

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

AUGUST 11, 1887.

Mr. Laurier on Commercial Union.

The new leader of the Liberal Party is to be credited for the wise words he recently uttered respecting the Commercial Union proposition:— "For myself," he said, "I say this—I am not ready to declare that Commercial Union is an acceptable idea. I am not ready on my part to declare that Commercial Union is a principle which ought to be adopted. There are a great many considerations and there is a great deal of preliminary study to be gone through before a stand can be taken on one side or the other. Commercial Union may be possible, perhaps, but it may be surrounded with unsurmountable difficulties. But the time has come when the policy of reprisal must be left aside and Canadians must show the American people that they like fair play. We must take counsel with them and see how far we are able to go in commercial relations and Commercial Union. Now, for the stand I take as regards Commercial Union with Great Britain, which has been talked about in some places, I have only to say the same thing in regard to this as I have now in reference to Commercial Union with the States. I would accept the principal of Commercial Union between all nations who to-day recognize the sovereignty of Great Britain if the avenue for abuse could be perfectly safeguarded. It is a matter to be hoped that those nations which recognize the sovereignty of Great Britain may be united by Commercial Union, so as to open up trade with Australia and other countries. What more efficacious means are there in order to extend the trades of all the world than that a Commercial Union of this kind should be effected between the English nations."

We have not yet read these words of the Leader of the Liberal Party in the Patriot!

How to Prevent Poverty.

Commenting upon the theories of Henry George and Father McGlynn, the Montreal Star says:—"The men who are so ready to pull down the framework of society may not be able to build it up again. The work of renovation may not be nearly so easy as the reformers represent it to be. It is safe, therefore, to listen to them with a little wholesome distrust, and not to abandon the old modes of banishing poverty before the new one is shown to be practicable. There are anti-poverty reforms which almost every man and woman in the community can put in practice with immediate and certain results. If people generally took good care of the money they earn, there would be infinitely less poverty in the land than there is. A wise man and one who has had peculiar opportunities of observing the ways of men of all classes, says that the 'forgotten cause of poverty' is improvidence. People waste a great deal of the money that they earn, and when the evil day comes they are unprepared to meet it. There is no law that compels a man to waste his money on drink and on other modes of self-indulgence that not only empty his pocket but injure his constitution and impair his money-making ability. The amount of money that is diverted from its right uses in these ways is astounding. If every man in the country would form himself into an anti-poverty society, and cease to spend money foolishly and wickedly, it would be surprising to find how quickly his anti-poverty fund would grow, and how much better he would feel, morally, intellectually and physically. What sense is there in a man's declaring against the inequality of law and the injustice of the usages of society when he throws away money enough in the course of a few years to place himself and those dependent on him out of the reach of poverty? On reflection he must be forced to admit that the fault is not with the law or with society that he is on the brink of poverty, but with himself. He has only himself to blame that he has not a comfortable house of his own to live in and a balance to his credit in the bank. Our opinion is that if poverty is to be driven from our land, the reform, like charity, to be effectual, must begin at home. The man who makes a good use of his money, who does not waste his time, and who does not through carelessness and neglect let good opportunities slip, will find that his chances of giving poverty a wide berth are infinitely better than if he depended upon the agitation of the Georges and the McGlynn of the continent to better his condition. The prudent man will contemplate the movement set on foot by these and other socialist reformers with curiosity and interest, but he will place no dependence on their agitation."

Evictions in Ireland.

In the matter of evictions in Ireland which Archbishop Croke asks to be stopped, the fact seems appalling that, for three months ended the 2nd of July, 9,140 persons have been evicted. Mr. Gladstone did not want to appeal to the country this year. When he did, all were as confident as could be that he would go back to power with a tremendous majority to back him. The Archbishop said he never went to Dublin Castle, which is the abode of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, except on public business, but seemed to think it probable, in view of the expected improved order of things, that he would in future visit socially. The correspondent says he was present at a meeting of tenantry of Luggacurran. A feature of the meeting was the attendance of a government shorthand reporter to take everything down, and who is under special police protection. William O'Brien was the big gun; as he was going up the steps of the platform he was accosted by an official at the head of a large police detachment on the ground who notified him that the Crimes Act was in force, and under its provisions any person using threats or intimidation can be prosecuted. O'Brien, who was constantly applauded, used language scarcely less vigorous than that employed by him at Cork last week, but whether designedly or not he did not transgress the latter law. He said except the power of imprisoning their bodies the Tory Government had not one jot or tittle of power under the Crimes Act to prevent them from carrying out every operation just as effectually as ever.

In a breach of promise suit in Ohio the girl showed up 745 letters for 120 days of love. That was over six letters per day, and yet the young man kept saying he wished he could find time to drop her a line now and then.

New York police justices get \$8,000 a year salary, or over \$200 a day, and many of them only work two hours a day at that.

Examination for Entrance into Prince of Wales College and Normal School.

Candidates who have made the requisite number of marks entitling them to admission to the Normal School.

- Whole number of Marks 400. Number necessary to pass, 200. Henry Tapper, Georgetown, 310. Mary A. Smith, New Perth, 308. Elmer McDonald, Bay Fortune, 307. Lillie A. Munroe, Georgetown, 298. Ed. Jordan, Murray Harbor South, 294. Donald J. McKinnon, Narrows Creek, 289. Ernest Brahat, Murray Hr. South, 287. Jas. M. Reardon, Ch'town, 285. C. E. B. Lane, New Perth, 284. Eleanor L. Bears, Murray River, 281. John A. Campbell, Whim Road Cross, 281. Cassie McLaren, Flat River, 281. Hedley Secord, Summerside, 281. Geo. Vanderstine, Vernon River, 280. Isaac J. Lane, Hermitage, 277. Leonard E. McDonald, Grand Tracadie, 277. Donald McRae, Long Creek, 277. Elsie McNeill, Stanley, 275. Herbert Martin, New Perth, 275. John S. Ross, North Bedouque, 275. Annie J. McDonald, Montague, 270. Jas. B. Allen, Covehead, 269. Hannah B. McLeod, Flat River, 266. Andrew L. Brown, Kensington, 264. Grace Bryan, Crapaud, 263. E. Martha Dingwell, Bay Fortune, 263. Maggie Beaton, Flat River, 261. Addie Norton, Murray River, 261. Maggie J. Ryan, Morell Station, 259. Angus McKenzie, Flat River, 259. Hattie Pearson, Centreville, 259. Vernon Beer, Ch'town, 257. Elias Schurman, North Bedouque, 254. James Fleming, North Bedouque, 254. Robertson McFadyen, South Wiltshire, 254. Magdalen McPhee, Cherry Grove, 253. Isaac McMillan, Stanley, 252. John H. McLeod, Garfield, 251. Lizzie M. Dickieson, Long Creek, 250. Carrie McCormack, Cardigan Bridge, 249. Hector C. McRae, Pinette, 248. Andrew Cullen, Stanley, 246. P. McDonald, West Devon, 245. Donald McLeod, Springton, 244. Robert McMillan, Alberry Plains, 244. Chas. H. Longworth, Ch'town, 242. Thos. McMillan, Eldon, 242. Daniel Chowen, Ch'town, 242. Minnie M. Hooper, Marie, 241. Jas. P. McLaure, New Perth, 241. Jemima Peters, Lower Montague, 241. Mary J. Bolger, West Cape, 241. Minnie Myres, Crapaud, 240. Ella McLellan, Indian River, 240. Elsie McKinnon, Uigg, 239. Edwin P. Robins, Central Bedouque, 239. J. A. Barrett, Dumore, 238. Theoph. McKinnon, Crapaud, 233. Herbert W. Toombs, North Rustico, 238. Marie A. Gillis, Miscouche, 237. Theoph. McLeod, Kensington, 236. Daniel J. Stewart, Georgetown, 236. Alice Webb, Ch'town, 235. Wallace H. Bryenton, Union Road, 235. Bessie McKenzie, Kensington, 235. Anastasia Kelly, Kelly's Cross, 235. Harry Duchemin, Ch'town, 233. John Trainor, Kelly's Cross, 233. Marion A. Keeffe, Brooklyn, Lot 4, 232. Mary E. McInnis, Cherry Grove, 232. Mary Isabel Creed, Georgetown, 231. Arthur J. Matheson, Brackley Point, 230. John W. McLeod, Mount Hope, 229. C. A. McLaure, Bradalbane, 228. John McLeod, Springton, 228. Matilda Squarebriggs, Miscouche, 228. Donald McKinnon, Uigg, 227. Malcolm McLeod, Uigg, 227. Wm. Cruywys, Kingston, 227. Maria J. McIntyre, Fairfield, 226. John P. Smith, Somerset, 225. Janie Cairns, Centreville, 223. Alice C. McIntyre, Fairfield, 223. Jessie R. McLean, Melville, 220. Maggie A. Banahan, Somerset, 217. Daniel Collins, East Wiltshire, 216. Frank Egan, St. Andrew's, 216. Adelaide B. Smith, North Tryon, 216. Chas. E. McDuff, New Glasgow Road, 215. John Matheson, Valleyfield, 215. Colina Currie, Georgetown, 215. Frank Hutcheson, Charlottetown, 215. Geo. W. Parker, Cardigan Bridge, 215. Eliza M. Currie, Grand River, 214. Mary Rogerson, Victoria, 212. Ernest McLeod, Charlottetown, 211. Regina Monaghan, Kelly's Cross, 210. Kenneth McPherson, Uigg, 210. Mary E. McIsaac, St. Peter's Bay, 210. Janet Eliza Sharp, Kensington, 204. Emma Wilson, Hampton, 203. Anastasia Duffy, County Line, 201. Jonathan Birt, Pisquid, 201. Carrie Crossman, North Bedouque, 201. E. Hopgood, Kensington, 200. Lizzie J. Devereaux, New Haven, 200. List of candidates who have gained admission into the Prince of Wales College will appear to-morrow.

Cricket.

On Saturday a cricket match will be played between a team picked from the militia and one of allcomers. This may be looked to as an interesting game. Stumps pitched at three o'clock sharp. The following are the teams:—

Military—Capt. Weeks, Engineer; Lieut. R. V. Longworth, No. 1 Art.; Lieut. Haviland, R. L.; Sergt. Moore, No. 2 Art.; Corporal MacNeill, No. 2 Art.; Gunner Whear, No. 2 Art.; Sapper Martin, Eng.; Sapper Cameron, Eng.; Sapper Leigh, Eng.; Sapper McKinnon, Eng.; Private L. Gregor.

Allcomers—L. H. Davies, T. A. LePage, G. E. Robinson, D. H. Robinson, L. C. DesBrisay, Rev. D. D. Moore, W. Murray, G. Laird, H. Laird, E. Mellish, J. Rendle, N. Rendle.

Admiral Luce Snubbed.

SHARPLY CALLED TO TASK FOR ASKING CAPT. SCOTT QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FISHERIES.

Secretary Whitney recently received from Admiral Luce a report of the answers of Capt. Scott, of the Canadian fishery service, to the Admiral's questions concerning the rights of American fishermen. Mr. Whitney has sent the following despatch to Admiral Luce:— "I assume that your applications to Captain Scott were not for the purpose of obtaining from him an exposition of the law, but to enable our fishermen to know the extent of the Canadian claim, and thus avoid difficulties, if they should choose. This is not quite clear from your report, and it would be better to issue no more circulars and withdraw such as are within your reach. Capt. Scott is not understood to be the agent of his Government for any such purpose as that for which you have employed him; and if he were, the application might more properly be made to our own Government in case a correct statement of the Canadian claim is desired. (Signed) W. C. WHITNEY."

Harry Jordan, of Bangor, fired two shots from a pistol Saturday night at a man whom his wife had asked to walk home with her, as she was afraid to go through the streets alone. Neither shot took effect. Jordan was arrested.

A lost canary flew into the Darlington, (Wis.) Republican office while a compositor was setting the type to advertise it.

Canadian Notes.

A fine steel steamer, christened The Premier, has just been launched at San Francisco for the Canada Pacific Railway service between Victoria and Vancouver. She is said to be a beautiful vessel, measuring 200 feet long and of a 1,000 tons burden. She is fitted with triple expansion engines, and will be used for passenger service only.

Farm and Home, an agricultural journal published at Springfield, Mass., recently asked its Canadian readers for their opinion regarding the annexation of Canada to the United States. In all 910 answers were received, and of these 210 favored annexation and 700 opposed it. The answers classified by provinces are rather curious in their leaning, only 60 Nova Scotians professing a desire to enter the American union, while 620 will have nothing to do with Uncle Sam, and that in the province where secession is the cry of one political party and annexation is openly advocated by several public men, while from Ontario 132 favored and only 70 opposed annexation. These replies, so far as they have any significance, show the sentiment of the people of Canada to be overwhelmingly against any change in the political relations of the Dominion.

There have been four cases involving charges of bribery in connection with the last Dominion elections before courts. In three the offences were alleged against Conservatives; in one against Liberals. In all the Liberals have come out in the worst light. In West Hastings charges of bribery were preferred against prominent Conservatives, and the accuser, confronted with the consequences of his offences, made a humble and public apology withdrawing his words and acknowledging their falsity. In Victoria the petition against Mr. Costigan was dropped, and in York the grand jury threw out a bill presented against Mr. Temple, believing that the charge was not based on truth. That makes three failures so far. The Conservatives did not howl bribery, but in Yarmouth they have sent Mr. Lovitt into private life, with a stain on his political reputation that will injure him as long as he lives.

In its business review of the week the Montreal Herald says:—"We are in receipt of rather better reports, from some sources, of this week's trading, though the continued unprecedently hot, dry weather is having a somewhat depressing effect on trade in general. The country is very much parched for want of rain, and farmers are feeding on bran and mill stuffs altogether to their stock. The hay crop was good, and is well saved, but the after grass has never even sprouted in most districts, though last night's heavy showers will have a good effect. Continued rain, however, while benefitting the grass, would injure the grain crop, which is now ripe and harvest will soon be in full swing. In some districts the crop is undoubtedly injured by the drought, while in others a fair average is expected. On the whole, the yield will probably be below the average."

La Presse says that what used to be wanting to the Canadians residing in the States, who might desire to return, was information. There was no body to tell them anything. They did not know to whom to go to get necessary information. So they stayed where they were. These drawbacks are now going to disappear. The Federal Government has established a permanent office with the exclusive mission of forwarding repatriation. All necessary information will be available at these offices. Emigrant Canadians will be furnished precise reports as to the advantages the country can afford them, according to their tastes or the means at their disposal. A man with some savings from the States will be enabled to invest them very profitably in our fine colonization lands; they will choose these lands according to their funds. La Presse touches upon the repugnance to repatriation evinced by Canadian papers in the States, and says it cannot see what interest these papers can have to run down the country. It is not necessary that they should praise it beyond measure, but let them at least do it justice.

British and Foreign.

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Well may the people of France stand aghast at the financial problem they are called upon to solve. On the 1st of January, 1880, the public debt of France amounted to \$6,200,000,000; on the 1st of February, 1887 it reached \$7,524,000,000. Thus in seven years the debt has been swelled to the tune of \$1,324,000,000—an increase of such fearful proportions as to justify create alarm for the solvency of France.

SIR JOHN

VISITS THE TOWN OF ST. STEPHEN, AND IS RIGHT ROYALLY WELCOMED BY ITS PEOPLE.—THE CITIZENS' ADDRESS AND THE PREMIER'S REPLY.

(Special to the Sun.)

ST. STEPHEN, Aug. 9.—The Premier of Canada honored St. Stephen with his presence for the first time to-day. The whole town turned out to receive him. The party accompanying Sir John consisted of Sir Leonard and Lady Tilley, Miss Tilley, Major Gordon, Mr. Pope, private secretary of Sir John, Masters Herbert and Lemmie Tilley, and Master Lee Street of Fredericton. They arrived about noon by special steamer from St. Andrews. J. D. Chipman accompanied the distinguished visitors from the shiretown and on their arrival conducted them to the coaches in waiting, amid the roaring of cannon, the music of the Citizens' band and the cheering of the enthusiastic populace. On behalf of the citizens, Mr. Chipman, chairman of the reception committee, then read and presented an address.

Sir John's first attempt to reply was drowned in applause and cheers. On their subsidence he said that he need scarcely assure them that he received the address with the greatest pride. He had long sought an opportunity to visit New Brunswick, but the pressure of his official duties had prevented him from doing so for many years. Now the occasion had offered under the most favorable circumstances. He had found a smiling country, and on all sides had seen evidences of the enterprise of the people, of the beneficence of providence in granting a bountiful harvest, and all the signs which attend a happy and contented people. The gratification he felt on receiving the address from the people of St. Stephen was augmented by the fact that it was the expression of all the citizens, irrespective of politics. Canada was a free country, its people lived under free institutions and possessed the right to act according to the dictates of their own consciences. He would be ill-deserving of the name of statesman who would wish to bring all his fellow subjects to his opinion. The allusion to the United States was particularly pleasing to him, for the greater portion of his youth and early manhood had been spent near the border in Ontario. The citizens of the two countries were very nearly the same people, with similar laws and institutions based largely on the constitution of Great Britain. He hoped that the friendly relations which had so long existed between Canada and the United States would ever continue, for a serious disagreement would be a shock to humanity and the civilized world. The evidence of prosperity on every hand in New Brunswick were especially gratifying to him. The people of Ontario were apt to think too much of themselves as residents of the greatest province in the Dominion, and that feeling could only be dissipated by a closer connection between the provinces. He thought he could claim for all the parliaments of Canada since confederation the merit of attempting to bring the different parts of the country together by liberal subsidies to railways. That had been one of the distinctive lines of the policy of the government with which he was connected, and it would be continued with due regard for economy and the public interest. The railway development of New Brunswick was something remarkable, and he hoped that further lines would be established and that St. Stephen and Charlotte County would further share in the practical benefits of the extension. He had heard a little grumbling because of the failure of the shipbuilding industry and the continued depression in the lumber business. There were changes going on but they were largely unavoidable. They were found everywhere and the remedy was to get new fields for labor and capital. He was glad to see that this had been done in New Brunswick, and that many miles, comparing favorably with those in other sections of the Dominion, had been erected. They had the effect of keeping the people at home to assist in developing their own country. St. Stephen had suffered from the depression of the lumber industry, but he had no doubt they would to a still greater extent than heretofore avail themselves of the splendid water powers which they possessed. The progress of the country during the past twenty years had been great, but there was promise of still greater development in the future. To accomplish this work must be done. All could see what had been done in the United States. We should imitate them and there was no reason why the prosperity of Canadians should not equal that of the neighboring republic, as they now equal them in all that makes civilized life enjoyable.

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OUR Fancy Goods Department IS WELL SUPPLIED WITH THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

CUSHIONS, Slippers, Banners, Brackets, Tidies, Cosies, Fender Stools, Foot-stools, Arrasine, Filoselle, Crewel Silks, Embroidery Silks, Washing Silks, Flannel Silks, Marking Cottons, Silk Pompons and Tassels, Chenille and Tinsel, Corals, Novelties in Brass, Pendants and Crescents, Bannerette Stands, Tidy Pins, Appliques, Brigg's Transfer Patterns, Tinsel Corals, a large variety Berlin Wools—all colors, Shetland, Andalusian and Crewel Wool.

KNITTING YARNS, KNITTING YARNS, KNITTING YARNS, The Very Best Makes.

BEER BROS.

Ch'town, August 11, 1887.

Bankrupt Clothing.

Wonderful Bargains for All!

402 SUITS, bought at a sacrifice, will be cleared out at prices that will astonish all.

The natives will get to be surprised, and the only way to do it is to show them our Clothing and tell the price.

All-wool Suits, worth \$10.00 (just think of it) now only \$6.50.

Extra good Worsted Suits, worth \$14.00, now \$10.00.

Coat, Pants and Vest, separate, at tremendous low prices.

Try us, we can do it, and the goods must go.

L. E. PROWSE,

SIGN OF THE GREAT BIG HAT, 74 QUEEN STREET.

Ch'town, August 8, 1887—cod & wky

Muslins, Prints, Gingham, Seersuckers, Black and Colored Cashmeres

REDUCED PRICES.

Men's and Boys' Suits, Linders and Shirts, Straw and Felt Hats.

GEO. E. FULL,

Sign of the LION, Queen Street.

Ch'town, July 13, 1887—cod & wky

HOT WATER.

THIS IS THE DAISY.



THE Cheapest and Best Hot Water Boiler in the market. Only one year since it was patented, and one hundred (100) already in use, giving perfect satisfaction. It can't help it, because the principle upon which it is constructed is as nearly perfect as possible.

Since taking up this branch of business, we have completed several very important contracts, notably our new Dominion Building here, and also the one at Summerside, as well as a number of private residences.

As it is inconvenient to publish many Testimonials in a newspaper advertisement, we have selected two, which we feel will convince our friends that we are the right parties to do this kind of work.

In a very short time we will again be visited by Jack Frost, and those who contemplate making their homes comfortable, with less labor and less cost than by any other means, would do well to send for us to give them estimates at once.

MCKINNON & McLEAN.

TESTIMONIALS.

MESSRS. MCKINNON & McLEAN.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to the Heating Apparatus put into my house by you last fall, I would respectfully state that it has given very great satisfaction.

My house, as you are aware, stands in an isolated and exposed situation, yet during the coldest weather the heat could be regulated to any desirable temperature. My experience leads me to believe that the hot water system of heating, as put in by you, is superior to all other forms of heating I have seen, in its saving of fuel and labor, simplicity of working, cleanliness, and safety from fire, and I hereby recommend it as being the most healthful, comfortable, safe and economical in use. I further wish to express my satisfaction with the manner in which the work was done by you. Yours truly, SAMUEL PROWSE.

Charlotte-town, P. F. L., 21st April, 1887.

MESSRS. MCKINNON & McLEAN.—

DEAR SIRS,—The Hot Water Apparatus which you put into our store and office last fall has given perfect satisfaction. Yours truly, CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, July 23, 1887—1 m 3aw

Auction Sale

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

Good Business Stand, Dwellings, &c, Charlottetown.

I AM instructed to Sell by Auction, on the premises, on

Thursday, the 25th Day of August,

Inst., at the Hour of 12

o'clock, Noon,

All that Valuable Property, situate on the corner of Weymouth and Fitzroy Streets, having a frontage on Weymouth Street of 42 feet, and on Fitzroy Street of 87 feet, being part of Town Lots Nos. 85 and 86 in the 4th hundred, upon which there are three Dwellings or Tenement Houses, besides a Shop on the corner.

This property is splendidly situated for a grocery business, containing a fish and meat store, and offers a rare opportunity to intending purchasers.

Terms easy and made known on application to F. L. Hassard, Solicitor, or to the undersigned.

G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

August 11—ex pat till sale

LIME.

100 Bbls. No. 1 Extra Plastering Lime

IN STORE. HORACE HASZARD, Ch'town, July 16, 1887—2wks cod