals can obtain them, on the usual terms, from the Subscriber, at his Office, NO. 35 WATER STREET, viz:—

On the Old Sydney Mines, Lingan and Victoria, C. B., Albion Mines, Pictou.

—AND ON THE— G. W. DEBLOIS, Ch'town, June 19, 1885—4f.

CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE MYRTLE NAVY IS MARKED T. & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS. NONE OTHER GENUINE

June 1, 1885—1 yr

Grand Excursion to Alberton. METHODIST TEA.

THE Methodist Ladies of Alberton and vicinity in and having a Tea on the Railway Grounds, Thursday July 16th

In addition to the Tea there will be an Indian Bazaar and a first-class Refreshment Saloon. A good time may be expected. The Committee will spare no pains to make this Tea in every way the best of the season.

RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS. (Standard Time.) Special Train—Charlottetown to Alberton: Leave Charlottetown 5 15 a. m. Royalty Junction 5 30 a. m. North Wilshire 6 05 a. m. Hunter River 6 15 a. m. Bradalbane 6 41 a. m. County Line 6 50 a. m. Freetown 7 02 a. m. Kensington 7 20 a. m. Summerside 7 45 a. m. Wellington 8 25 a. m. Port Hill 8 57 a. m. O'Leary 9 51 a. m. Bloomfield 10 12 a. m. Arrive at Alberton at 10 40 a. m. Add 45 minutes for local time.

Returning, leave Alberton for Charlottetown at 3 30 p. m. Rates of Fare by Special Train will be as follows:—

Charlottetown, Royalty Junction, Winsloe, to Alberton and return, \$1; Milton, Loyall's, Celville, North Wilshire, Hunter River, Clyde, to Alberton and return, 90c; Fredericton, Elliotts, Bradalbane, County Line, Freetown, to Alberton and return, 80c; Blue Shank, Kensington, Barbara, West, New Annap, Traveller's Rest, Summerside, to Alberton and return, 70c; Miscouche, St. Nicholas, Wellington, Richmond, Northam, Port Hill, Ellerslie, to Alberton and return, 60c; Conway to Alberton and return, 60c; Portage, Bras, to Alberton and return, 40c; Bloomfield, Freetown, Elmsdale to Alberton and return, one single first-class fare. Tickets for Tea, 25 cents, will be sold with all train tickets. Tea tickets may be obtained at the principal stores in Alberton, or from any member of Committee.

Committee: REV. M. B. KNIGHT, THOMAS LEARD, JOHN WILKINSON, JOHN L. MUTTART, GEORGE LEARD, GEORGE INMAN, THEODORE CLARKE, LORENZO MUTTART.

July 3—4y13 11 wky 21

A Grand Military Picnic

WILL BE HELD AT SHAW'S WHARF, WEST RIVER, ON— WEDNESDAY, 15th JULY

The steamer Southport will leave Ferry Wharf for the grounds at 9 30 a. m., and 1 30 p. m. The Band of the 82nd Battalion will be in attendance. The usual games will be provided. Refreshments to be had on the grounds at city rates. Tickets to ground's and return 25 cents. (Children under 12 years, 15 cents.) GEO. FA SSMORE, Capt., Chairman of Com. WM. A. WEEKS, Lieut. Col., Secy Com.

June 24, 1885.

Public Tea, Brackley Point Road.

A PUBLIC TEA, in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Brackley Point Road, will take place

On Thursday, 16th July, on the farm of Duncan McCallum, Esq., nine miles from Charlottetown. Proceeds to go toward repairs of Church.

No pains will be spared to get up a first-class Tea. Tea on the tables at 1 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents. Children half price. Should the above day prove unfavorable, the Tea will take place on Saturday, July 19.

JOSEPH B. STEWART, Chairman of Committee.

June 26—wky 21

THE TELEPHONE COMPANY, of Prince Edward Island.

NOTICE is hereby given that a General Meeting of Subscribers to the Stock of the above Company, will be held at the Office of Messrs. Palmer & McLeod, in Charlottetown, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of July, instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing the first Board of Directors and transacting general business.

JOHN INGS, CHARLES G. GARDNER, MALCOLM McLEOD, Three of the persons named in the 1st section of the Act of Incorporation.

Ch'town, July 4th, 1885—4y 1 mtg.

THE SPARHAM FIRE PROOFING.

GET THE BEST. THE SPARHAM Mineral Fire Proofing

for shingle roofs, outlasts several coats of ordinary paint, PRESERVING THE SHINGLES

—AND— Making a Surface on Them Like Slate.

Only two cents per lb., by single Barrel. One dollar and fifty cents per one hundred pounds.

Five bbl. lots. Delivered at Moncton, N. B.

Address: J. J. MILLER, Millerton, N. B.

June 20, 1885.