

NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

The Government's Majority.

GRANTS FOR P. E. ISLAND.

SENECAL'S METHODS.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE EXAMINER.]

On Monday, Mr. Welsh, in the absence of Mr. Davies, asked, "Does the Government intend to take, during the present summer, any and what action with respect to the report made by Sir Douglas Fox on the proposed tunnel between P. E. Island and the Mainland? Is it proposed that any further surveys of borings should be made or had with respect to such tunnel, or any other and what steps taken to obtain accurate data upon which reliable estimates of the cost could be based?"

To which Mr. Foster replied: "The Government does not intend during the present summer to take any further action with respect to the report made by Sir Douglas Fox on the proposed tunnel between P. E. Island and the Mainland, other than to consider it. The matter referred to in the second part of the question is also under the consideration of the Government."

Mr. Perry asked: "Has the Department of Public Works received, at any time between the 1st June, 1891, and this date, a petition from the fishermen and others of Little Miminigash, P. E. I., for a breakwater at that place? If so, is it the intention of the Government to grant the prayer of the petition?" Sir John Thompson replied: "Such a petition was received on 2nd June, and is still before the Government undisturbed."

In committee on the Bill respecting the inspection of ships, Mr. Welsh agreed with the principle of the Bill that, for the safety of life and the protection of property every shipowner should be compelled to have good and proper gear for discharging and loading, hauling and mooring. But when an inspector went on board and said: "This gear is deficient, these blocks and these ropes are worn out and unfit for use and dangerous to life and property, Mr. Welsh could not understand why the inspector could not compel them to be renewed at once, but had to report to the Minister of Marine, while in the meantime half a dozen men might be killed and the vessel got off to sea. Mr. Tupper said it was desirable to provide against arbitrary or hasty action on the part of the officers. We had some good inspectors, but there were others who were not so competent. When a bona fide case was brought to the notice of the captains, they were only too glad to take immediate action. Mr. Welsh asked: "Suppose an ignorant and incompetent inspector goes on board a ship and condemns perfectly good material, what appeal has the owner or master of that ship for redress for the injury that is done him by the inspector condemning good material?" Mr. Tupper replied: "The same as the owner of a steamboat has; when the inspector orders certain things to be done, the owner has an appeal to the Department." Mr. Welsh said a sailing vessel is different from a steam vessel. He agreed that in the steamboat inspection we had good men who could be depended on. But the steamboat inspector does not inspect sailing vessels, and the Minister admitted that some of his inspectors for sailing vessels were incompetent. It was dangerous to have an incompetent inspector, and a real remedy should be provided so that if the inspector condemns good material, he shall be liable for the damage, and the shipowner shall have some redress.

On Tuesday, on motion to go into committee of supply, Mr. Davies moved a lengthy amendment censuring the Government for matters in connection with letting the contract for steam communication between Halifax and St. John and the West Indies. Mr. Davies charged a lot of improprieties, if nothing worse, and somehow it was hinted by someone, or the opportunity was offered for inference, that Mr. Foster had benefitted by the subsidies. Mr. Foster made a spirited reply, and when the vote was taken Mr. Davies' amendment was lost by a majority of 25. Some objection was taken to the votes of Messrs. Fremont and Godbout being counted, as both these gentlemen entered the chamber after the reading of the motion in English had been finished and when the reading in French was nearly over. The rule requires that a member shall be in the House when a question is put, if he wishes to have his vote counted. The question then turned on the point, "when is the question put?" Being asked by the Speaker if they were in the House when the question was put, Mr. Godbout unhesitatingly replied yes, while Mr. Fremont would not be positive, but at last, urged by his opposition friends, he said yes, also. Next day the question came up again, when Mr. Fremont, convinced that he had no right to vote on the previous evening, requested that his name should be erased from the division list. On this occasion 189 members voted, with the Speaker making 190, twenty members were paired, making 210—three members were absent without pairs—Tarte, McGreevy and Edgar; Sir John's seat for Kingston is vacant, and Sir Hector sits for Three Rivers and Richelieu. This completes 215, the full strength of the House. The present majority of the Government cannot be definitely determined inasmuch as Messrs. Tarte and Savard are impartial in their favors, sometimes supporting one side and sometimes the other. Mr. Tarte rarely votes and is never paired. On the general policy of the Government he is a supporter, and so is Mr. Savard, who voted directly against Sir Richard Cartwright's unrestricted reciprocity motion a few weeks ago. The Government had 25 majority on Mr. Davies' motion just referred to. Take off Mr. Savard and add Mr. Edgar leaves figures the same, so that the Government majority just now stands this way, 25, without counting Tarte and Savard on either side, without the Speaker, with Sir John Macdonald's and Thomas McGreevy's seats vacant, and Sir Hector sitting for two seats. In other words, Government majority 25, without Speaker, two doubtful and three vacancies in Conservative constituencies. This much is certain, that the Government have not lost a supporter, except by death

or resignation, since the session commenced.

On the motion of the second reading of the bill to encourage the production of beet-root sugar, Mr. Beausoleil, Grit, congratulated the Government upon their determination to assist this important Quebec industry, and hoped that, next session, still greater protection would be afforded. This is the measure, which on its introduction the week before, was so bitterly and rabidly opposed by Hon. David Mills, Messrs. Muloch, Armstrong and Gillmor, all of them, colleagues of Mr. Beausoleil. What a united policy the Grits have! How harmoniously they "in their little nests agree" I shall show later on.

In supply, on the vote of \$6,000 for repairs of piers and breakwaters, P. E. I., Mr. Perry thought the amount too small. Last year \$12,000 were voted for the same purpose, but only about \$7,000 were spent. What became of the balance? Mr. Foster replied that it lapsed. On vote of \$1000 for Miminigash Harbor, Mr. Perry said last year \$3,500 were voted for improvements on Miminigash Breakwater, but only \$1000 were expended. In the spring tenders were asked for and the contract was let, but the man to whom it was awarded gave it up. He wished to know if the contract had been re-let, and all about it. Mr. Foster answered that the work was let, but the successful tenderer had declined to sign a contract unless the time for the completion of the work was extended, and this revote of \$1000 was for completing the work in 1891-92. The new contract cannot be let until the vote is made.

Upon the vote of \$6000 for harbors and rivers generally, Mr. A. C. Macdonald made a strong representation in favour of the breakwaters at Souris, Campbell's Cove and St. Peter's. He said the structure at Campbell's Cove was the only refuge the fishermen of that important section of country had for their boats. It stood very well till last fall, when some of it was carried away by the great gale and enormously high tide. St. Peter's breakwater was intended to deepen the water on the bar. It was an important fishing place and harbour of refuge. The same storm had seriously damaged it and, if not attended to, would be probably all carried away this autumn. He hoped the Government would not lose sight of these important works, so valuable to those people who earn their living on the sea.

Mr. Perry followed with a bitter complaint that the Government had not expended the grants of last year but had allowed the Public Works on the Island to be washed away and destroyed, while the people had to turn out with augurs and axes and repair the wharves, to save the lives of their horses and their fellow creatures. Mr. Perry complained that when the Government did expend money, it was not until the winter had always passed and the contractor was unable to get stone. Grants of money were made which looked very well on paper, but they were never expended, and yet we are told that the Island receives more than she is entitled to. In Cascumpec harbor tenders were asked last spring for new buoys to be built and placed there. A party got the contract, placed the buoys, got his account certified by the harbor master last June, but it was not paid yet! If this man goes to make a complaint, a lot of red tape has to be used to send it to the agent at Charlottetown, who sends it back to Cascumpec, whence it is again sent to Charlottetown and thence to Ottawa, and all this red tape costs as much as the buoys, and the man has not got his pay yet. If that is the way the Island is to be fed, the sooner it cuts adrift from Confederation the better. It is not afraid to go on its own hook; it lived and prospered before it was humbugged by the Dominion into Confederation, and it can live yet, etc. Then Mr. Perry gave Cascumpec harbor an overhauling, after which he got down to Summerside, where the Government, in a moment of weakness, had ordered the dredge, and where she was doing good work. But the Government should know that the dredge does not work more than three months in any season, and that all the rest of the season she is idle. The Captain gets \$90 a month, whether the dredge works or not. Why should he be paid so large a sum for doing nothing? It was pleaded by the Department that the dredge could not be put to work last spring, as she was being repaired. Why were the repairs not done in the winter? Why did Captain Doyle not see that she was kept in repair, instead of drawing \$90 a month for doing nothing, and walking about Charlottetown distributing boodle. One dredge was not sufficient. In Cascumpec harbor \$20,000 have been spent, and not more than five per cent. of the work has been completed.

In the Public Accounts Committee on Tuesday, investigation was made into the working of the Auditor General's office, and the result was disquieting to the Grits, as, on account of the Auditor General's close relationship to their party, they one and all scouted the idea of any irregularities being discovered therein. Mr. John Lorn McDougall, who presides over that department of the public service, is a worthy, hard working gentleman, and no one doubts that he conducts it carefully and honestly. He was a Grit member of the Commons, supporting Mr. McKenzie's administration, by which he was appointed to his present position, from which he is only removable by a two-third vote of the Senate and Commons, his tenure of office being somewhat, if not precisely, similar to that of the judges. I do not wish to be understood as saying that any irregularities were discovered, but it was proved that his clerks had occasionally been afflicted with sickness, the same as had troubled clerks in other branches, that they had received leave of absence of greater or less duration, during which they had received their salaries, and furthermore, that Mr. McDougall had put his own interpretation on the Civil Service Act, going so far as to dispense with a medical certificate from the Government physician, and accepting one from the official's family doctor. One clerk had been absent, Mr. McDougall stated, 43 days in 1888, 45 days in 1889, 71 days in 1890, and 49 days since January last, yet her salary was paid her as usual during all these absences. She had been sick during the whole of January and February, 1890. Mr. McDougall said that, in his capacity as Auditor-General, he would not hesitate to pass an account for any other department under similar circumstances, and pay both the invalid and her substitute. He proceeded to give a synopsis of the absences of clerks in his department during the last three years as follows: 83,

95, 116, 41, 108, 75, 65, 64, 43, 92, 95, 187, 123, 55, and 115 days. In none of these cases were orders-in-council asked for, nor were Sundays nor Saturday holidays included in these figures. The Grits who, one and all, swear by Mr. McDougall and invariably quote him as an authority, have concluded to waste no more time over the case of Miss Craig, the young lady who was paid by the Post Office Department during her illness, and whose absence they endeavored to connect in a shameful manner with Mr. Haggart, the Postmaster-General.

On Wednesday further enquiry was made into the methods of Mr. Senecal, the suspended Superintendent of Printing. He was not in attendance, as he should have been, but a letter was read from him to the effect that he had got tired of waiting the committee's pleasure so long, and, as his health imperatively demanded it, he had decided to no longer risk his life, but to take a trip as recommended by his doctor. Mr. Chapleau said that Senecal had not consulted him, nor was he a party to his absence, and he did not know where he was. Senecal had tendered his resignation, but of course, under the circumstances, it had not been accepted. R. L. Patterson, Toronto agent of Miller & Richard, type foundry, testified that he had sold the Bureau type to the value of \$90,000; and at various times had given Senecal sums amounting to about \$5,000, on Senecal's representations that he was "hard up." P. T. Perrot, of Barber & Ellis, paper makers, had supplied paper for the Government and had paid Senecal \$2,000, and Bronskill, Superintendent of Stationery, \$400. Mr. Craig, Conservative M. P., stated that his brother had waited on Senecal, asking for an order for leather for the bindery. Senecal had suggested that he should pay him a commission, ostensibly for "election purposes." Craig had declined to do business that way. Afterwards he had got an order from Mr. Chapleau for \$2,000 worth, but no commission or allowance had been asked or made. Senecal's absence was reported to the House, and he was ordered to attend on Tuesday next. It is said that altogether Senecal has received some \$25,000 from parties from whom he purchased material, etc.

As I said last week, the details of the Bay Chaleur railway business are very intricate. All that your readers are interested about is to know if there was any boodling. That has been sufficiently proved, and Messrs. Pacaud, Mercier, Garneau and other parties who are charged with having robbed the Quebec Treasury, have steadily declined to appear and defend themselves. Mr. Francois Langelier, member of the House of Commons, has been in daily attendance to watch proceedings on behalf of the Quebec government, but otherwise that body of boodlers have persisted in ignoring the investigation. Occasionally, when it suits him, Mr. Langelier takes a hand in the proceedings, as the other day when he produced a legal looking document and declared that thereby he could prove that the old Bay Chaleur Railway Company had embezzled \$118,000 of the Federal subsidy to that road. Senator Robitaille, ex-Governor of Quebec, and a Conservative, who was the president of the old company, promptly denied the charge in vigorous language, and demanded an investigation by the committee. The document which Mr. Langelier produced, turned out to be an affidavit made by one George A. Taylor, before Chryssostom Langelier, brother of Francois, and when read proved anything else but what Francois said it would. Senator Robitaille's investigation which he demanded, was subsequently taken in hands by the committee, when this Mr. Taylor, a railway contractor, was examined. He testified that the affidavit was drawn by Chryssostom Langelier for the purpose of helping McFarlane, a contractor, that he had never sworn to it, that it was not an affidavit at all but a bogus one. That his firm had never threatened Senator Robitaille with criminal proceedings but that Robitaille had always acted like an honest man and paid witness' firm every dollar due them. The use made by Langelier of the bogus affidavit, witness declared to be false and unfair. Thus Mr. Grit Langelier's charges against Mr. Conservative Robitaille exploded with disaster to Langelier, Mercier and Co.

This same Mr. Francois Langelier found himself last week in what an honorable man would consider a very awkward position, but which probably did not occur so to Mr. Langelier. Mr. Cockburn, a director of the Ontario Bank, testified that the president and general manager of the bank (two Grits, by the way) went to Quebec to see what could be done about the bank's claim. They saw Mr. Mercier, who promised that every dollar should be paid them and advised them strongly to retain Mr. Francois Langelier to look after the bank's interests. They did so, and every step the bank took was upon his advice. When the bill came before Parliament, Mr. Cockburn was instructed to consult him and did so. He strongly advised against making any enquiry about the payment or disposition of the \$280,000 (of which the \$100,000 paid Pacaud formed part) and it was Langelier's anxiety to prevent any investigation of that sum which first aroused Cockburn's suspicions and which led him to send for Mr. Barwick, who has been prosecuting the investigation before the Senate Committee. No wonder that Mr. Cockburn should open his eyes when the retained Counsel of the Ontario Bank, Mr. Langelier himself, should appear for the Quebec government, in opposition to the bank's demand for investigation.

Mr. Chryssostom Langelier was the gentleman appointed by the Quebec government to handle the \$280,000, which was to pay off contractors' and laborers' claims. He testified before the committee that he scrupulously examined the genuineness of every claim presented except Armstrong's. That he paid Armstrong \$175,000—\$100,000 of which was \$50,000 paid Pacaud each, which he handed Armstrong in Pacaud's presence in the Auditor's office, that Armstrong and Pacaud then retired to another room together, but he knew nothing what Armstrong did with the cheques. Of course not. W. C. D.

At Bush Park, Independence, Ia., on Monday, Pat Downing, who obtained a record of 2:18 on Saturday, went against the clock in 2:16. Alex, to best 2:19, trotted in 2:16. Allerton lowered his record from 2:12 to 2:11; the quarters were in 33, 1:06, 1:39. Manager, holding the three-year-old stallion record for pacers of 2:13, reduced the mark to 2:11. Manager is by Nutwood, sire of Preceptor, out of a mare by George Wilkes.

Amherst Driving Park is to be the scene of a large gathering of trotting colts for the Maritime Stakes on Sept. 9 and 10, in addition to which there will be on the second day a 3-minute and a free-for-all race. Everything indicates that the meeting will be most interesting to horsemen. Golden will be among the starters in the free-for-all, and several other Island horses are expected to start in other classes.

Some very good trotting has been done on the Moncton track lately, according to the Times. Troublesome, driven by Mr. J. P. Diahunt, is reported to have done quarters in a 20 clip, and Mr. J. S. E. Steadman's colt, Sir John, trotted a mile recently in 2:43. The Humphrey mare is credited with doing a half in 1:15.

The Eastern Maine State Fair races began at Bangor yesterday, and will continue for four days. There are fourteen events and besides the subscription purses, \$3850 will be given in prizes, \$1,000 for the free-for-all trot. There are twenty-one entries for the three-minute race. Dawson's Loaf is entered in the 3-minute and 2:45 classes.

The match race between Kennedy's Maud K. and McMillan's Lady Pilot, which was to have taken place on the Summer-side Driving Park to-day, has been declared "off."

The undersigned has opened a Shop at the corner of Weymouth and Dorchester Streets, where he is prepared to make new Boots and Shoes and to repair old ones. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to by BERNARD DOHERTY. Charlottetown, Sept. 2, 1891—1w pd

FOUND.—A Pocket Book containing a small sum of money was found at Souris on the 15th day of August by Matilda McDonald, Bayville, Lot 6. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying for this advertisement. sept2—3w 2aw pat guar

ANY person owning property on the North Side of Queen Square, that will sell the same or build a Brick Building for Store and Warehouse, Store not less than 30x60 feet, three stories and basement, will find a tenant who will rent same for a term of ten years or buy, on application at THE EXAMINER office. Building required in May, 1892. sept2—3w 2aw pat guar

STORE WANTED, To Rent or Buy.

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Notes and Comments.

The Toronto Globe declares that "there will be an early appeal to the people." Of course the Globe "speaks with knowledge of the plans and movements of the Conservative forces." Yes, the Globe knows a lot about it.

The Week pertinently remarks that "so long as individuals are chosen for positions, high or low, in the public service, on any other grounds than those of merit, which includes, of course, moral character, so long it will be vain to hope for a thoroughly honest and competent public service."

A special despatch to the Halifax Herald reports that "complete returns from the district of Alberta gives the population at 26,123 instead of 2,056 in the estimate which was in the part of the census returns. The total numerical increase for the Dominion is therefore 504,601, instead of 498,534, and the per centage of gain is 11.66 instead of 11.52."

Referring to the letter of "Sufferer"—published on Saturday—we are requested by the Sanitary officer to state that he was one of those who, when City Councillor, voted for the passage of the by-law "relating to the keeping of pigs, etc., within the city limits." He desires THE EXAMINER to state further that he has invariably acted upon information received by him in respect to the presence of any nuisance in any locality.

A correspondent at Stanhope desires THE EXAMINER to "call attention to the way the grit supervisor and contractor have spoiled the bridge there known as Darrach's Bridge. This bridge was, he says, to have been built of good sound wood. But, instead of that, it is nearly all old material and not sound, most of it being old fence rails and any old lumber picked up about the old bridge. Further, it was to be graded for a distance of thirty or forty yards, but the contractor did not put a shovelful of earth on it; and, altogether, the job is of no benefit whatever." This is a sample job. The bridge known as Roger's Bridge at Freetown is also, it is stated, involved in favoritism and incompetency and downright carelessness. When the Government is not doing nothing, it is doing that which is wrong.

Shifting Ordinance Competition.

THE team to represent this Province in the shifting ordinance competition which begins at Quebec on Monday next, is made up as follows: Sergeants Oifer, Connolly, Wharley, Quigley; Corporals R. McDonald, Murley, L. McDonald; Bombardier Proud; Gunners, Gillis, Wood, Harper, Scantlebury, A. McLeod, Prowse, Munro, Sabine, Bryant, McDonald, Lieut. E. D. Sterns goes as No. 1. Eleven members of the team are from No. 1 Battery, and seven from No. 2.

The detail of the "A" shift is as follows: A 64-pounder gun standing in line of fire on centre of ground platform to be shifted breech foremost to another carriage, which is to be brought thirty feet from the rear and placed on the platform in rear of the first carriage, the gun to be lowered into the trunnion holes and shifted back by slewing to the carriage from which it was first taken, both carriages to be left in the positions they occupied when the competition began. The detail of the "B" shift will be made known on the ground.

There will also be a shooting detachment of four men from the Souris Battery, in addition to the two detachments drawn from the shifting team.

The shifting team and the shooting detachments have been doing good work at practice, and will, we feel sure, will maintain the reputation of the province. They certainly have THE EXAMINER'S best wishes.

Horse Notes.

Mr. George E. Hughes has added to his stable of well-bred ones a valuable son of Administrator, 357, record 2:29, dam the fast pacing mare Lady Larkins, trial 2:33, by All Right, 5817. This fellow is three years old, and resembles his sire in style and color. In his two-year-old form he showed quarters in 43 seconds. We congratulate Mr. Hughes on his purchase, and consider he has a sure candidate for the charmed circle.

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ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY To Secure Some Rare Bargains.

We have secured One Case of sample WOOL KNIT SHAWLS—German make—which we shall offer for a short time at VERY MUCH below their value. A few of them slightly soiled will be sold for half price.

STILL ANOTHER.

We are now offering the balance of our SPRING SACQUES, DOLMANS, CAPES and FICHUS at prices reduced sufficiently to please the shrewdest buyer.

As we are anxious to completely close out these lines to make room for our immense Fall Stock, we shall not allow price to interfere with sales.

BEER BROS.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND EXHIBITION AND RACES.

The Annual Provincial Exhibition, Open to the Whole Island, WILL BE HELD AT CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, OCTOBER 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th, 1891.

ALL ANIMALS and Articles for Exhibition must be entered at the Office of Messrs. Warburton & Smallwood, Cameron Block, on or before FRIDAY, 2nd of October. The Exhibition Grounds and Buildings will be open on Friday and Saturday, 2nd and 3rd of October, and until 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, 5th October, for the reception and arrangement of Exhibition articles. Exhibitors of bulky articles, requiring large space, should apply to the Secretary not later than 20th September.

Prize Lists, containing full information as to rules, regulations, etc., and with entry forms, will be sent or given to any person applying to the Secretary. The entry books are now open, and entries can be made at any time with the Secretary. The Grand Parade of Prize and other Animals will take place on Friday, 9th October, at 11 o'clock, a. m. sharp.

THE RACES. The following Races will take place during the Exhibition:— First Day—Wednesday, Oct. 7th. Second Day—Thursday, Oct. 8th. Three-Minute Class. Purse \$150. Three-Year-Old Class. Purse \$150. Two-Year-Old, Futurity (with entrance money added). " 100. 2:40 Class. " 150. Free-for-All. " 200.

The entries for the two-year-old race are now closed, twelve hours having made second payment. The entries for all other races will close on 24th September. TWO SPECIAL GRAND CONCERTS are being arranged for, and Amusements of other kinds (advertisements later) will be afforded during the Exhibition. Special rates are being arranged by rail and steamer from all parts. B. ROGERS, President. A. E. WARBURTON, Secretary. Charlottetown, Sept. 2, 1891—3aw & wky

THE INCREASED SALE THIS YEAR OF CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE

Is the Best Proof of the Esteem in which it is Held. IT IS THE GREAT INVIGORATING TONIC OF THE DAY. It is invaluable in cases of Loss of Appetite, Weak or Painful Indigestion, Malaria, Lowness of Spirits, Fevers of all kinds, and as a General Strengthening of the System when weakened by Changes of the Season. It is necessary to remember that there are many so-called Quinine Wines, but that the GREAT ORIGINAL is CAMPBELL'S, and that the genuine bears our signature upon the label. CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE has a reputation of 25 years' standing. dy & wky—sept1

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF, THE GREAT Strength-Giver.

The Most Perfect Form of Concentrated Nourishment. STIMULATING - - - STRENGTHENING - - - INVIGORATING. September 1, 1891—dy & wky

City of Charlottetown TENDERS FOR COAL. SEALED TENDERS will be received at the City Clerk's Office until noon of MONDAY, the 14th of September next, from parties willing to contract for the lease of the Market Tolls, according to specification to be seen at this office. The names of two good and sufficient securities must accompany each Tender. The Council do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender. By order H. M. DAVISON, City Clerk. City Hall, Aug. 26, 1891—cod

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