

The Daily Examiner

MAY 14, 1885.

Editorial Notes.

In the New York "dullness dominates the stock market."

The Government Commissioners are successfully negotiating with the peaceful half-breeds of the Northwest as to their demands for grant of land.

The Spanish consul at Shanghai has gone to Peking to demand an indemnity for losses sustained by Spanish missionaries during the Franco-Chinese hostilities.

Germany is discussing a number of advisability of reducing the number of jurors from twelve to seven; and the German scientists are investigating the subject of cholera.

The Grand Trunk railway company invite subscriptions from the proprietors of £200,000 perpetual five per cent. debentures; the price is 75 per cent., the proceeds being mainly applied to the payment of the interest bearing liabilities.

Mrs. Vanderbilt died a few days ago from the effects of a cold contracted while attending the funeral of a relative. The New York Herald remarks that: "The fact that fatal illness is often occasioned by standing as a mourner in inclement weather beside a new made grave has been often brought home to us."

General Lord Wolseley when reviewing the camel corps, composed of Dragoon Guards, at Suakim, urged the men to perfect themselves in their novel duties as they would be wanted for the Nile in the Autumn. This speech is significant as indicating that General Wolseley is not in favor of the Government's policy of abandoning the Soudan.

The Patriot may possibly (not probably) deceive the electors of the Eastern section of King's County, by recommending the ex-Editor of the defunct New Era as "a fit and proper person" to represent the property holders of this Province; but by so doing it has not raised itself in the estimation of the respectable business men of Charlotte-town.

The Monetary Times says: "The spring opens with favorable prospects for the lumber trade; and when this industry is in a good state, it is a great help towards a healthy and active condition of business generally. It is too soon to get a full survey of the prospects of the grain crops. Accounts from Northern Ontario are excellent; from the South-west not quite so good."

Before Mr. Coleman issues his "Summer Arrangement" of the trains, we hope he will take into consideration the bad connection now made at Georgetown between the steamer and the train. Heretofore and at present, mails and passengers on Thursday have been held at Georgetown until Friday morning, owing to the fact that Thursday evening's train from Georgetown leaves a short time before the steamer arrives there. We submit that the mails should, if possible, be forwarded without any delay; and we have no doubt that Mr. Coleman, acting in conjunction with the Post Office Department and the Steam Navigation Company, can make an arrangement under which this can be done.

Commenting on the C. P. R. resolutions, the Hamilton Spectator says:

"It is unfortunate in the extreme that the company should be compelled to ask further assistance. It is unfortunate that it should have been compelled to ask assistance last year. But for the insensate and traitorous conduct of the Canadian Grits, working in alliance with a foreign territory; in which many of their leaders own land, probably given to them for the purpose of securing their co-operation, neither the additional grant of this year nor that of last year would have been needed. The resources of the company would have been ample had not those people succeeded in depreciating its bonds, and retarded the settlement of its lands. But they did succeed; and, as a portion of the Canadian people managed to injure the great Canadian work, the whole of the people must pay the penalty."

The actual revenue of the United States Government for the first nine months of the current fiscal year has been \$240,000,000, and for the full period of twelve months it is expected to reach \$313,500,000, or about sixteen and a half millions less than the estimate made by Secretary McCulloch in December last. The expenditure is placed at \$294,500,000, including provision for the sinking fund, leaving a surplus of \$19,000,000. Four years ago, in 1881-2, the total revenue reached \$403,500,000, since which time it has been steadily diminishing, and will, in the current year, fall \$90,000,000 short of the collection of 1881-2. The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, commenting on these figures, remarks: "We have evidently fallen on a period of necessary economy and reform. There will be no great surplus to waste on river and harbor jobs, and the secretary of the treasury may think himself well off if he can scrape together surplus enough with which to continue to buy \$2,000,000 worth of silver per month to stick into the treasury vaults to depreciate on his hands. The silver dollar, of which the Government now owes \$163,000,000, bought with the surplus revenue, was worth ninety-three cents when we began to coin it, and is now worth only eighty-three cents."

"The Promise in Canadian Literature."

WHILE every nation of any magnitude has a distinctive literature, Canada is almost barren in this respect, unless a few incomplete and meagre historical works are accepted as supplying the deficiency. Nor is this lack atoned for by provincial works of our great merit. Go, for instance, into our Legislative Library, and you will not find on its shelves above a dozen distinctively Canadian, or, we should rather say, provincial works, embracing only Tuttle's History of Canada, Campbell's Histories of Nova Scotia and P. E. Island, Hanway's History of Nova Scotia, Dawson's Acadian Geology, Grant's Ocean to Ocean, and a few volumes of similar nature. You look in vain for a complete set of such Canadian works as might and should be there, showing the light appreciation in which they are held by those who have stocked that library.

Archbishop O'Brien is the only Canadian whose name as a philosopher has reached across the Atlantic; Howe was the only Canadian poet whose heart glowed with the true Promethean fire; and we have no novelist of more than local note, — no Marryat or Cooper has yet arisen to tell the tales of sea or prairie with which this new Dominion abounds. Newspapers and periodicals have been the principal channels of Canadian literature, which has been mainly of a political character, and if a more aspiring genius has occasionally stepped out of that beaten path, the competition he met from English and American authors, and the narrow provincial prejudice he had to contend with, eventually disheartened him, and deterred others from following in his steps.

Composed of provinces whose interests are so diverse, and peopled by the children of nations which have a grand literature of their own, to which they almost reverentially cling, it may be some time before Canada, as a nation, will be thoroughly Canadian, possessing a distinctive literature. Each province has its own peculiar and special prejudices to be softened or melted down, so that our literature may remain for some time to come as it has been in the past, more provincial than Canadian. "A Western literature," says W. Phillips Robinson in the Current, "is surprised to meet in the city of Quebec men of considerable ability and local repute, and the converse is equally true. Every effort to produce a national anthem or song, has met with failure. By bitter experience the authors have come to see how vain it is to attempt the construction of a national literature upon a provincial basis." English and American fiction — too much of the latter morbid and unhealthy trash, — is greedily perused, while the limited number of Canadian works of equal or much greater merit, will not repay the cost of publication, and become food for moths. Bare notoriety, — we can hardly use the term fame, — will not tempt our best writers to plume their pinions for brilliant flights; they need something more tangible to assist them up the Parnassian mount.

"Even had Confederation," says the writer above quoted, "accomplished all that was hoped from it, however, and succeeded in fusing the various discordant elements — as in America the different nationalities seem to merge — it is questionable whether a people so composed would have produced a distinctive literature. Had the Saxons disappeared before the Norman hordes, instead of intermingling with their conquerors, the England of to-day might have been a mere French colony, and English literature unknown. The nation with a really distinct literature has usually been cradled in barbarism, nurtured in tradition and mythology, through which it struggled to civilized manhood." He then proceeds to point out the first steps in the path to a national literature. "But Canada came into the world almost full grown. Her pioneers refused to mingle with the aboriginal inhabitant (?), swept away the native religion and tradition without even taking note of them, and ruthlessly destroyed what the literary student of to-day would give his ears to possess."

Here, then, we have pointed out to us the wide field of pioneer life, of tradition and the relics of Indian legend, the early history of the country, a vast and comparatively unexplored mine of literary wealth. Our nation is young, but her history has not yet been half told. There is ample room for an exhaustive and complete history of each Province prior to Confederation, and for a collective political history of the subsequent years, and even now historical material is being rapidly developed on the broad plains of the West. There is a pleasing prospect in the not distant future for the poet and historian, whose office is to rescue, in all their dark shades or bright hues, the fast dying traditions and almost forgotten legendary lore of the years that are receding into the dim vistas of the past. The harvest is ready for the reapers, and the work is enticing; the mine is lying ready to yield up its bounteous treasures to the genius of the delver. Many pioneers are yet living who can afford a fund of rare story, but they are rapidly passing away, and this knowledge should be garnered for coming generations before the last surviving actors of the past are called to their rest. The struggle of the pioneers and the red men, their treaty makings and councils, their huntings and feasts, their deaths and burials, their every memory, that the rivers, valleys and mountains of Canada team with; the boat songs with which they enlivened the

long river or lake reaches over which they paddled in their bark canoes, or cheered the weary portages around foaming rapids; the tales told around the glowing camp fires as the night winds sighed about them in the weird forests; and all the varied trials, and troubles, and hopes of early pioneer life, may be reinvigorated with action, and surrounded with the beautiful scenery that did really inframe them in the past. The fascinating story of old Acadia, in its glory of le bon temps, has never been half told. There yet remains material for a dozen "Evangelines" or novels of equal merit and interest with those of Cooper.

There is no fairer field for the poet's fancy, no more exciting arena for the novelist. The monuments of the early emigrants may be said to form the milestones along our national pathways. Each has its own story, for poet, novelist, or historian, of exile, and heroic struggle with fate, and of noble hearts and minds, once instinct with every passion, but now resting silent and lone in their humble graves by rushing rivers, or broad plains, or at the foot of the mighty mountains that guard in their eternal greatness the gates of the West. Every mile of Canada affords fascinating food for thought, and treasures for memory's storehouse; every part of it is a fertile soil that only awaits vigorous tilling to produce the golden grain and garnered sheaves of a ripened national literature, which will do more to bind together and cement her diverse races, and to obliterate provincial prejudice, than cast iron acts of Parliament, or the gaudy trappings of war. Let the treasures of the pioneer era be rescued from oblivion, ere they are forgotten with the final disappearance from the scene of action of those about whom they cling like the graceful folds of a toga, — before the conquering agents, steam and electricity, shall have robbed pioneer life of all its romance.

Going back farther yet, we may gather literary treasures from the crude mythology and legendary lore of the Indian tribes, who, long before the days of pioneers, hunted moose or buffalo on the spots where thriving cities now throb with busy life. Much may yet be gleaned, as shown by the researches of the Rev. Mr. Rand and others among the mimams of Nova Scotia, from the tribes yet spared in the march of civilization. Every river, headland, plain, and forest is rich in tradition. Even our little Island abounds in Indian and pioneer legends. Steps should be taken to collect these traditions, otherwise they will be forgotten with the gradual disappearance of the once wild tribes, and when, in years to come, our descendants shape their ideas of what the Indians were from some migrant, half drunken, villainous looking specimen, with only a tinge of aboriginal blood in his veins, few will remember that his forefathers, in their rude nobility, formed of themselves romantic literary materials. The present is the time to collect all materials yet available to the historian.

"The true history of any country," says R. E. Gosnell, "is that of the people — that of potentates and wars is only so much mosaic work. The life of Canadian history is to be found mainly among her pioneers." Then who will undertake the collection of reminiscences, looking forward to the complete recording of our history? Would a society formed for that purpose meet the fate of the late Historical Society? Many private individuals possess fine collections of valuable manuscripts, which only await the awakening of public opinion to the necessity of their publication, but when will the mind of the reading public so awaken? When will some organized effort be made to correct and re-write our history? When may we expect to see Canadian poets delighting us with pure Canadian verse, and perpetuating in faultless metre the romantic memories of the past? The answer is, whenever the people of Canada, casting aside all provincial, party, and sectional prejudice, unite in making the attempt worth while in the dollars and cents view.

Lastly, in the cultivation of national literature, we should imitate our Republican neighbors in fostering a healthy national sentiment, and the pure principles of patriotism should be its life giving element, inspiring a pride in our young country from "ocean to ocean." By the creation of a distinctive literature, it is not necessary for Canadians to taboo the grand old poets and philosophers that have been their delight, or even to give them a secondary place, but they ought, before many decades roll by, to have Canadian works placed side by side with them, equally noble, equally meritorious, and equally beloved. The best speeches of Cartier, Tache, Galt, Brown, McGee, McDonald, Young, Tupper, Howe, Dufferin, Hincks, Coles, Whelan and others, whose names are prominent in the history of Canada, should be published in a convenient form for general use, and as class books for the elementary departments of Canadian schools and colleges. That is the way in which the educationists of the United States have infused an undying sentiment of nationality into the susceptible minds of the young, and it has proved a method well worthy of imitation. In our schools and school books should be inculcated a love of home and country, and a justifiable pride in the lives of those who have impressed on the nation the stamp of their own individuality. Once get this sentiment firmly grounded in the minds of the rising generation, once infuse into them

the idea that Canada is destined to be the pride of the Western world, and it will not be long ere we have a distinctive literature

S. M. BENT.

The New Convent, Summerside.

THE new Convent de Notre Dame, which was opened to the public on Tuesday the 12th inst., by a grand concert, and which was blessed by His Lordship, Bishop McIntyre, the morning following, is situated on Central Street, beside the Roman Catholic Church. It is an unpretentious wooden structure, of substantial appearance. It is in dimensions sixty six by forty-five feet, and twenty-four feet post with a well proportioned pitch roof with seven dormer windows on each side. It is built on a stone foundation with a brick wall rising three feet above the surface. Entering the main hall to the right are the music room and chapel, separated by folding doors. From the main hall is a smaller one, which separates the community room and the refectory from the parlor and office. At the end of this hall is an entrance for the pupils, with a stair leading to the second flat. To the right of the main hall, on the second flat, are two spacious class rooms, separated by folding doors. A hall leads to the left on this flat, also separating two class rooms from the dormitories. Besides these, there are on the second flat several cloak rooms, etc. The third flat, is intended for a dormitory, and will be furnished when required. Adjoining the main building is a kitchen two stories high, and twenty-five feet broad. The building, with the exception of the third flat, is well furnished and thoroughly fitted and reflects credit on the contractor, Mr. Pierce Doyle.

The convent was opened by a grand concert, held in the upper flat of the building. A temporary stage was tastefully decorated, and the pupils dressed in white, occupied elevated seats around the sides. The following was the programme: —

- Reception Polka.....10 hands
PERFORMERS: Misses Kelly, Davies, Clarke, McNeill, and S. Strong.
Song....."Happy Greeting Dumb Charade.....By the Junior pupils Sunbeam Galop.....8 hands
PERFORMERS: Misses Stavert, Brown, M. Strong, and J. Hunt.
GERMANIA, 1st ACT.
Music....."Thema from Lucretia Borgia,".....8 hands
PERFORMERS: Misses K. Doyle, M. Doyle, J. Strong, and M. Hunt.
SECOND ACT.
Solo....."Storm on the Lake"
PERFORMERS: Misses K. Doyle and J. Strong.
THIRD ACT.
Vocal Chorus....."Mazurka" Poetry....."Dolly going to Sleep" REALITY VERSUS IMAGINATION.
FIRST ACT.
Music—"Golden Rays".....8 Hands,
PERFORMERS: Misses M. Doyle, K. Doyle, M. McDonald and K. McDonald.
SECOND ACT.
Trio—"Duke of Reichstadt's Waltz".....14 Hands.
PERFORMERS: Misses Baker, Davies, McEachern, Clarke, Kelly, McNeill and S. Strong.
THIRD ACT.
Duet—"Chasse Infernale".....8 Hands.
PERFORMERS: Misses Stavert, J. Hunt, M. Strong and M. Doyle.
FOURTH ACT.
Song (selected for the occasion)
Dumb Charade.....Junior Pupils,
Marche des Tambours.....8 Hands,
PERFORMERS: Misses K. Doyle, M. Doyle, J. Strong and M. Hunt.
ADDRESS.
"God Save the Queen."
The musical part of the programme was well rendered. Many of the pupils promise to be splendid pianists, as they played the parts of the many handed, and in some instances difficult selections, with more than ordinary precision and taste. The dramas were interesting and cleverly acted, and showed that the young ladies of the institution have a rare taste for elocution. The lesson to be learned from "Reality vs. Imagination" were good. It proved how easily the wild dreams of fancy can be dispelled by a little practical work on the part of the dreamer. An interesting feature of the entertainment was the dumb charade by the junior pupils. In the first figures of school celesthenies, they marched to piano music and formed at intervals the letters of the word "Welcome" at the opening, and at the close the word "Thanks." Altogether the entertainment was pleasing and enjoyable, and reflected credit on the pupils and their teachers.

DOG DAYS — The Moncton Times says: — "Yesterday (the 12th) was dog day at the police court. The Marshal has been very active in this department of late, and a short time ago secured a list of over 100 owners of unlicensed dogs. Nearly all of these have paid, and the remaining cases were postponed to give the parties a last chance. Another list of nearly 100 is in course of preparation, and as 57 had paid before harsh measures were instituted, it will be seen that the dog tax will amount to something respectable. About 100 paid last year; this year the number will probably be in excess of 200. The Marshal finds that some hard cases are met with, even in collecting dog taxes. A black-and-tan was yesterday taken to the police office by a young girl, who said her father had been sick all winter and it took all they could earn to winter the necessities of life; consequently she could not pay the tax. The Marshal does not like to destroy the dog, which is young and pretty, and any person can get him on paying the amount of the tax, \$1.20." This example should be followed by our city tax collector.

THE RIEL REBELLION!

PRINCESS LOUISE AT WORK.

A London despatch says: "The Princess Louise's Northwest committee issued their first appeal to the public for subscriptions to-day. The Princess is President, and on the board are a large number of the leading bankers and financiers. About 1,000 pounds were promised to-day. The utmost despatch possible will be shown in sending surgeons and materials."

BACK TO THEIR RESERVES.

Lieut.-Col. Turnbull, of the Quebec school of cavalry, telegraphs from Fort Qu'Appelle that the Indians have gone back to their reserves and that settlers in the Qu'Appelle valley have become reassured and are once more on their farms, although they are still somewhat alarmed. General Strange has telegraphed for more arms and ammunition for the Edmonton division. Indian Agent Rae, for a few days, returns again on the 11th inst., to Battleford. His team is at Swift Current and without any escort, he will drive across the prairie alone. He does not fear any molestation from the Indians.

STATEMENTS TO PARLIAMENT.

In the commons Sir John stated that an imperfect report had been received from Major Crozier on the Duck Lake fight.

The government officials were directed some years ago to take claims and evidence of the half-breeds of Manitoba minors and others, temporarily absent in the Northwest territory. Reports have been made from time to time on the claims of half-breeds and minors in the North-west territories, and a settlement of claims is now proceeding.

The government has under its serious consideration the question of the relief of settlers in the North-west, driven from their homes, with an indemnity for property destroyed by rebels. Carson said the boots served out to the Toronto corps, were at Oter's request sent to Winnipeg. Oter arrived there before the boots, which were sent on to Qu'Appelle. That was all he knew about the boots.

CHIEF POUNDMAKER.

Poundmaker, one of the Cree Chiefs, and beyond comparison the ablest Indian in the Northwest, is a particularly fine looking specimen of his race, being considerably over six feet high, of rather slight build, and singularly erect. He has an intelligent and refined looking face, a high, prominent forehead, and a nose of the purely Grecian type, while there is nothing coarse or sensual about the lower portion of his face. His hands are small and delicate in appearance, his fingers being long and faultlessly tapered. Though a Pagan, he has more than once betrayed a strong inclination to embrace Catholicism. His father was a Cree and his mother a half sister to the great Black-foot chief, Crofoot. His grandmother, on the side of his mother, is said to have been a Stony, and this is corroborated by the great chief's peculiar cast of countenance. Poundmaker's career has been in many respects a remarkable one. It was he who accomplished peace between the Blackfoot and Cree, hitherto hereditary enemies. He had trouble with the Indian department last winter, and he is not a man to quickly forget any indignity offered to himself or his people. There is not an Indian in the Northwest who knows the country better than Poundmaker.

CARD OF THANKS.

THE undersigned desires to express his sincere thanks to the Sisters of the Charlotte-town Hospital, and the Doctors, for their care and attention; also the citizens who have shown so much kindness during my stay in the Hospital. ALBERT GLIDDEN, JR. Ch'town, May 14, 1885.

W. Tice and D. Cavanagh

BEG to inform the public of Charlottetown that they have started a new LIVERY STABLE, on Grafton Street, next door to Fish Market. They have some good horses, and carriages second to none in the City, and can accommodate any gent, at short notice, day or night, and on reasonable terms. Horses sold for gentlemen on commission, and boarded. May 14 — 21 that is d

SEED WHEAT, &c.

BY Auction, to-morrow, Friday, May 15th, at 11 o'clock, in front of my Auction Room — 3 bags Seed Wheat (White Eye), 2 puns, Molasses, cases Mustard, boxes Raisins, Furniture, Pictures, &c. A. McNEILL, Auctioneer, Ch'town, May 14, 1885. — i

SEED WHEAT

WHITE RUSSIAN, White and Red Fife, clean and bright. — ALSO — Timothy and Clover S'eed. For sale by P. L. MACNUTT, Water Street May 14 — 5i cod wklly 2i

BOSTON, Summer Arrangement.

THE PALACE STEAMERS

OF THE INTERNATIONAL S.S. CO.

Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Portland, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8.00 a. m. Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$5.50, 2nd class; \$9.50, 1st class. For tickets and other information apply to G. A. SHARP, F. W. HALES, P. E. L. Ry., P. E. L. Steam Nav. Co., or to your nearest Ticket Agent. May 14, 1885 — cod wklly

Prince Edward Island Hospital.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of the Act of Incorporation, a public meeting of all contributors to the above Institution will be held in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, in the City of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, on Thursday, the 25th May, 1885, at the hour of 8 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of election of Trustees for the government of the Institution, in accordance with the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as shall be brought before the meeting. D. R. MACLENNAN, Secretary of the Board of Trustees. Ch'town, May 14, '85 — cod

Bait Herring.

100 Barrels BRIGHT HERRING. For sale by HORACE HAZARD. Ch'town, 14th May, '85 — 3i cod

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.

TO BUILDERS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside, "Tender for Engine Shed at County Line Station," will be received until Wednesday, 20th May, 1885 for the erection of an Engine Shed at County Line, to be completed by June 30th, 1885.

Plans and specification may be seen at the Superintendent's Office, Charlottetown. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit equal to five (5) per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering neglects or refuses to enter into a contract when called upon to do so; or, if after entering into the contract, he fails to complete the work satisfactorily, according to the plan and specification. If the tender is not accepted the deposit will be returned. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. JAMES COLEMAN, Superintendent. Railway Office, Ch'town, May 12, 1885. — 6i her pres four p. li

Public Meeting.

A MEETING of the Electors of the 1st Electoral District of King's County, for the Legislative Council, will be held at the Court House, Souris East, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of MAY inst., at 7 o'clock in the afternoon. Both candidates are hereby notified to be present. Some of the members of the Government are to attend. By order of Committee. Souris, May 11, 1885 — may 12 2i

62 CASES

New BOOTS and SHOES.

Just Received and for Sale at our usual LOW PRICES. J. C. SPRUE & CO., Sign of the Big Red Post, Queen Street. May 12 — cod wklly 3ws

VALUABLE

Household Furniture, &c.

I AM instructed to Sell by Auction, in front of my store, on FRIDAY next, 15th inst., at Two o'clock — One handsome Walnut Bedroom Suit (marble top), one superior solid mahogany Parlor Suit (in haircloth), 1 Piano, 1 Walnut Extension Table, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Chairs, Tables, Carpets, Stoves, Bookcases, Hat Rack, Pictures, Lamps, Crockerware, Wagons, Harness, 1 Cow (a good milk), and numerous other articles, the balance of a party going out of housekeeping. N. J. CAMPBELL, Auctioneer. Ch'town, May 11 — 4i

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

ARE now receiving and opening their

Spring & Summer Goods,

which were selected in the English Markets by MR. HARRIS. Ch'town, May 1, 1885.

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

THOSE having a house to rent, in a good locality in this city, can hear of a tenant by immediate enquiry at this office, mail

WANTED — A Girl for general housework. Apply to Mrs. W. R. Boreham, Grafton Street. may 13

FOR SALE — A good, second-hand Top Buggy; good as new; will be sold cheap. Apply at this office. may 13

WANTED — A young man of temperate habits and good qualifications desires a situation in a store or office. Good references given. Apply at this office. may 13 4i

PASTURE TO LET — At Kensington, in the Common and Royalty, well watered and sheltered from winds. Enquire of ISAAC GOWEN, East End, City. may 11 till jul

FOR SALE — A second-hand Express Wagon. Apply to Wm. Murray, Baker, Pownal Street. may 11

NO LET — The Dry Good Store on Queen Street, lately occupied by Mr. James Shand. Apply to Mr. Stevenson. may 21 4i

PASTURE LOT (2 acres) for Sale or to Let, adjoining Hon. G. W. DeBlasie, on Malpeque Road. Apply to Arch'd Kennedy, Sailmaker. apr 18 — 3wks cod

TO LET — At Montague, a Dwelling and Store, with Outbuildings and Garden. The buildings are all in good repair. Rent session given after 15th May. Rent reasonable. — R. W. Sprague. apr 29 Saw 11 15