

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 14, 1884.

A Misrepresentative.

LAST year when the news reached us that the proposed refund of \$30,000 to the Island fishermen had miscarried in the House of Commons, the Patriot denied in the strongest terms that Mr. L. H. Davies was in any way to blame. The organ contended that Mr. Davies had only asked a harmless question in the House when the matter came up, and that the Ministers and their supporters from the Island were really the culpable parties. What do we find now? The Government have again placed this \$30,000 in the estimates, and the Toronto Globe denounces it as a job. The object it says being to "bribe" two or three members of the House and Senate. Writing for the Ontario Grits the Globe does not hesitate to say who was the means of causing the withdrawal of the vote last session. Here are its words—the italics are ours:

"The matter came up last session but Sir Leonard was ashamed to ask for the grant after the true nature of the job had been exposed by Messrs. Blake and Davies, and so the item was withdrawn."

This proves most conclusively that Messrs. Davies and Blake were the means of preventing long-delayed justice being done last session to the fishermen of our Province, and it is not at all impossible that Mr. Davies is now inspiring the Toronto Globe and other Grit papers in their opposition to the refund. What, with his shallow tactics in opposition to the interests of the Island in regard to the pier question, his officious interference against the proposal to do justice to Island Fisherman, and his false telegram to influence the Belfast election, the conclusion is irresistible that a worse representative than Mr. L. H. Davies could not possibly occupy a seat in the House of Commons. The Patriot talks about his "popularity." We doubt if Mr. David Laird is to-day more unpopular in Queen's County than Mr. Louis Henry Davies. The Conservative majority of 262 votes in Belfast, in the teeth of his telegram, shows him what he is thought of in this County.

Prisoners to Give Evidence.

In our own House of Commons, the other day, the Bill to permit prisoners and their wives to give evidence on certain conditions in cases of misdemeanour was "killed." But in the British Parliament a similar Bill will, beyond a doubt, become law. The other day a bill, introduced by Lord Bramwell, passed the House of Lords which measure allows prisoners to give evidence in their own behalf, if they so choose, and also permits a husband to act as a witness for or against his wife, and a wife for or against her husband. At present, too, it is impossible for one of two prisoners to give evidence against or on behalf of his comrade in misfortune. This disability is abolished in Lord Bramwell's bill, which the London Telegraph says was received with a general chorus of commendation from the "Law Lords" and may soon become law. The Lord Chancellor explained that Sir Henry James had already given notice of his intention to submit a bill of the same character to the Lower House. The House of Commons will, therefore, be in a position to choose whichever bill they like best; Lord Bramwell's or the Attorney General's, both of them being directed to attain exactly the same ends. As Lord Bramwell pointed out, it is not so very long ago that in England wives and husbands were incompetent witnesses for each other even in civil cases, and plaintiffs in breach of promise actions could not be examined on oath. Both these restrictions have been abolished, and the last remaining impediment in the way of a jury hearing everything that can possibly throw light on a case will be removed when a prisoner is enabled to give his own version of events from the dock.

Methodist Union.

The Provisional District Meeting summoned to meet on the 19th inst., has delegated to it an important duty. Composed as it will be of the Superintendents of all circuits and missions both of the Methodist Church of Canada and the Bible Christian Church on the Island; together with an equal number of lay delegates, making in all between forty and fifty members, it ought to be sufficiently representative. It will be the work of this meeting to recommend to Conference such changes in the Circuits as the Union will make necessary. Of course the majority of the Circuits will not be altered; as the two churches have worked to a large extent in separate localities. But in other places where the Churches have crowded each other, such division of Circuits and re-arrangement of the work will be necessary as will prevent one minister from traversing any other minister's circuit to get to his appointments.

The preaching places belonging to each Circuit ought to be contiguous to the Parsonages or to the centres of the Circuits. In other words the Circuits ought to be made as compact as possible. This may necessitate some appointments that have hitherto been Methodist being supplied by Ministers that have been Bible Christians, and of course some appointments that have hitherto been Bible Christian being supplied by Ministers that have been Methodist. But

where such changes are clearly seen to be for the good of the work; local prejudices and preferences must not prevent them from being adopted. It will be more advantageous for the appointments as well as for the Ministers, that they should be made. Still the great aim should be to make as many of the Circuits self-supporting as possible. Most Ministers would prefer to travel a few extra miles and preach a few additional sermons, provided they received a fair, decent support, to having small circuits and short pay. A few years ago the Methodist Conference of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island made a great blunder in cutting up the circuits, until many of them were quite unable to support their Ministers. As a consequence many Ministers have suffered not a little privation; while the Circuits have been humiliated by having to accept large grants from the Missionary Treasury. The Committee to meet on Wednesday inst., it is to be hoped, in no danger of repeating such a mistake.

We are glad to know that already the work of the two Churches has been satisfactorily amalgamated at West Cape, Alberton, Summerside, Montague, and Sturgeon. And also that negotiations are favorably progressing towards a complete union at Charlottetown, Murray Harbor, Union Road and other places. Doubtless some places will present difficulties, but a mutual spirit of concession and harmony is abundantly able to triumph over all obstacles and make the Union so thorough that in a few years it will scarcely be possible to know to which Circuit belonged the Methodist Church of Canada or which the Bible Christian Church before the Union.

There are other matters—such as the election of lay delegates to the Annual Conference and representatives to various Conference Committees—to come before the meeting. But we have outlined above the most important business; and we trust that it will be speedily and harmoniously accomplished.

Parliamentary Notes.

—The Bill to expedite trials was read a second time in the House of Assembly yesterday.

—His Honor Lieutenant Governor Haviland attended in the Legislative Library yesterday evening at 4 o'clock, and received the Address in answer to his Speech.

—The members of the Legislature were entertained at a dinner party given by Lieutenant Governor Haviland, at Government House, last evening.

—A few days ago Sir John announced that it was the intention of the Government to have the work of the session done by Easter. The expeditious manner in which the House went into Supply is a long stride towards a short session.

We clip the following from a West Australian paper, which will doubtless be of interest to many in Charlottetown: On Monday last an interesting distribution of prizes took place at the residence of Lieut. Dixon, R. N. That gentleman had in the most generous way placed three valuable articles at the disposal of the authorities of St. George's Cathedral for the reward of such of the choir boys as were found especially deserving for their singing, attendance, and good conduct combined. Miss V. Burges, Miss May Moore, Miss Leader, and Miss Thomson, kindly officiated as a court of judges, and in accordance with their decision, the first prize, a watch and chain, was bestowed on Letch, junr.; Wilkinson and Hussey receiving a gold pin and a set of gold sleeve links, respectively. The other youthful choristers were presented with books provided out of the cathedral funds. Lady Leake consented to distribute the prizes, and among the company assembled were the Right Rev. the Bishop of Perth and Mrs. Parry, the church wardens and Mr. G. Knight, Captain Wilkinson, and the assistant organist, etc. After the presentation the boys were regaled by Miss Dixon with fruit and cake in the most hospitable manner.

PUBLICITY.—Fifteen thousand persons assembled in the pavilion, San Francisco, on the 7th inst., to witness the Sullivan-Robinson match, and it is estimated that as many more were turned away. The receipts from the sale of tickets were nearly \$20,000. Tickets were sold at \$5 advance. One hundred policemen were distributed among the audience to preserve order. Sullivan was in first class form and was greeted enthusiastically. Robinson's condition was unfavorably commented upon by the audience. Sullivan weighed 204 pounds and Robinson 179. The announcement that the police had refused to allow the use of three ounce gloves was hissed; eight ounce gloves were used. Thomas Chandler was referee, and Hiram B. Cook was timekeeper for Robinson, and William Muldoon for Sullivan. Robinson was knocked down eight times in the first round, going down at each blow from Sullivan, without receiving any punishment. The second round was a repetition of the first, except that Robinson fell down fourteen times in rapid succession. In the third round the same manoeuvres were shown by Robinson, who, however, did not succeed so well in avoiding punishment, he getting several severe blows, none of which appeared to take the starch out of him. In this round the claim of foul was made by Sullivan's time-keeper, he stating that Robinson fell without being struck by Sullivan. The claim was not noticed by the referee. In the fourth round Robinson's trick of falling without an exchange of blows was too evident for the referee to allow it to pass. The round was unfinished. The match was given to Sullivan on the fourth claimed. Robinson escaped without apparent punishment, though Sullivan planted several left hand undercuts on his face when he was in the act of falling. Robinson's conduct was severely censured by the spectators. Sullivan was loudly cheered.

THE BUDGET SPEECH.

Some of Sir Leonard's Points.

HOW THE CAPITAL EXPENDITURES WERE MET.

Now, sir, there were other expenditures during the year chargeable to capital account, reaching \$14,171,413. How were these expenditures met? In the first place, there was a surplus from consolidated revenue amounting to \$7,964,092. Then, there were proceeds from sales of lands in the Northwest, \$1,009,019; deposits in the savings banks of the country, \$4,445,445. Besides this, under arrangement made with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, we received the proceeds of the sales of their bonds which were in our hands. These proceeds amounted, at the close of the year, to \$2,694,000, upon which four per cent. interest was paid. These items covered all the capital expenditures of that year, without our being under necessity, as I stated last session, of going abroad for a dollar. (Cheers.)

THE BURDEN OF TAXATION.

I may say further, in answer to the charge of increased taxation, that, deducting from the receipts from customs and excise since 1873 the surplus, and charging simply the amounts which were necessary for the payment of the expenditure of the Government, our expenditure per head of the population has been less since '79 than it was from 1874 to 1879. (Cheers.) I recollect that the leader of the Opposition, in the speech he made in answer to the speech from the throne, remarked that I was great on average. Well, sir, I believe that that is a correct principle to apply, and especially to the conduct of a Government. No Government would be justified in taking one particular year of their expenditure and presenting that to the country as an evidence of their economy. Neither would it be fair for an opposition to take a particular year in which expenditure was large, owing to circumstances over which the Government had no control, and say that that was an evidence of ministerial extravagance. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, in all discussions on this subject I desire to take the averages as well as the expenditure in particular years, as evidences of our economy or of our extravagance. Now, sir, we find that in last year, deducting the surplus, the taxation per head of our population from customs and excise was \$4.82, against an average of \$4.88 per head from 1874 to 1879. We also find that, taking the average from 1879 to 1883, it amounted to \$4.81 per head, against an expenditure from 1874 to 1879 of \$4.88 per head. Under these circumstances it will be found that, while it is true that receipts have been large, and that during these years our surplus has been large, the taxation on the people of the country was less than the average from 1874 to 1879.

REDUCTION OF SURPLUS AND TAXATION.

I estimate that the total expenditure this year will amount to \$31,200,000, leaving a surplus of consolidated revenue of \$1,000,000. I estimate that the proceeds from lands in Northwest will amount to another \$1,000,000, making the total surplus for the year \$2,000,000. Now, it may be said by hon. gentlemen opposite that this is a great falling off from the surplus of \$8,000,000 last year, but it will be remembered that this time twelve months I stated that my estimate was that the surplus from consolidated revenue for the current year would be \$2,250,000—I now estimate that it will be \$1,250,000 less. Well, let us see, sir, what circumstances have led to that reduction. In the first place the expenditure has been increased while the receipts have been reduced. Why is there such a difference in the two years—\$8,000,000 in the one case and \$2,000,000 in the other? Simply because, having that surplus, the government felt that they could come to the House and ask parliament to appropriate a much larger sum of money for public works, including buildings and harbors, than was ever asked from parliament before, a sum of money that will reach \$3,250,000 during the current year, or an increase of about \$1,500,000. The government felt, sir, that with the surplus they had at their disposal they were justified in asking parliament for these appropriations. Parliament granted them and these moneys are now being expended for these purposes. In addition to that, we have increased expenditure on the postal service, on payments on account of sinking fund, on immigration, on militia and defence, and on mounted police for the current year. Well, sir, there was an increased expenditure of \$2,250,000, with an estimated reduction in the revenue which we supposed would leave us with a surplus of \$2,250,000, whereas, owing to the falling off in the revenue, it is estimated that our surplus will be \$1,000,000 from consolidated revenue and \$1,000,000 from public lands. It must also be born in mind that the revenue was decreased from other causes. What were they? A reduction of taxation of \$2,250,000 as compared with the year 1880-81. What were the reductions? They were: \$844,016 on tea, \$76,313 on coffee, \$91,719 on tin sheets, slates and blocks; \$200,000 on stamps, \$50,000 of postage on newspapers, \$700,000 of reduction in the tobacco duty, \$1,000 on scrap iron, \$14,250 on periodicals, and \$50,000 on wire and other articles, making about \$2,300,000 of reduction in the taxation of the country, which, of course, reduced the surplus.

ESTIMATED INCOME OF 1884-85.

For the fiscal year 1884-85 the estimated income is as follows: From Customs \$20,000,000; From Excise 5,550,000; Post Office 1,900,000; Public Works, including Railways 3,000,000; Interest on Investments 750,000; Other sources 500,000. Total estimated income \$32,000,000.

THE ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

According to estimates now on the table, will be \$29,811,639. It is probable, however, that considerable amounts will appear in the supplementary estimates for public works, in addition to those contained in the estimates before us, and Parliament will be asked for some expenditure with reference to the

EXTENSION OF RAILWAYS.

It has been intimated here that it may be found desirable to extend the connection of our railway system and the Canadian Pacific Railway from Montreal to Quebec, and an amount may be required for that. It is

estimated that the supplementary estimates will amount to \$800,000, which will make the total expenditure for the next year \$30,611,639. The estimated surplus from consolidated revenue is \$1,400,000 and the estimated receipts from lands in the Northwest Territory \$1,250,000, or a total estimated surplus for the next year of \$2,650,000. The leading items of increase are: militia, \$139,000; mounted police, \$54,000; post office, \$211,000. The leading items of decrease are: sinking fund and interest, \$225,000; public works, \$750,000; Indians \$147,920. Under these circumstances it will appear that during the current and next year the surplus will be in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000 per annum, and it will probably be satisfactory to hon. gentlemen opposite, who have objected from time to time to a large surplus, to learn that it has been reduced by a reduction of taxation, by decreased importation, and by increased manufactures in the country. (Hear, hear.)

HOW THE SURPLUSES WERE MADE UP.

We have had in the last few years an average surplus of \$5,000,000 a year; but nearly \$4,000,000 of that has been the proceeds of land in the Northwest. Therefore, that was no tax upon the people. You may take \$4,000,000 off that at all events to commence with. Then let us see how far the position taken by the hon. gentleman, if I understand him aright, is carried out. He estimates, I presume from his remarks, that the consumer pays not only an increased duty, but an increased profit on that to the man from whom he purchases the goods. Is that clearly established? I will appeal to every hon. gentleman in the house to-day who is doing business either in the United States, or even on the other side of the Atlantic, to say whether the manufacturers in the United States and the manufacturers in the old country have not approached him in the last three or four years and sold him goods at a lower rate to meet the increased revenue that has been collected and has gone into the treasury of the Dominion. We know that is the case, no one knows it better than the minister of customs, who has had to come in contact with this from day to day, from week to week and from month to month. Everybody understands this fact, and therefore a very considerable portion of the \$16,000,000 of customs that has been paid into the treasury of the Dominion over and above what was necessary to pay our expenditure has been beyond doubt paid by the manufacturer abroad. (Cheers.)

WHO PAYS THE DUTY?

Is it a fact that the consumer always pays the increased duty? We know perfectly well that many of our men who are largely engaged in business complained that the imposition of the two and a half per cent. duty upon the goods they import is just so much out of their pockets, that they do not get from the consumer. That is the allegation very often made. I will quote an authority here which the hon. leader of the opposition, I think, will not object to, to show that in many cases, and certainly in some, the consumer does not pay the duty. I quote as an authority the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Patterson), who has just left his seat and is sitting at the lower end of the front benches. The hon. leader of the Opposition may not consider him quite as good an authority, judging from what has occurred lately. Still I know he has a great confidence in the opinion and judgment of the hon. member; and therefore I will give him his view on this subject, to show that in many cases the consumer does not pay the additional duty. I refer to the honorable member for Brant (Mr. Patterson), who said the other year: The Finance Minister, in reducing the tariff, gave some encouragement to one industry which it never had before. The result was that the few men who were engaged in that industry in Germany were literally transported by the charge in the tariff to Canada and set to work here. The cost of the article was not increased one iota, and Canada got all the benefit. The middlemen suffered a diminution of profits, but for them no one seems to care much. That is the statement, no doubt a correct one, and it is applicable to many other articles upon which the duty is increased, the consumer not paying it.

THE TARIFF JUSTIFIED.

We have been able to take off the duties on many of the necessities of life, and have been able to do what members of the late Government said they intended to do if they had been in power when they had a surplus revenue. They justified themselves in not collecting revenue sufficient to pay the expenditure from 1875 down to 1879, because when good times came they would take the surplus and appropriate it to paying the deficits during that period. We have paid off these deficits;

WE HAVE REDUCED OUR DEBT.

(cheers); we have our credit in such a position that by the legislation that has taken place here we have increased the Dominion note circulation since 1879 by six and a half millions, and by providing that we should deposit Dominion debentures guaranteed by the Imperial government, for a part of it, we have not been required to keep one dollar of gold more there than when we had a circulation of \$11,000,000 or \$12,000,000. Therefore we have had an increased circulation of six millions of dollars without any great cost to the country. We have reduced the interest on our debt by improving our credit by having a respectable surplus, and we have by the course we have pursued with reference to the appropriating of the surplus in reducing our debt, placed ourselves in a position that the last fiscal year the net interest paid by the Dominion of Canada was \$200,000 less than we paid in 1879-80 (Applause.) I therefore think that the policy of the government has been justified—the tariff has been justified and the evidence that we will be able to submit a little later on will confirm our friends and supporters who have sustained this tariff up to the present time in the conviction that it is the thing to pursue for the future.

HOW THE TARIFF AFFECTS TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Has the trade with England decreased and the trade with the United States increased? Let me give you a few facts in reference to the matter. In 1876-77 our imports from the United States entered for consumption were \$51,312,659; from Great Britain, \$39,572,239; making a difference in favor of the United States of \$11,740,430. In 1877-78 our imports from the United States, entered for consumption, were \$48,631,739, from Great Britain, \$37,431,187; making a difference in favor of the

United States of \$11,200,550. In 1878-79 our imports for consumption from the United States were \$43,739,219; from Great Britain, \$30,993,130; making a difference in favor of the United States of \$12,846,089. In 1882-83 our imports for consumption from the United States were \$56,032,333; from Great Britain, \$52,052,468; making a difference in favor of the United States of \$3,979,865, against an average difference of \$12,000,000 in the previous year.

AGGREGATE TRADE.

Now, sir, I want to state further that the aggregate trade with Great Britain—the total imports and export—was in 1879 \$67,288,848, whereas in 1883 it was \$99,197,654, an increase, in that period, of \$31,908,806. The aggregate trade with the United States in 1879 was \$70,904,720, and in 1883 it was \$97,701,056, an increase of \$26,796,336, as against an increase of \$31,900,000 in our aggregate trade with Great Britain. Let me state further that the increased duties on the imports from Great Britain, under the new Tariff, are two and nine tenths per cent., while on the imports from the United States they are six per cent., showing that the application of the Tariff has not been against England and in favor of trade with England as compared with the United States.

PRODUCE EXPORTED.

Now, I hold in my hand a statement furnished by the Customs Department of the value of the produce exported from Canada, not the produce of Canada, for several years, which is as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Year and Value. 1876: \$5,417,506; 1877: 5,746,654; 1878: 9,856,246; 1879: 7,918,442; 1880: 12,462,466; 1881: 12,137,799; 1882: 6,003,233; 1883: 8,196,366. Total: \$38,799,884.

In 1882 there was a general falling off in the exports from every port of the continent. This statement shows that the average annual export of foreign goods from Canada during the four years from 1876 to 1879 was \$7,409,712, while during the four following years from 1880 to 1883 it amounted to \$9,699,971—a satisfactory answer, in my judgment, to those gentlemen who entertained fears on this subject.

EXPANDING MANUFACTORIES.

Two years since, I think, we had two gentlemen employed to visit the manufacturing of the country, in order to ascertain if legislation was necessary, and what kind with reference to wages in factories. They gathered from several portions of the manufacturing of the Dominion a certain amount of information most valuable in its character, showing the increased products of these manufacturing, the increased number of persons employed in them, and the increased amount of wages paid. We have, on various occasions adduced certain information, which we think cannot be controverted at all, and I follow the same course now. Take, for instance, the article of raw cotton. We can gauge very clearly the quantity of cotton manufactured, or its increased manufacture in the Dominion, because cotton is not produced in the country, and therefore the imports of that article will gauge very accurately its increased manufacture. In 1877-78, the imports of raw cotton were 7,233,413 lbs.; in 1878-79, they were 6,720,708 lbs.; in 1881-82, 18,126,323; and in 1882-83, 27,353,491 lbs. That shows pretty clearly that the tariff operates as a protective tariff or as an encouraging tariff. Hon. gentlemen opposite will perhaps say that it is now too encouraging, though they helped to induce many persons to go into that industry by stating on the floor of Parliament that it paid the parties who had investments in it at 60 per cent. on their investments. The imports in wool in 1877 and '78 amounted to \$6,330,084; in 1881 and '82 they amounted to 9,652,757 lbs.; in 1882 and '83, to 9,821,104 lbs. That gives a pretty fair index, though not so clear as in the case of raw cotton, because it is pretty well understood that a large quantity of our home grown wool has been consumed in the manufacture of woollen goods in the past year. Still there is an evident large increase in the importation of wool not grown in Canada. Hides and pelts were imported in 1877 and 1878 to the value of \$1,207,300, and in 1882 and 1883 to the value of \$1,963,744, showing pretty clearly there has been a large extension in the manufacture of leather of various kinds. The increased value of machinery imported is shown by the following return:—

Table with 2 columns: Year and Value. Value of imports 1878: \$483,037; 1879: 403,809; 1880: 53,858; 1881: 1,022,518; 1882: 2,194,446; 1883: 2,757,570.

This is a pretty fair evidence of the increased development of our manufacturing industries.

THE COAL OUTPUT.

Take also the article of coal. It is quite true the consumption of coal may be increased by the development of our tariff, and we know that it has been considerably increased through this cause within the last three or four years. In 1878 the imports of coal amounted to 892,446 tons, and in 1883 to 1,636,617 tons, showing an increase of 719,791 tons while the increased consumption of Canadian coal in 1883 over 1878 was 700,000 tons, making a total increased consumption of 1,463,171 tons over 1878. It is quite clear there must be some cause for this increased consumption beyond the increased requirements of the railways owing to their increased traffic. It is known the increase in factories established throughout the Dominion has been very great indeed. This is the evidence I have adduced to show this policy has been not only a protective policy in its encouragement to manufacturing industries but it has also been a revenue producing policy. It was said the tariff would not be fit the coal industry. I estimated in 1879 that in four years the increased output of coal in the Dominion of Canada would be 400,000 tons; and the returns I have received from Nova Scotia, through these are not quite complete, and the reports from British Columbia show clearly that the increased output of coal since 1879, for the last calendar year, was 2,000 tons a day, for every working day, or a total of something like 700,000 tons of an increase.

How to save twenty-five dollars.—Carry your old sewing machine to Brown's and have it made as good as new, instead of changing it for a new one. Shop on corner of Prince and Grafton Streets, Ch'town. [Jan 29]

Hay Presses For Sale.

1 Dextrik Perpetual Hay Press Bales 14x18 inches, 4 to 4 feet long. 1 Railroad Hay Press, Bales 9 feet square by 4 feet long. Enquire at Merchants Bank of P. E. Island.

W. McLEAN, Cashier. Ch'town, March 14, 1884.

Ground Bones.

THE undersigned will be prepared to furnish pure ground bones, of all sizes, and in large or small quantities, to farmers and others about 1st April.

Highest Cash Price paid for Old Bones.

J. W. McGUIR. Ch'town, March 14—cod 2m pad cod 2m sj 2m

MORTGAGE SALE.

TO be sold by Public Auction, at the Court House, in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, on Wednesday, the fourteenth day of May next, A. D. 1884, at 11 o'clock, the following real estate:—

All that tract, piece and parcel of land, hereditaments and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Charlottetown, in the said Island, being part and parcel of Town Lot Number (97) ninety-two, in the fourth hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, aforesaid, having a front of forty-six feet on Cumberland Street, and being eighty-four feet (84 feet) in depth back from said street, and bounded on the south-east by Joseph Maher's land, formerly James Hancock's, and on the north-west by the lands now in possession of Widow Brothers, and extending back from said street by parallel lines at right angles with said street.

The above real estate made pursuant to a Power of Sale, contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the twenty-first day of November, A. D. 1877, made between Michael Welsh and Elizabeth, his wife, of the one part, and Barbara O'Halloran, of the other part, which Mortgage has been duly assigned to the undersigned.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Edward J. Hodgson, Solicitor, Charlottetown. Dated this fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1884.

RICHARD HEARTZ, Assignee of Mortgage, March 14—3aw 11 sale

GRAND CONCERT.

To be held under the auspices of the BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY, WILL BE GIVEN ON ST. PATRICK'S NIGHT, IN THE MARKET HALL.

PROGRAMME. PART I.

- Overture—Queen of the Valley.....Bisseg Orchestral Club. Chorus—Let Erin Remember the Days of Old Moore Mrs. Neahery. Solo (vocal)—When the Tide Comes In..... Millard Miss Neahery. Cornet Solo—The Green Little Shamrock.... Mr. Fletcher. Solo (vocal)—An Irish Memorial in Erin.... McGowen Mrs. Blake. Chorus—The Minstrel Boy..... Moore St. Dunstan's Choir. Solo (vocal)—The Waiting Heart..... Mrs. Byrne. Solo (vocal)—The Lament of the Irish Emigrant..... Baker Mr. C. Hermans. Selections from Pot and Peasant..... Suppe Orchestral Club. Address..... Mr. F. J. Conroy.

PART II.

- Piano Duet—Duet in D..... Diabelli = The Misses Quirk. Solo (vocal)—The Last Rose of Summer..... Moore Mrs. Strickland. Chorus—The Last Rose of Summer..... Moore St. Dunstan's Choir. Solo (vocal)—The Monarch of the Wood.... Cherry Mr. Reid. Violin Solo and String Quartette—Ave Marie Gounod Mr. Vinnicombe and Orchestral Club. Solo (vocal)—The Shamrock..... Moore Mr. Caven. Solo (vocal)—The Last Glimpse of Erin.... Moore Mrs. Gaffney. Waltzes—Breeze of Night..... Lannoth Orchestral Club. Chorus—Domestic Scenes..... Lockwood St. Dunstan's Choir.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN. Admission—Reserved Seats, 50 cents; Unreserved, 25 cents. Doors open at 7.30 p. m. Concert at eight p. m. March 13, 1884.

J. A. CHIPMAN & CO.

Are Offering ex Warehouse, 400 bbls. Medium and High Grade Patents (American and Canadian), 125 bbls. Low Grade Bakers. OFFICE OPPOSITE RANKIN HOUSE. N. B.—We are now prepared to receive orders for Spring Importation Flour, Corn-meal, etc. Also, parties having Oats or Malt-ing Barley for sale would do well to call.

J. F. SHATFORD, Agent. Ch'town, March 13.

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY EXAMINER Rates moderate.