

The Daily Examiner

APRIL 5, 1886

The Subway.

As our readers are aware, the Bill to incorporate a company to build a subway between this Island and the Mainland was introduced by Mr. Hackett on the 30th ult. It is said that in connection with the Subway, Senator Howland contemplates the carrying out of quite an extensive scheme, including the changing of our narrow gauge railway to a broad gauge, building a branch railway from Souris to East Point, also branches to Murray Harbor, New London and West Point.

The Riel Vote.

An Ottawa correspondent, commenting on the Riel vote, writes:—

"Your Island Yeo left the House in the elyct kind of a way, accompanied by McIntyre, and one McMillan from Ontario, amid the howling of the House. Apparently McIntyre (the) intended to do as Yeo did, but on second thoughts returned to the House and voted with the "bolters." It is worthy of remark that not only is he a member from your Island who voted that way, but he is the only Scotch or Irish Catholic who supported the motion condemning the Government for allowing Riel to be hung. It is admitted on all sides that Blake, owing to his course on the Riel agitation, has played himself out, in more places than Ontario. Ex-Freemason McKenzie stood up like a little man with the Government, for which he received a right royal cheer from the Government side of the House. Blake looked sour and crestfallen, as one after another of his followers stood up and voted squarely against him. How will the Grits down your way reconcile the fact that Davies voted one way, McIntyre the other way, and Yeo no way at all? It is evident that they all didn't do right."

The Crushing Defeat.

At no time within the last twelve years have the prospects of the Grit party looked gloomier than at the present moment. Some supposed that the Opposition, aided by the "bolters," could defeat the Government. The folly of such a supposition is now made clear. To the most obtuse it is now evident that the "Race and Revenge" party is likely to prove most disastrous to the Grit ranks. The Montreal Star, (independent, though formerly decidedly gritty) thus discusses the situation:—

"There must be considerable self-reproach this morning among the Ontario Liberal members who allowed themselves to be trapped into accepting the scaffold of Riel as their political platform. Their crushing defeat last night in the House of Commons is but a forerunner of a worse fate to come when they meet their constituents. It is doubtful if even success in the attack on the Government would have reconciled the Ontario Liberals to the admission of Riel as a representative and the National Party. Certainly nothing less would. With every desire to be charitable, it is difficult to admit that the members who voted for Mr. Landry's motion did so against their own convictions or with the conviction that it is the duty of a good Liberal to support a Conservative Government on all occasions. They have, in fact, sold themselves and at a very low price. The Liberal party as a party is not compromised, but as a party it will suffer because the prestige of its leader is much weakened. To-day the Government is relatively stronger than the Riel agitation. Not because it has been supported by such a rare majority as 94, but because it has drawn the opposition into a wretchedly weak position. Mr. Blake's course has disappointed many of his friends. Had Sir John been in his place nobody would have expected his political principles to outweigh a party exigency, but there were thousands who expected better things of Mr. Blake."

"Truth" About Blake.

TORONTO Truth, a paper by no means friendly to the present Administration gives no uncertain sound on the Riel question. We may remark that The Truth has hitherto expressed unbounded confidence in the Grit leader, Edward Blake. That confidence, it will be seen, has been rudely shaken. The Grit camp is just now in great trouble over the present (to them) flooring situation. Whether Mr. Blake resigns the leadership or not, there is one thing certain, and that is, that the Grit party is fast falling to pieces under his generalship. The fact is, he is now receiving from the hands of his own followers, the chastisement which he deserves. That party has been going from bad to worse ever since he so ungratefully supplanted Mr. McKenzie in the leadership.

In concluding an article on the Riel vote, Truth says of Blake:—

The most serious phase of the matter is the speech made by Mr. Blake. Once more he shows that his individual strength of will and sense of rectitude is not proof against the influence of his followers. Fancy him, the able, the high-minded, the unimpeachable, standing up in the House of Commons seeking by every sort of argument, weighty and trivial, by fact and fancy, to prove that Riel's sanity was not established, and that in hanging him the executive was guilty of judicial murder! The Globe glories in the spectacle; but surely all impartial men will find in their hearts no feelings of sorrow and shame. One could not feel the degradation in the same way had the offender been almost any other public man in Canada; but Edward Blake, who has never failed us before in the supreme moment, to show now, at such an hour as this, that his feet are made of clay, is a sad and painful reflection indeed.

Outline of Gladstone's Irish Bill.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal states that the Irish land bill which Mr. Gladstone will propose does not, as has been stated, involve either a compulsory purchase or the advance of any specified sum from the Imperial Treasury. What the measure will exact will be the right of any owner of land in Ireland to claim from the Government of Ireland, after Home Rule has been granted, the privilege of being bought out at a sum regulated by law. This sum, the Journal says, will be arrived at by multiplying the amount of the rent where it is judicially fixed, or of a fair rent when it is not rated judicially, for a term of years to be agreed upon by Parliament. In all cases where the owners put in such claims to be bought out, the Imperial Exchequer is to provide the purchase money; the Irish Government is to guarantee repayment, and is to attend to the business of reimbursing the empire for all these outlays, by disposing of the purchased lands to occupiers, and collecting, in the shape of payments therefor, such rents as will cover the whole sum back in forty-nine years. As at present framed, Mr. Gladstone's bill, according to the Journal, fixes the rents to be paid by the tenants at 4 per cent per annum on that

amount of the purchase. When the tenant has in rent paid to the Irish Government the amount the land cost the Government, he is to become the owner, although the tenant is to pay the Irish Government four per cent per annum, the difference to go into a sinking fund to meet bad debts, the cost of collection and so forth. The measure as outlined in the Freeman's Journal is so vastly different from the one attributed by certain Radicals and Tories to Mr. Gladstone as to occasion astonishment. The present bill does not compel an exodus of Englishmen from Ireland; it simply enables the Government in a gradual and reasonable way, without increasing the public burdens or running the risk of loss, to adjust the conflict of interest between the peasantry and land owners of Ireland, enabling those who find residence in Ireland desirable to remain there as long as they please, and enabling those who find it otherwise to leave without suffering injustice.

An Islander's Invention.

An illustration of a newly-patented armor vessel occupies a prominent place in the last issue of the Scientific American. It is entitled "LePage's Armor for Vessels, Forts, etc.," but, as none of the LePage's whom we know are in that line, and as we are not much interested in materials for defence, the illustration is apt to be passed over by us without any particular notice. A perusal of the article in connection with it will, however, show that the invention is by Wm. N. LePage, now of Gloucester, Mass., whom we all remember as a boy—"clever enough for anything"—in the London House. So, the inventor of LePage's Liquid Glue is also the inventor of an armor which may yet prove an important factor in the wars of nations!

That it is deemed worthy of illustration and description by the best scientific journal in America, is at least a good beginning for it. The object of the invention is to provide an armor which shall combine the advantages of a yielding, hard and tough substance, through which shot will not penetrate. The Scientific American explains that—

"The armor can be formed of any desired thickness by alternating one, two, or more layers of the following materials:—A thin layer of asbestos, glass, hair and cork, covering the outside with a plate of chilled steel, and interposing the steel plates with a coating of resin. The engraving represents three layers of plates separated by two of cement or composition. The space occupied by the springs is filled with a material forming an air cushion whose elasticity materially assists that of the springs in resisting the shock."

"The shot, when striking the chilled steel coating, will glance off the hardness of the metal and the yielding of the armor preventing it from gaining any hold. Striking the resin coating, the shot will be seriously obstructed in penetrating the steel coating, and in penetrating the layers of plates beneath it will be effectively obstructed on account of the cement, which prevents the plates from flying in pieces, and offers great resistance in itself on account of its combined hard, fibrous and elastic nature. In addition to the resistance thus obtained, the composition of the outer portion of the armor by the compression of the heavy springs and of the confined air serves to prevent penetration, and the shot is brought to rest before it reaches the hull of the vessel or the face of the fort. The layers of cement prevent the plates from cracking for a great distance when struck, and in case of shots, prevent the water from reaching the side of the hull through breaks in the outer layers of armor."

"The small sectional view shows a modification in which the spiral springs—shown in the large view between the wooden and outside plating—are replaced by bolts, the heads of which are covered by the thick outside plating of steel, and the shanks are split and then curved to form spiral springs, which press against the inner plate. This construction is designed to more surely bind together the plates and their separating material, without in any degree affecting the strength or elasticity of the structure, as the springs tend, after the plating has been struck and bent to force the plates back to their original position."

"It is claimed that this plating can be advantageously applied to the forts of this country, the walls of which would serve merely as a foundation upon which to secure the plates. The springs, by serving to distribute the shock over a large area, would render unnecessary the rebuilding of the walls, which, to serve this purpose, now possess ample strength. It is also claimed that, considering the results to be obtained by using the now useless defence useful, this method could be more economically applied than any other."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Water Question.

SIR,—It seems that some two or three officials connected with the outside service of the Customs Department, have devoted their spare time to the discussion of civic politics, more especially in relation to the water question. As a matter of fact, one of those gentlemen, over his own signature, gave the public the benefit of his researches as to the best method, in his opinion, for the City Council to act; and even went so far as to hawk about for signatures a petition to the Council on this subject, the tendency of which was to obstruct rather than strengthen the hands of those who really desire to see a supply of pure water introduced.

However laudable it may be,—not to say amusing—for those officials to exercise their peculiar talents in any way which seems best to themselves, they should remember the well known couplet, that

"Satan finds some mischief still
For idle hands to do."

and beware lest they may be found indulging in mischievous machinations, which may not only hamper the promoters of the Water Question, but also expose their own interior designs and ulterior ignorance of the subject which they profess to have espoused. It is well known that these gentlemen are not sincere and that their real object is to defeat the Water Question while pretending to be warmly in favor of it, and by assuming the guise they have they are more likely to work injury to the cause than they could have done had they come out in avowed hostility, as a proverb says that "a false friend is more to be dreaded than an open enemy."

Yours, &c., SINCERELY,

Charlotte Parish.

NO. 2.

"Now God be praised! I will die in peace." These were the last words of the gallant Wolfe as he lay mortally and thrice wounded on the plains of Abraham, when he heard one of his attendants cry out that the enemy ran and gave way every where. The long and terrible wars between the English and French in America were drawing to a close. Five days after this, on the 18th September, 1759, Quebec surrendered and the British troops marched into the town and took possession. In the previous year Louisbourg fell, and along with it Cape Breton and Isle St. Jean (P. E. I.) were given up. Finally, Montreal surrendered to General Amherst on the 8th September, 1760, when, by the terms of Capitulation, the whole of Canada passed to the British Crown. Peace between the two nations was concluded on the 10th of February, 1763. On the fall of Louisbourg, Lord Rollo, with the 35th regiment and two battalions of the Sixtieth, was sent to Isle St. Jean where he received the submission of the inhabitants and tried to remove them, but with small success, for out of more than four thousand he could catch but seven hundred. According to Admiral Boscawen's official report the inhabitants were then as follows:

Point le Prince.....	700
N. E. River.....	2,000
S. Peter's.....	700
North Point.....	500
West and North River.....	200
Total.....	4,100

The Admiral's letter further contains "that by the best accounts he can get, the Island of St. John (P. E. I.) has been the only supply for Quebec of corn and beef since the war, except what has been brought from Europe, having at present about 10,000 hogshead cattle; and many of the inhabitants declare that they grow, each of them, 1,200 bushels of corn annually. They have no other market for it but Quebec. It has been an asylum for the French inhabitants from Nova Scotia; and from this Island has been constantly carried on the inhuman practice of killing the English inhabitants of Nova Scotia, for the sake of carrying their scalps to the French, who pay for the same. Several scalps were found in the Governor's quarters when Lord Rollo took possession."

By a proclamation dated St. James, 7th October, 1763, King George 3rd, with the advice of the Privy Council, annexed the islands of St. John and Cape Breton with the lesser islands adjacent thereto to the Government of Nova Scotia. In the following year the British Government decided upon having a survey made of these newly-acquired possessions. Accordingly, Captain Samuel Holland, who had served in the army at the siege of Louisbourg, received a commission from the King, on the 23rd March, as Surveyor General, "for making an accurate survey of the northern district upon the Continent of America," and was to receive the instructions from the Lords Commissioners of Trades and Plantations. By these instructions this district was to comprehend "all His Majesty's territories in North America which lie to the north of the Potomac River and of a line drawn due west from the head of the main branch of that River, as far as His Majesty's dominions extend."

The Island of Cape Breton, St. John's and the Madelaines being of the greatest importance with respect to the fishery, were to be surveyed first, beginning with St. John's and the Madelaines. The instructions further state that in the survey "the greatest precision and exactness will be required and expected, the latitudes and longitudes of the most important places must be settled by just astronomical observations, the depths of water and soundings, as well on the coast as within the harbors, must be taken with the greatest care, and every remark made which can tend to the security and information of such of His Majesty's subjects as may navigate those seas." A full report, giving a careful description of the country and its capabilities, was to accompany the map. It was also pointed out how the Island was to be divided, and approximately what should be the area of the townships, parishes and counties. Lieutenants Robinson, Haldimand and Carleton, and Mr. Thomas Wright (afterwards Surveyor-General of P. E. Island), were appointed Assistant Surveyors to accompany Capt. Holland, and as soon as the vessel assigned for the service was ready, he was to embark for Quebec, preparatory to entering upon the survey. This vessel, called "the armed vessel Canoeaux," was apparently a merchant vessel of 200 tons, armed for the occasion and manned with 40 men, and was commanded by Lieut. Henry Mowatt. They most likely sailed from Portsmouth, for we find them passing through the Needles of the Isle of Wight on 26th May. On the 11th July they had arrived near Saccara, Cape Breton, when a thick fog coming in, which Capt. Holland informs us "had like to prove fatal to us all. The fog was excessive thick, and all on a sudden, when we expected the least, we were surprised with the report of a musket, and the people crying out 'breakers ahead' within a cable's length of us. An open fishing boat (the first we had seen since our departure from England, and which Providence put in our way,) apprised us of our danger, and we had just time to steer clear of them."

In the River St. Lawrence they met with gales and head winds, and being anxious to deliver his despatches to General Murray, Capt. Holland left the ship on the 19th July, accompanied by Lieut. Robinson, one of his assistants, and Capt. Hope and Mr. Lodiwiner, two passengers, set out in a six oared open boat, in which they proceeded for some distance; he then tried horseback, but finding their horses had much to do to get through the mud and swamps they took an Indian canoe with two Canadians to paddle them, and lastly they procured caiches and arrived in Quebec on the 2nd August, ten days ahead of the Canoeaux. General Murray supposing him lost, was much pleased with his arrival and a few days afterwards appointed him one of His Majesty's Council for Quebec. Here Capt. Holland met Capt. Dean, of the 'craniaid, who had that summer been on the Island and told him that it would be necessary to take all sorts of materials and provisions with them, as there was nothing left on the Island but a detachment posted at Fort Amherst, who were indifferently provided, and could not furnish them with lodgings. The Canoeaux had to undergo some repairs, so that they were the 14th September before she sailed again,

and owing to contrary winds she only arrived at the north-west part of the Island on the 5th October. As might be expected Capt. Holland had at this time no clear conception as to the size of the Island, or the number of its bays and rivers. Being assured by an Acadian guide on board the vessel that it was only 18 leagues (54 miles) to Fort Amherst, he landed a party in charge of Lieut. Haldimand with one week's provisions but no boat, to survey along the coast to Port la Joie (Ch'town Harbor). On the arrival of the vessel there, two days after, Captain Holland found he had been deceived by his guide as to the distance, and sent Lieut. Robinson and Mr. Wright with a small boat and provisions, to survey and try to meet them, but again having received further information as to the bays and inlets to be passed, he applied to Captain Hill, the commanding officer at Fort Amherst, to send a small schooner belonging to the fort with provisions for them. She sailed immediately, but was lost in a storm near where Lieut. Robinson was. The men were saved with as much provisions as enabled both parties to return to the Fort. When met with, Lieut. Haldimand and his party were in great distress, having been for three days without provisions. Capt. Holland had previously applied to Lieut. Mowatt for one large boat and two small ones, manned with seamen from the Canoeaux, to assist in the survey and soundings, but he was told by this commander that his orders were to carry him with the ship where he desired, and that he (Lieut. M.) had orders from the Admiralty to make observations and survey himself, and that he could give neither boats nor men. Holland thought this very odd, as he considered the ship was fitted out to assist him, and seemed to have doubts as to Mowatt's capability to survey or make observations.

Note.—Lieut. Carleton died when in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Fort Amherst stood on the west side of the entrance to Charlottetown harbor, near the shore, and about midway between the bay and the harbor.

A Landlord of the Right Stamp.

The following extract from a letter to Hector McMillan, Esq., of Pictou, N. S., whose parents with others emigrated to this Island from Colonsay in the year 1806, will be read with interest by Highlanders and their descendants generally:—

"You will see in the Oban Times all about the quarrels between landlords and tenants. We have none of these quarrels in Colonsay. We are not oppressed or harassed in any way. We are free to go any where through the island, and no one to say a word to us. You can go over all the hills in Colonsay, and you can see any where you like all round the island, and Sir John McNeill, our landlord, is a very good landlord. He is very kind and considerate to the poor of the island, and he is reducing the rents of the Colonsay farmers."

It will be remembered that Sir John McNeill, the Laird of Colonsay, whose name is mentioned in the above letter, was a querry to the Princess Louise during her stay in Canada. He was Aide-de-camp to Sir John Young, Governor General of Canada, afterwards Lord Lisgar when here in the year 1856, and he recently held a command under Lord Wolsley in the Sudan. The family of McNeill, of Colonsay, has furnished to the British empire many eminent individuals, who have done honor to their country in the legal profession, in the military, engineering and diplomatic departments, and the present Laird of Colonsay, General McNeill, worthily represents his distinguished ancestry, while his humane treatment of his tenants, on the dear old Island of Colonsay, shows that he possesses the patriarchal characteristics of the genuine Highland proprietor.

The Tracade Lepers.

The Chaplain of the Lazaretto, at Tracadie, N. B., who is at present in Ottawa urging the Government to increase the annual grant to that institution reports that of late, owing to complete isolation, the acquirement of leprosy by inheritance is fast decreasing, and a generation or two more will witness its virtual extermination. At present, the inmates number about 24; the females, strange to say, being in the majority. Frequently during the experience of the chaplain the number has been larger. The oldest inmate, who is now upward of 70 years of age, has dragged out his miserable existence there since 1840, the year the lazaretto was established. The chaplain says there are several cases under treatment, in which the fingers and toes and arms are decayed at the joints and dropped off. Many of the imprisoned ones are confined to bed, being unable to move about on their decayed stumps.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure

Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites

IS ESPECIALLY USEFUL FOR CHILDREN'S DISEASES as it acts both as food and medicine. It not only gives flesh and strength by virtue of its own nutritious properties, but creates an appetite for food that builds up the wasted body.

Irish dairy farmers are almost in a state of panic over the fast growing gloomy prospects of the butter season. As an instance of the disappearance of profit from the production of Irish butter, it may be stated that the wholesale price of the best Danish butter fell in the London market a few days ago to a trifling above eleven pence per pound, its lowest price in the Danish markets being 9½ pence a pound. With the best Danish production within reach of almost all classes of purchasers, common Irish butter, which usually fetches only about half the price of the third quality of the Danish products, can of course find no sale.

The minute hand of the clock on Westminster Abbey is sixteen feet long and the hour hand is nine feet. They weigh about 100 pounds each, and are kept in motion by weights proportionately ponderous, the hands and appendages in all weighing about one ton and a half.

During the year 1885 the number of Germans who emigrated to the United States was 34,580; to Canada, 692; to Brazil, 1,000; to the Argentine Republic, 725; to Chili, 602; to Africa, 204.

The ice is already breaking up on the Rideau River, and several shoves have occurred.

BRAN, SHORTS, MEAL, &c., SELLING LOW.

J. M. AULD, Grafton Street, Ch'town, April 5-3i eod pd

Auction Sales.

IMMEDIATELY after the Customs' Sale of seized and unclaimed goods, on WEDNESDAY, April 7th, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at my Auction Room:—

50 barrels Choice Flour, 5 do Cranberries, Raisins, Cheese, Digby Herring, &c.

—ALSO—

An Invoice of Room Paper and Whitewash Brushes, which must be closed out.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

April 5th, 1886-2i

SALT! SALT!

TO arrive at Point du Chene, on opening of navigation, 800 SACKS LIVERPOOL COARSE SALT. Orders solicited.

JAS. FRIER, Shediac, New Brunswick.

April 2, 1886.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having formed a Co-Partnership, will continue the business heretofore carried on by BEER & SON'S, at Montague, under the style and firm of

BEER & SPRAGUE.

GEORGE R. BEER, R. W. SPRAGUE.

Montague, Feb. 15th, 1886—ap3i w y 4i

MORTGAGE SALE

Valuable Property at North River, Lot 32.

TO be Sold by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the Nineteenth day of May next, at 11 o'clock, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, at the Court House in Charlottetown:—

All that tract, piece and parcel of land, situate in the Township of St. John's, and Township number Thirty-two, bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a stake set in the south boundary line of land in the possession of Arnold Holman, on the west side of the Settlement Road, and running thence west three degrees south along said boundary line to land in the possession of Dockendorff's, thence south three degrees, east ten chains or to Cahill's north line, thence east three degrees north along Cahill's said line to the Settlement Road, and thence north and thence northwardly along the same to the stake at the place of commencement, containing fifty-eight acres of land, a little more or less; also the thirteen acres of land at the rear of the said fifty-eight acres. Together with all buildings and appurtenances.

The above sale is made pursuant to the Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 15th of March, A. D. 1883, made between Donald McDonald and Elizabeth McDonald his wife, of the one part, and Daniel Hodgson, Trustee, of the estate of the late Charles Wright, of the other part.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, at their office, Water Street, Charlottetown.

Dated this 5th day of April, A. D. 1886.

EDWARD J. HODGSON, Trustee of the estate of the late Charles Wright.

April 5—law 1i sale mon

GRAND MILITARY CONCERT,

Under the Patronage of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Macdonald,

—IN THE—

MARKET HALL,

Monday, May 3rd.

THE Committee are sparing no pains in order that this may be the event of the season.

Mr. S. N. Earle, Musical Director. Particulars later.

HENRY BEAR, Lt.-Col., Chairman Com.

J. D. SEAMAN, Secretary.

March 31- 2i

FOR SALE.

FORTY or fifty Pews, formerly used in the Church which is now the property of the Benevolent Irish Society. These pews are in good order and suitable for church or hall purposes. They will be sold cheap on application to the undersigned Hall Committee,—

THOMAS FLYNN, C. M. ANDREW SULLIVAN, MICHAEL EGAN.

March 31, '86-3i eod

1827 - - - 1886.

T. & E. KENNY,

Dry Goods and Shipping,

HALIFAX, CANADA.

T. & E. KENNY,

(F. C. MAHON)

Ship Owners and Brokers,

General Commission Merchants,

161 GRESHAM HOUSE,

Bishopsgate Street,

LONDON, E. C., England.

Scott's and Vaughan's Codes.

March 29, 1886.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE WEEKLY EXAMINER.

The latest local and foreign news can always be found therein.

LECTURE ENTERTAINMENT,

ST. JAMES' HALL,

Tuesday (first) 6th April.

Miss Maggie Crabbe..... Inst. Solo

Mrs. Duxton..... Song

Miss Barr..... Reading

Mr. Maynard..... Song

Lecture..... "Two Shakespearian Characters"

Mr. Carruthers.

Mr. Hawley..... Inst. Solo

B. Bremner..... Song

Miss Crabbe..... Song

Miss Dougherty..... Reading

Mr. Strong..... Song

Admission, 10 Cents; commence at 8 o'clock p. m.

April 3, 1886.

BUTTER,

FOR SALE LOW BY THE TUN.

J. M. AULD, Grafton Street.

Ch'town, March 20, '86-4i eod

W. WHEATLEY,

Produce and Commission Merchant.

SPECIAL attention given to consignments. Large storage accommodation. Satisfaction guaranteed.

269 Barrington St., Halifax, N. S.

March 24-3mos eod

TO INVENTORS

I HAVE secured reserved space at the

Indian & Colonial Exhibition, London,

and I propose to personally attend to an Exhibit of Models and Samples of Inventions and Manufacturers. I will sell patents or negotiate for capital for those who wish to start manufacturing; and generally act as Agent for those who cannot attend personally.

To parties wishing patents, I can secure patents in England, Canada and foreign countries, at low rates.

H. F. COOMBS,

Inventor's & Patent Agent, 34 Dock St., St. John, N. B.

March 26, '86-1mo eod

Coke and Coal.

A LARGE quantity of GAS COKE of excellent quality reduced to Five Cents per bushel to immediate purchasers. At this price it is a cheaper fuel than coal at \$1.50 per ton.

Also, about 100 tons of best Pictou House Coal at a very low rate if cleared at once, to make room for alterations at

THE GAS WORKS, Charlottetown.

March 30-1wk

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

WANTED A Girl to do general housework in a small family. Apply at this office. ap6

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Four acres of Land on the Spring Park Road, adjoining the property of Mr. Simmons; a beautiful situation for a residence just outside city limits. Apply to William Dodd. ap5

WANTED A copy of the Bird-eye View of Charlottetown. Apply at this office. ap3

HORSE FOR SALE—Nice driving Horse for sale. Apply to C. P. Fletcher. ap2 1/2

WANTED—By a competent Book-keeper (8 years experience), situation in office or store; references good. Address