

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

APRIL 29, 1887.

The Fisheries Difficulty.

It is rumored that arrangements have been made which will render unnecessary the employment of armed cruisers for the protection of the fisheries of Canada during the coming summer.

The Liquor Question.

A PRELIMINARY discussion of this question took place in the House of Assembly last evening. But as the provisions of the License Law to be introduced are still *sub rosa*, we deem it unnecessary to report the discussion in this issue of THE EXAMINER.

The object of all temperance men is to prohibit or curtail the liquor-traffic and promote sobriety. If one means of gaining this end is found to be unavailing, those among them who are reasonable, will, of course, try another, or several others. If the Scott Act is not supported by public opinion, their sensible temperance men will not refuse to try a license law as stringent and prohibitory as can be obtained and successfully operated. Nor will they ever forget to apply moral suasion at all times and to persons of every age and condition in life. Sobriety is the great end that ought to be ever kept in view; the means, whether total prohibition, high license, low license, Scott Act, moral suasion, or education, may be changed and supplied to suit varying conditions, circumstances, opinions and prejudices. To stamp out the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage, to prevent the damnable sin of drunkenness, to raise the mass of the people to a higher moral and social standard, to keep our men from ruin of body and soul, and our women out of misery, wretchedness and despair,—these are the objects striven after by the true temperance worker; and he will not permit his prejudices for this Act or that Act to stand in the way of the attainment of the grand end.

Now, as for legislative measures, a large majority of the people of this Province would, no doubt, like to see on the statute book a prohibitory law; but for this they will have to wait till public opinion in the other Provinces of Canada rises to the Prohibition standard. They must, in the meantime, put up with the Scott Act; and in case the operation of the Scott Act be suspended, they ought to provide a stringent but workable license law to take its place. The success of the Scott Act has notoriously and admittedly been but partial, and there are good grounds for the belief that it will not again stand the test of a popular vote. Would it, then, be wise or prudent to provide nothing to take its place. Those who are in favor of "free rum" will, of course, say yes; all others will say no.

Among the latter class are the Government and all sensible temperance men; and a license bill is consequently to be submitted to the Legislature.

The Anti-Coercion Meeting.

THAT the anti-coercion meeting held last evening was so largely attended and so actively participated in by men of all nationalities, classes and creeds is in the highest degree creditable to the head and heart of the people of this community. Prejudice suggests that the public expression of regret concerning the passage of the mischievous measure should be made by Irishmen and their descendants alone. But the kindly feeling and intelligent good sense of persons of English and Scotch nationality impelled them to make common cause with their Irish fellow citizens. A reasonable motive for this united action is not far to seek. We see that men of Irish blood need no coercion here—that they are, man for man, as intelligent, honest, prosperous and law-abiding as men of other lineage; consequently it is manifest that the wrong in Ireland lies, not with the Irish people, but with conditions in which they are placed. The obvious conclusion, then, is that the remedy for the poverty, discontent and agitation prevailing in Ireland is not coercion, but a change of condition. Give the people of Ireland the same rights and privileges as their descendants possess here, and they will be just as contented and law-abiding as their compatriots are in Canada.

The resolution passed by the meeting was, we think, a reasonable and proper one. We cannot but sympathize with the people of Ireland; and, remembering our own little conflict with landlordism, we cannot but regret that they are threatened with coercion in its most obnoxious form. The expression of such sympathy and regret is deemed by Messrs Gladstone and Parnell to be of great use to them in their gallop fight for the cause of Ireland, and we see no reason why we should not give it. Nor can we refrain from expressing the hope that the various resolutions passed in Canada and throughout the world may have some modifying influence upon the opinions of the majority in Great Britain, and tend to the complete emancipation of the Emerald Isle and the free exercise by her people of the inestimable right of self-government.

ATTEND the meeting of all interested in a *de facto* demonstration, on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee celebration, in the City Council Chamber this evening.

THE COERCION ACT

Public Meeting in the Lyceum.

ROUSING SPEECHES DELIVERED

The Act Denounced.

RESOLUTIONS UNANIMOUSLY PASSED.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

THE anti-Coercion meeting in the Lyceum last evening was one of the largest, most enthusiastic and best conducted meetings ever held in this city. All classes, nationalities and creeds were represented. A number of ladies graced the occasion with their presence. His Worship Mayor Haviland presided, and the undersigned acted as secretary. The chairman opened the meeting with a few appropriate remarks and called upon—

R. R. FITZGERALD, Esq., Q. C., who submitted and read the following resolution:—

Whereas, We, Her Majesty's loyal subjects, citizens of Charlottetown, having learned that the Imperial Parliament are about passing a most stringent Coercion Act for enforcement in Ireland, do at this public meeting of citizens desire to express our extreme regret at the introduction of such a measure.

And whereas, In the face of constant and heartless eviction of tenants from their homes, the returns presented to the House of Commons show the Kingdom of Ireland to be singularly free from crime.

And whereas, We, in this Province, after many years' endurance of the evils consequent upon a system of land tenure similar to that which prevails in Ireland, have, as a self-governing people, made the tenant the owner of the soil which he tills and a prosperous and contented subject.

Therefore Resolved, That we desire to express our sympathy with the efforts which are being made to give Ireland such a measure of self-government as we enjoy, believing that a Coercion Act such as is proposed will only further exasperate the Irish people, and is an Act unnecessary by reason of the absence of crime to justify it, and is unparalleled in the history of a civilized nation dealing with its own subjects.

After the applause which greeted the resolution had subsided he delivered a telling speech in support thereof. He opened by regretting the necessity for calling the meeting, and by briefly referring to the benefits we in Canada enjoy as a result of having self-government. He then proceeded to discuss the Coercion Act, which he denounced as a terribly tyrannical measure. In 1881, he said, the members from Ireland were in favor of coercing the Irish people; but with the franchise act of 1885 the people were given certain privileges, as a result of which about five-sixths of the Irish representatives were sent to Parliament to protest against coercion. We in Canada would not submit to coercion one hour. In the face of the protests of the people there has been fastened upon Ireland this act of coercion, an act which humanity the world over repudiates as tyrannical in the extreme. He felt happy to be able to move the resolution and to say a few words in favor of Ireland. He did not believe there was an Irishman in Canada who would raise his little finger against our beloved Queen or our country. It was not Her Majesty but her advisers who were to be blamed for the many acts of tyranny perpetrated against Ireland. Some people think the Irish are disloyal, but he as an Irishman, repudiated such an idea—he never wished his children or grand-children to have it thrown up to them that he (Mr. F.) was disloyal to the British Crown. Ireland had coercion in 1881 and now had it again. Both times the act was made law in the face of the protests of the people and their representatives. Under its evil influences many of Ireland's best men were marched off to prison and placed in felon cells, and a large number of Ireland's representatives in Parliament are happy to sign "ex se parte" their names. This act gives them a status among the people which all the Parliaments in Great Britain could not give. Now let us take a look at the first two clauses in this obnoxious Coercion Act. They will give you an idea of the tyrannical tone which pervades the entire bill. The first clause does away with the old accustomed method of conducting trials, viz: bringing the accused and the accused face to face before the Magistrate in open court. The court is held with closed doors, the accused is not present; a witness is put upon the stand and the Magistrate, after hearing the charge preferred, pleads him with all kinds of questions about his neighbors for miles around. If the witness does not answer the questions put him to the satisfaction of the Magistrate he is sent to prison; if he tells anything which the Magistrate considers objectionable about a neighbor, a warrant is forthwith issued for that unhappy wight, and the first thing he knows he is landed in jail as a "suspect." After being there as long as the Magistrate wills, the mystery of a trial takes place, and he is either released on parole or remanded back to jail. The second clause does away with the hallmark of civilization, trial by jury. All this under a Queen and flag under which we in Canada enjoy so many privileges. In Ireland the only qualification for a magistrate is to have a sufficient knowledge of law to satisfy that puppet of England, the Viceroys of Ireland. A standing at the bar is unnecessary. The only party to be satisfied is the viceroys. He then proceeded to show from the letters read by Mr. Harrington, M. P., in the Commons the different qualifications claimed by the many applicants for judicial positions, and showed clearly that the one who was antagonistic to the best interest of Ireland was always taken, while he who was in favor of giving even-handed justice was invariably rejected. He (Mr. F.) thought we, as Canadians, were perfectly justified in ascribing here to-night to protest against this iniquitous Coercion Act. Under this act priests were marched off to prison for

refusing to betray the confidence of their people, members of parliament occupied felon cells, and the liberty of the people generally depended upon the caprice of the viceroys of Ireland. He hoped this state of affairs would not long continue, and that this glorious Jubilee year would witness the dawn of a better day for Ireland—that she would be granted that boon which we in Canada so much appreciate—self-government.

A. B. WARBURTON, Esq., had great pleasure in seconding the resolution. The last speaker had gone so ably and fully into the subject matter of the resolution, that there was little left for him to say. He took a broad view of this coercion act, and in discussing it to-night he would not look upon it as a measure framed especially against Irishmen, but would discuss it upon the principle whether it is right or whether it is wrong. He, himself, thought it was wrong. This business of restricting the liberty of any particular people was wrong in principle and had a disastrous effect. The Irish people had been coerced for hundreds of years. Many questions are aroused by this subject of coercion. We have had great changes of Governments in the Old Country in recent years. He thought all these Governments were sincere in what they did towards Ireland, and that no particular one was entitled to more praise or censure than the other. He, however, differed with many of these Governments as to the justice of the measures adopted for the government of Ireland. We all find fault with coercion and think it is wrong. He (Mr. W.) had visited Ireland several times and thought a great deal of it and its people. The persecution of the Irish people was the cause of much of the evils of Ireland. However there was nothing like the crime in Ireland that there was in other parts of the world. Why, there was more crime in Prince Edward Island, comparing population, than there was in Ireland at the present day; and in P. E. Island we are remarkably free from crime. Whatever crime there was in Ireland it had its origin in the galling laws under which the people labor. When a matter came up on this island affecting the tenants, party lines were dropped and all united to remove the grievance. This had the effect desired, and resulted in great benefit to the tenants. This was the course which he thought should be pursued in Ireland, and he had no doubt of the good results which would follow. He did not think that any good would result from going back over Ireland's past wrongs, but he was of opinion that her future prospects should be carefully considered and discussed. We, as Irishmen, do not oppose coercion because it is against Irishmen, but because the principle is wrong, no matter towards whom applied. He remembered that some years ago there was a rebellion in Poland. We sympathized with them because the rebellion was for a just cause, but he hoped there would be no cause for a rebellion in Ireland. We find that Gladstone, one of the greatest statesmen in the world, has seen the error of his ways and is now advocating for justice to Ireland with even more vigor than he formerly did in opposing the granting of remedial measures. Some people thought that we in Canada should not interfere with the proceedings of the British Parliament. It was needless, he said, for him to say that he was not one of those who thought so. He was of opinion that we should give our countrymen on the other side of the Atlantic our moral support at least in their battle for rights and privileges which we ourselves enjoy, and which we so much appreciate. He could not see why the people of Ireland could be expected to submit to what we ourselves would not tolerate. He closed by expressing the hope that a happy future was in store for Ireland, as a result of her return to self-government.

OWEN CONNOLLY, Esq., said it afforded him great pleasure to support the resolution and in any way to assist the cause of Ireland. While in Ireland he had witnessed many acts of tyranny perpetrated towards the poor peasant. He thought, however, that in many cases the landlord knew nothing of what was going on. The agent or middleman runs the business and the crime in Ireland. Tenants were thrown out on the highway, and many other acts of heartless cruelty were committed against the Irish people under the cover of the laws of the land. He hoped an era of prosperity was in store for Ireland, and concluded by again expressing heartfelt sympathy with the resolution submitted.

HIS HONOR JUDGE REDDIE remarked in opening that he did not expect to be called upon to make a speech, but nevertheless it afforded him great pleasure to say something in favor of the resolution. He had heard it said that we were disloyal to our Queen and country in meeting here to-night for the purpose of condemning that iniquitous measure, the Coercion Act. This statement was not correct. We are not to interfere with the rights and privileges of the British Parliament, but simply to protest against the passage of the bill. He could see no harm in that. There was no harm in sympathizing with our fellow countrymen in distress. Coercion was tyrannical in the extreme, and would open up an era of blood, dynamite, etc., and was destructive of the best interests of the country. The people of Ireland ask for their rights and nothing more. They ask for Home Rule and they get a Coercion Act! They ask for bread and Salisbury gives them a stone! We will see whether or not they will take the stone! The present parliament of England does not represent the majority of the people of England, but the minority. Some of the wealthy electors who voted for Salisbury's Government have from twenty to forty votes, and as a result thereof the Gladstone Government and Home Rule were defeated at the polls. The civilized world was up in arms against Coercion, and the hands of Gladstone, Parnell and their noble band of followers had been greatly strengthened by the resolutions of sympathy which had been forwarded them. He called upon every British subject to unite in asking that justice be accorded poor down-trodden Ireland, whose cup of bitterness was full to overflowing.

REV. FATHER BURKE, on coming forward, said he did not think an apology was necessary for his being at the meeting and addressing the large and intelligent assemblage present in support of the resolution submitted. Ireland and her people were inseparable. Among those taking part in the constitutional agitation

for Ireland's rights were such distinguished prelates as the Bishop of Casel and the Bishop of Dublin. Where these men led, he, a humble Irish-Canadian priest, need not fear to follow. He was happy to see an Englishman in the chair, and to hear him express himself in sympathy with Ireland. A brighter day was dawning in Ireland. We see light behind the hills. We have Gladstone with us. We have the British Empire and the whole civilized world at our back. Success is at hand. Coercion will contribute more towards the freeing of Ireland than any other act submitted. He considered it the duty of every person who detests oppression, to raise his voice against this measure of coercion. We are asked why we as Canadians protest against this act? We protest because we do not forget the past wrongs of Ireland, and because the Irish heart is always sympathetic. It is said also that Ireland is incapable of governing itself. We hurl back this taunt in the teeth of those who give it. Look at Irishmen the world over and we find them occupying proud positions; we find them competing successfully with men of other countries, and doing so with eminent success. This fact, he thought, was a sufficient refutation of that argument. It is charged also that Irishmen are disloyal and carry these disloyal sentiments with them wherever they go. Such was not the case. The Irishman brought with him to the land of his adoption sound moral principles and those qualities calculated to make good subjects. He brought no treason, but a longing for his rights and memory of his wrongs. A celebrated Irish-American poet had put the case of Irish-Americans in its proper light in a recent poem already celebrated:—

No treason we bring from Erin—nor bring we shame or guilt; The sword we hold may be broken, but we have not dropped the hilt! The wreath we bear to Columbia is twisted of thorns, not bays; And the songs we sing are saddened by thoughts of desolate days; But the hearts we bring for freedom are washed in the surge of tears; And we claim our right by a People's fight outliving a thousand years.

Yes, notwithstanding all the oppressive measures which have been heaped upon Ireland by an alien government we find that Irishmen are the best subjects any country can get. They give the law all their moral support, and unmistakable proofs of their loyalty whenever permitted. As an instance of this he cited Lord Aberdeen's administration. Balfour said that Ireland is now in a highly disturbed condition and prolific of crime. Gladstone, who is just as well informed, says this statement is false. As a result of Balfour's statement the iniquitous Coercion Act is introduced. Two of the clauses of this act have been well explained by the gentleman who introduced the resolution, but there are six other clauses—eight in all—equally iniquitous which he would explain for the information of the audience. The first clause provides for power to examine witnesses in a star chamber; the second to abolish trial by jury; the third to change the venue whenever a conviction is required; the fourth to provide for special juries to be had for the asking; the fifth provides for the transportation of prisoners to England for trial—that is when they want to hang them; the sixth provides that these privileges be enjoyed by all proclaimed districts; the seventh provides for the suppression of the National League at the will of the Lord Lieutenant; the eighth provides that no bill shall be placed to the duration of the Act. This is truly a nice measure! Is it any wonder the whole world is up in protest against it? No wonder that we in Prince Edward Island raise our voices against it. Let us send our solemn protest across the Atlantic. Let us congratulate Gladstone and Parnell on their noble fight and wish them God speed in the cause they have espoused. If Ireland obtains the boon which she asks for, she will, without doubt be one of the proudest and brightest cities in the crown of Victoria.

T. A. McLEAN, Esq., C. C., said he had much pleasure in supporting the resolution. He would not make a long speech. He was a Scotchman, and was proud of it. Gladstone was Scotch, and Parnell bore the proud Scottish name of Charles Stewart. The battle now being fought was as much in the interest of Scotland as of Ireland. He thought the people of both Scotland and Ireland should unite in this agitation. The fight is one for liberty. At present the masses are arrayed against the classes. This should not be. He thought that Home Rule was but a matter of time, and that Gladstone, Parnell, and the others who were with them in the noble fight would live to see the priceless boon conferred.

J. S. MACDONALD, Esq., supported the resolution with much pleasure. He thought the subject had been well treated by the previous speakers. He would ask those people who wanted to know why we protested, how they would like to be treated as Ireland is? He thought they would not stand it very long. We have a right to give the people of the Old Country to understand that we are opposed to the action of the Home Government. Irishmen make the best and most loyal citizens no matter where their lot may be cast. Right here in Prince Edward Island we have many instances of this fact. We have an Irish Leader of the Local Government, an Irish Stipendiary Magistrate, Irish Judges in King's and Prince Counties, Irish Priests, as well as Irish citizens of wealth and influence. Who shall say that these men are disloyal or are not good citizens? It is our bounden duty to tell Salisbury what we think of the manner in which he is treating Ireland.

M. BLAKE, Esq., M. P. P., came to the meeting as a listener and did not expect to be called upon to speak. However he had much pleasure in supporting the resolution. He was pleased at seeing the Mayor in the chair, and was pleased also at the fact that the audience was representative of all creeds and nationalities. All sympathized with the Irish people on this occasion, and protested against this measure of coercion. So far as he could learn there was no necessity for this coercion. There was no crime worth speaking of in Ireland. He repudiated the idea that it was disloyal for us to protest against this coercion act. Ireland was receiving sympathy from other parts of the world, and the little Island of Prince Edward should not be behind-hand. It seemed to him a short-sighted policy to refuse Ireland this boon of self-government. He had already given notice that he would, in his place in the House of Assembly, move

a resolution of censure similar to those submitted at this meeting. Ireland has upwards of five millions of people—more than the entire population of Canada—yet she is without a parliament of her own, and her laws are made and unmade by aliens who know little or nothing about the wants of the people. It is a strange and short-sighted policy which does not grant this boon to Ireland and Scotland. Both want it. Home Rule is certain notwithstanding Coercion Bills. The Irish people have the world at their back in this agitation. Only a few years ago it was considered treasonable to talk in favor of Home Rule. However, the public mind has undergone a change and now most right thinking men are Home Rulers. The agitation for Home Rule is constitutional and legitimate. Gladstone would soon be returned to power again and he (Mr. B.) hoped his life would be spared to secure for the people of Ireland the boon which they ask for. We on the Island are familiar with the thraldom of landlordism, and would not return to it again on any account. Yet the hardships our tenantry underwent are insignificant compared with those of the Irish peasant. Some of our tenants had leases, but the Irish tenant is at the whim of the landlord. What a blighting curse that must be to the people of Ireland? When Ireland gets Home Rule this curse will be removed. The people do not want to take the property from the landlord without paying for it. They will pay a reasonable valuation therefor. Through this system many of the farmers on the Island are freeholders to-day. If Ireland had our privileges she would be one of the brightest jewels in the coronet of Queen Victoria.

The resolution was here put and carried unanimously amid applause.

M. P. HOGAN, Esq., then moved the following resolution:—

Resolved, That we express our satisfaction with the manner in which Gladstone and Parnell are fighting the battles of the English and Irish peoples, and trust that their unflinching efforts will shortly be crowned with success.

He supported the resolution in a brief speech, expressive of sympathy for the Irish people in their struggles for self-government.

CYRUS SHAW, Esq., M. P. P., seconded the resolution in a few eloquent remarks. OWEN CONNOLLY, Esq., then stepped forward and moved that the following telegram be transmitted to Gladstone and Parnell:—

"Meeting of the citizens of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, the Mayor in the chair, addressed by representatives and prominent citizens, condemn Coercion and greets Gladstone and Parnell."

The remarks of the different speakers were greeted with rounds of applause. A vote of thanks was tendered the chairman, who in returning thanks, took occasion to remark that the meeting was the most orderly over which he had ever presided.

Meeting adjourned. H. McINNIS, Secretary. April 23, 1887.

Literary and Scientific Institute.

The treatment of the subject of the "Motive Power of Electricity" was a credit to the lecturer, Mr. Doull. By means of experiments and diagrams he showed the various ways in which Electricity may be put in practical use; and the economical value of it as compared with steam. The experiments were to the point, and with the experiments therein made by Mr. Doull, were very interesting. The different modes of measuring electricity and the theory of potential was also fully explained—though somewhat hard for the audience to understand. The dynamo of the telephone, forming as it does a good example of the principle of all dynamos was also explained, as was the telephone itself. The photographer, as governed by the same principle of vibration as the telephone, was discussed thoroughly. A good debate followed on the various points raised by Mr. Doull, and the large audience composed of ladies and gentlemen gave him a cordial vote of thanks.

No. 3 Company's Cup.

We were yesterday afternoon shown the handsome cup designed and manufactured specially for No. 3 Co., 82nd Battalion, and imported through Mr. E. W. Taylor, Watchmaker and Jeweler of this city. The cup, which is twenty-two inches in height, is of silver, beautifully chased, and with raised silver and gold ornamentation. At each of the four corners of the square base upon which the structure rests are pyramids of shot, and resting on the base and supporting the cup proper are four rifles interlaced with gold wreaths and oxidized silver knapsacks. The cup itself is antique hammered work, and on each side thereof are two rifles, while on the front and rear are a target and shield for inscription. The whole is surmounted with the figure of a British grenadier kneeling in firing position on a bed of moss and maple leaves. The design of the cup is new and beautiful, and those who have examined it are charmed. All interested in its manufacture and importation are to be congratulated on their skill and good taste.

The cup cost \$75, and was purchased by the officers and members of No. 3 Company assisted by the following friends:—P. Blake, M. P. P., Neil McLeod, M. P. P., Dr. Warburton, W. A. Weeks, John McPhail, Geo. Davidson, G. H. Hazzard, Ingram Wood, H. W. Findlay, A. S. Urquhart, Geo. E. Fall, R. H. Rausby, D. A. Bruce and J. D. Macleod, and is to be competed for as usual hereafter be decided. The cup is on exhibition in the show window of Mr. E. W. Taylor, South Side Queen Square.

Fire Insurance.

Imperial Fire Insurance Co., of London.

ESTABLISHED, 1803.

Capital Subscribed, £1,600,000 Stg. Capital Paid Up - - 700,000 Assets - - - 1,581,574

Hartford Fire Insurance Co., ESTABLISHED, 1794.

Capital Paid Up - - \$1,250,000 Assets 1st Jan., 1887 - - 5,055,946 Net Surplus - - - 1,789,888

Insurance effected at current rates.

FENTON T. NEWBERRY,

General Agent for P. E. Island. Sub Agents:— J. E. WYATT, Summerside. J. J. HUGHES, Souris. Charlottetown, April 28, 1887—61 and 63 wky twy lmo

Marine Insurance

Royal Canadian Insurance Co. of Montreal (Marine Branch).

Assets 31st December, 1886, \$719,178.53 Income for 1886 - - - 502,071.66

Mannheim Insurance Co. OF MANNHEIM

Capital Subscribed, £400,000 stg.—\$1,946,666.00

Capital paid up, £100,000 stg.—\$486,666.00

Reserve Fund, 1st Jan., 1886, £103,000 stg.—\$501,266.00

Cash Assets, 1st Jan., 1886, £276,793—\$1,347,053.00

Risks on Cargoes and Halls taken at current rates. Sterling Certificates issued, payable in London and the Continent.

FENTON T. NEWBERRY,

Agent for P. E. Island. Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 28, 1887. —61 and 63 wky twy lmo

Molasses, Flour, Raisins, &c.

BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, 4th May, at 2 o'clock, p.m. ON CONNOLLY'S WHARF:

55 puns, Trinidad Molasses. Also, at my Sale-room immediately after, 100 brls. Choice Patent Flour, 50 boxes Valencia Raisins, 15 cases Lemons, 25 casks American Kerosene, to close consignments. Sale positive. A. McNEILL, Auctioneer. April 27, 1887—61 and 63 wky twy lmo

James L. MacMillan, V. S., GRADUATE OF

Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto.

Office in connection with Kennedy & Stewart's Gentry Stable, Great George Street, Charlottetown, April 21, 1887—law & wky

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the erroneous and dangerous notions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

EGGS

WE are prepared to handle TWO THOUSAND DOZEN each day during the season, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who may have large or small quantities to dispose of. Consignments by rail, or otherwise, carefully attended to. The highest price given and prompt returns made. EGG CASES, new or second hand, supplied to shippers at short notice and low prices. EGG CASE FILLINGS a ways on hand—for sale at lowest rates. J. M. AULD.

Charlottetown, April 7—law & wky

IMPORTANT NOTICE

THE celebrated Trotting Stallion BLACK PILOT will stand at the stables of Mr. Whitty, until Monday, May 2nd. Come early and secure the services of the fastest trotting stallion in the Maritime Provinces. April 23—41 pd

FOR SALE—The two Tenement House and Barns at head of Desbrisay Street. The land is leased and can be bought out at any time, or lease can be renewed. Premises rent for \$100 a year; will be sold at a bargain; good title guaranteed. Apply at the office of Phillips & Campbell. April 28

"BARRISTER" WILL be at his Stable, KENT STREET, on MONDAY, May 2nd, and remain there until close of season. LEWIS HUESTIS, in Charge April 29, 1887—21 wky twy lmo