

# THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

"This is true Liberty, when Free Born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak freely."—EURIPIDES.

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1888.

VOL. 22.—NO. 148.

## The Daily Examiner

is issued every evening by  
The Examiner Publishing Co  
From their office, corner of Water and  
Great George Streets, Charlottetown,  
Prince Edward Island.

—RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION—  
Six months ..... \$2.50  
Three months ..... 1.25  
One month ..... 50  
Advertising at moderate rates.  
Contracts may be made for monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly advertisements, on application.

### ALMANAC FOR MAY, 1888.

MOON'S CHANGES.  
Last Quarter 2nd day, 7h., 34.6m., p. m., N.  
(below horizon.)  
New Moon 10th day, 9h., 11.0m. p. m., N.W.  
(below horizon.)  
First Quarter 18th day, 7h., 52.6, p. m., S.  
Full Moon 25th day, 9h., 27.6m., a. m., N.W.  
(below horizon.)

D. DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Day's
M	riser	sets	water	len
1 Tuesday	4 50 7	2 0 16	2 28	14 12
2 Wednesday	4 4	1 3	3 42	15
3 Thursday	4 6	1 47	4 55	18
4 Friday	4 7	2 14	6 12	20
5 Saturday	4 5	3 7	7 18	23
6 Sunday	4 4	3 7	8 9	25
7 Monday	4 3	3 26	8 51	28
8 Tuesday	4 1	3 53	9 27	31
9 Wednesday	3 39	4 17	10 1	34
10 Thursday	3 38	4 42	10 34	36
11 Friday	3 37	5 5	11 6	39
12 Saturday	3 35	6 11	11 40	41
13 Sunday	3 34	6 19	morn	44
14 Monday	3 32	7 2	0 15	47
15 Tuesday	3 30	7 53	0 52	49
16 Wednesday	3 29	8 50	1 33	50
17 Thursday	3 27	9 53	2 19	52
18 Friday	3 25	11 0	3 12	55
19 Saturday	3 23	12 0	4 20	57
20 Sunday	3 21	1 23	5 39	59
21 Monday	3 19	2 37	6 57	61
22 Tuesday	3 17	3 54	8 2	63
23 Wednesday	3 15	5 13	8 56	65
24 Thursday	3 13	6 32	9 43	67
25 Friday	3 11	7 49	10 28	69
26 Saturday	3 9	9 11	11 13	71
27 Sunday	3 7	10 11	11 59	73
28 Monday	3 5	11 57	12 42	75
29 Tuesday	3 3	13 42	1 28	77
30 Wednesday	3 1	15 20	2 17	78
31 Thursday	2 59	17 0	3 8	79

**DR. KELLY,**  
Physician and Surgeon,  
OFFICE:  
UPPER QUEEN STREET,  
Four Doors Above Apothecaries' Hall,  
Ch town, March 22, 1888—d 3m eod wky

**L. ARTHUR & CO.,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
Mackerel, Butter, Cheese EGGS  
Poultry, Potatoes, Fruit &  
Vegetables.  
142, 144 Commercial Street,  
BOSTON, MASS.

**B-O-S-T-O-N**  
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 7.25 a. m.  
Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd class; \$9.50, 1st class.  
For tickets and other information apply to  
G. A. SHARP, P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.,  
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.  
May 7, 1888—eod wky

**MORRISON & MUSGRAVE,**  
BROKERS  
—AND—  
Commission Merchants,  
HALIFAX

Consignments of Island produce will receive prompt attention.  
REFERENCERS: Thomas Fyffe, Esq., Cashier Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax; George Macleod, Manager Bank of Nova Scotia Charlottetown.

**WARREN & JONES,**  
TEA MERCHANTS,  
71 EAST CHEAP AND 9 & 14 MINING LANE,  
LONDON, ENGLAND.  
Represented in Canada by MORRISON & MUSGRAVE, Halifax.  
Oct. 24, 1887—

## "PRO AND CON."

We PROclaim to CONvince.

JUDGING from CONSTANT and PROFUSE favors, the PUBLIC CONVICED of the advantages PROVIDED by the CONCENTRATED CONVICENCES of our Establishment.  
To CONFER such benefits, and to PROTECT and PROMOTE our PATRONS' interests, are PROCLIVITIES that CONVINCED the PUBLIC and CONFIRM their CONFIDENCE, albeit they CONFOUND and PROVOKE our CONTESTANTS. With CONSTANCY and PROGRESS for our PROGRAMME, we, as PROPRIETORS, PROPOSE to CONTINUE the CONQUEST.

CONVERSANT with your needs, PROFICIENT by experience, PRODUCING choice goods, and with a BUSINESS SYSTEM of honorable PROCESSES, you will wisely CONCLUDE to CONFINE your orders to this CONCERN.

With CONGRATULATIONS over the past, CONTENTMENT with the present, and CONTEMPLATING with PROFOUND satisfaction the future,

We are, PRO bono publico,  
**MARK WRIGHT & CO.**

Charlottetown, May 11, 1888.

## 1888. ANNOUNCEMENT. 1888.

The Popular Standard-Bred Trotting Stallion

## HERNANDO, 9281,

RECORD 2.37 1-2 ON A HALF-MILE TRACK.

The Fastest Record ever made in a Race on Prince Edward Island.

**BAY STALLION**, 16 hands high, weighing about 1200 lbs. by Gen. T. Withers, Fairlawn Kentucky.  
Sire, Almost, 33, sire of Fanny Witherspoon, 2.161, and 32 others in the 2.30 list, besides 27 sons that have sired trotters, and 10 daughters that have produced trotters.  
Dam, Jenny Clay, by American Clay, 34, sire of the dams of Sir Walter, Jr., 2.181; Garnet, 2.19; Ambassador, 2.21; etc.; 2nd dam by Morgan Rattler, 3rd by Mambrino Chief, 11, 4th by Gano, 5th by Potomac, etc.  
For full Pedigree, History and particulars get Hernando's 1883 Circular.  
HERNANDO has won every competition in which he has ever entered. His stock are famous prize-winners, and sell for higher prices than those of any other horse in Lower Canada.  
By good judges and writers he has been pronounced in comparison with ALL Stallions in Lower Canada,

"The Prince of the Collection," and "The Noblest Roman of them all"

HERNANDO will make the Season of 1888 as follows:

SUMMERSIDE—May 7 to 12; May 25 to June 2; June 11 to 16; June 25 to 30; July 9 to 14 July 23 to 28.

CHARLOTTETOWN—April 30 to May 5; May 21 to 26; June 4 to 9; June 18 to 23; July 2 to 7; July 16 to 21.

TERMS—Twenty-Five Dollars for the Season, or Thirty-Five Dollars to insure.

The above route will be adhered to as closely as health, weather and other conditions will permit. Mares from a distance will be received and cared for at moderate prices. Send for Circular.

W. A. NOONAN, in Charge.  
May 7, 1888—dy 1m wky 3m

## Charlottetown Boot & Shoe Factory.

WITH Improved Premises, Experienced Workmen, New Lasts, Better Leather, we now turn out NEATER, BETTER FITTING AND WEARING BOOTS than ever. Every Pair Warranted.

FOREIGN MAKE.—We import from Canada and the United States the latest styles in Ladies' and Gents' Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Rubbers. Buying in large quantities, for cash, it enables us to sell cheap. You do not require a heavy purse when dealing with us.

## SHOEMAKERS, ATTENTION!

CUSTOM SOLE LEATHER by the Side, 24 cents per lb. Kip, Grain, French Calf, Kid and Goat. Awls, Welts, Shoe Thread, Heel Ink, Dressing, Pegs, Pinners, Hammers, Wax, Bristles, Nails, Eyolets, English Tops, &c. As we have to keep these articles for our own use, and buying them in large quantities, we can afford to sell cheaper than any in the trade.

## GOFF BROS.,

Successors to Dorsey, Goff & Co.  
February 28, 1888—eod & wky

WE OFFER  
Better Value  
—IN—  
BUGGY  
TOPS



Than any other House in Canada.  
—IN STOCK—  
BODIES  
ALL STYLES.

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

## CARRIAGE GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

GENERAL HARDWARE and MILL SUPPLIES.

## NORTON & FENNELL,

City Hardware Store.  
Charlottetown, March 5, 1888.

## THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

### Exhaustive Speech on the Fisheries Treaty

BY HON. SENATOR HOWLAN.  
(Continued.)

Hon. Mr. Howlan—My hon. friend has done either one of two things; he has either attempted to impose upon his own ignorance or to impose upon the ignorance of the House. The hon. gentleman's statement is entirely unleading, because the \$1.50 per ton does not permit an American fishing vessel to come in to catch fish, but to procure ice and bait. It is such ideas as this, spread broadcast over the country, that leads people to wrong conclusions. It seems to be a sort of fixed opinion in the minds of people of this portion of the country, that if a man comes from the Maritime Provinces he must necessarily know all about the fish and the fisheries. On the same principle, a man who lives near a court-house would be supposed to have a good knowledge of law, or near a college of medicine he must be a doctor. My hon. friend says in the first place that the Americans do not want the inshore fisheries at all, and will not pay a license to acquire the privilege. In the next breath he tells us that an American fishing vessel can be paid of \$120 license fee come into our inshore fisheries and secure a cargo worth \$1,200.

Hon. Mr. Power—My hon. friend persists in stating that I said the United States fishermen would go inside of the limit for those fish. I did not say so. What I meant was that the American fisherman after getting his bait would take his purse seine outside of the limit and get his 600 barrels.

Hon. Mr. Howlan—I will read the hon. gentleman's words again. (Quotation from Official Report read again.) It is just on such statements as this that I found with the treaty. But we were told also that we would have a great source of trouble and annoyance if we allowed those vessels inside of the three mile limit at all, and would it be believed that the gentleman was liberal in his views and ideas—he would not allow the vessel inside of the three mile limit if the captain was dead or had sunk on board—not on any consideration. He would send a vessel from the straits of Canoe to Boston without bread or light or matches on board. When these facts were brought to the notice of the Canadian Government they did what they should do under the circumstances. But does not American fishermen going to our ports to buy supplies leave money among the people of the Maritime Provinces? Does it not necessarily lead to giving work to some of our foreign ships for the carrying of salt, and to our trades-people the making of barrels and other articles of commerce?

Hon. Mr. Dever—If the treaty for the last seventy years was virtually worth nothing, how does it come that the Americans were not permitted to enjoy those privileges?

Hon. Mr. Howlan—My hon. friend asks me if the treaty was worth nothing for the last seventy years, why were the Americans not permitted to enjoy these fisheries?

Hon. Mr. Dever—You said this treaty had nothing in it for the Americans, and yet for seventy years the Americans were excluded from our fisheries under it.

Hon. Mr. Howlan—Then why do you complain of the treaty if there is nothing in it? Hon. Mr. Dever—I say there is something in it. I made a note where the hon. gentleman said the treaty is worth nothing and that consequently we are giving nothing away. If we are giving nothing away, why were the Americans excluded for seventy years from privileges which were worth nothing?

Hon. Mr. Howlan—We were told another thing which was very fully answered by the hon. gentleman from Richmond—with regard to the allegation that we were offered in 1886 that which we accepted in 1888. That was by a gentleman who was a member of the Government when the Halifax convention took place. He was a very influential member of that Government—the Secretary of State through whom all the correspondence came, and Mr. Davies of the other House, and Mr. Doutré, the celebrated counsel on behalf of the Government, and if they could then have got this concession that they were contending for we all told they did not accept it? We were long there were hundreds and thousands of cases of harsh and cruel treatment under this treaty. One would think that the people of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island were all turned out and drilled and equipped with guns at every port, in every harbor, and along the shores for the purpose of shooting American fishermen. I have no doubt that the tales told by the hon. gentleman from Ottawa will go broadcast through Ontario and people who read it will say what a terrible people they are down in Nova Scotia. There were, Senator Scott said in the Senate the other day, hundreds and thousands of people were ill-treated on the coast of Nova Scotia, and it was not gainsayed in the Senate. Then they take the hon. gentleman's statement in contradiction of the treatment of Canadian fishermen in the United States, that there were no seizures of Canadian vessels in American harbors, and no harshness. It is just about two years ago that a fishing smack belonging somewhere about Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, having made a good catch of mackerel on the outside fishery ground, sailed for Portland and opened up her hatches, and was doing a thriving business. By twelve o'clock the same day the vessel was seized and the mackerel confiscated. She was reporting to the customs that you can go into any port in the United States and evade the customs laws is absurd. All I can say is that I have gone in there in a vessel and the anchor was hardly down before the customs officer was on board. I remember the first time I went to Boston we were anchored in a wrong place, and \$400 of a fine was demanded of us. We are told that that is nothing at all, but these cruel barbarians down in the Maritime Provinces who rob, shoot and destroy are the ones who are guilty of all this cruelty. Then the hon. gentleman referred to the memorial of 1870 from Prince Edward Island, which I signed, and very properly at the time. They were my opinions at the time, and are my opinions now, namely: the freest intercourse should be afforded to American fishing vessels. In 1870 Prince Edward Island was

## "ALL RIGHT."

ALL RIGHT will be in Charlottetown EVERY THURSDAY during the season, and remain till Ten o'clock the following Saturday. He will be at County Line EVERY WEDNESDAY, from One o'clock until Five, and at Cape Traverse every Wednesday night.  
NEWTON LEE.  
April 23, 1888.

## RARE OPPORTUNITY.

A First-Class Family Residence  
—WITH—  
Outbuildings, Garden, Vinery, Orchard, Pasture Lots, &c.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his well-known Residence, situated on Lot No. 4, in the Royalty of Charlottetown, containing over 7 acres.  
DWELLING.

The Dwelling House is very commodious, with lofty rooms, and contains Dining and Drawing Rooms, Breakfast Room and Office, large Hall, eight Bedrooms, Kitchen, Pantry and Scullery. The Cellar (the full size of House and Kitchen) is seven feet deep, dry, and plastered overhead. A Hot Water Apparatus has just been put in, which warms Hall, Kitchen and five Bedrooms. A never-failing Well of excellent water has recently been fitted with a new Force Pump. The House is substantially built, easily warmed in winter, and as good as new.

OUTBUILDINGS.  
The Outbuildings comprise Barn and Stable, Hay Barn, Coach House, Joiner's Shop, Tool-house, Granary, Root House, Ice House, &c.

LANDS.  
A well stocked Fruit and Kitchen Garden of half an acre, under fence; a Vineyard capable of producing 30 lbs. of the choicest Grapes; an Orchard of 14 acres, stocked with the best varieties of Apples, Pears and Plums, and thoroughly drained with drain pipe; two Pasture Lots in a good state of cultivation, containing over 41 acres.

This desirable Property is admirably suited as a residence for a professional man, having all the advantages of pure air, freedom from dust, and not amenable to city taxes, yet within ten minutes' walk of the business part of the city.  
For further particulars apply to WILLIAM DODD, Esq., Charlottetown, or to the owner.  
WM. HEARD  
The Cedars, April 6, 1888—2aw

## 1888

## BOSTON DIRECT,

—BY THE—  
Boston, Halifax and Prince Edward Island Steamship Line.

## THE ONLY DIRECT LINE WITHOUT CHANGE.

## Charlottetown to Boston.

THE staunch and commodious Steamships CARROLL and WORCESTER, having been thoroughly refurbished and put into first-class condition in every particular, will, during the Season of 1888, run as follows, commencing with  
The Carroll, on Saturday, 5th May.

One of these vessels will leave Boston for Charlottetown every SATURDAY, at noon; and Charlottetown for Boston every THURSDAY, at 6 o'clock, p. m.  
Excellent Passenger Accommodation! Low Rates!  
FARES—First-class Passage Berth in well-furnished Cabin, \$5.50; Steerage Berth, \$3.50. Lowest rates for Freight, which is always carefully handled.

CARVELL BROTHERS,  
Agents, Charlottetown.  
HARRISON LORING,  
Managing Director and Treasurer,  
Lewis Wharf, Boston.  
Ch'town, May 3, 1888—pat sum jour

## NOTICE.

ALL AMOUNTS due the estate of HARRIS & STEWART must be paid at once to the undersigned, at the office of the London House, or they will be sued for.  
F. W. MOORE, Assignee.  
Ch town, March 29, 1888.

## THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

### Exhaustive Speech on the Fisheries Treaty

BY HON. SENATOR HOWLAN.  
(Continued.)

Hon. Mr. Howlan—My hon. friend has done either one of two things; he has either attempted to impose upon his own ignorance or to impose upon the ignorance of the House. The hon. gentleman's statement is entirely unleading, because the \$1.50 per ton does not permit an American fishing vessel to come in to catch fish, but to procure ice and bait. It is such ideas as this, spread broadcast over the country, that leads people to wrong conclusions. It seems to be a sort of fixed opinion in the minds of people of this portion of the country, that if a man comes from the Maritime Provinces he must necessarily know all about the fish and the fisheries. On the same principle, a man who lives near a court-house would be supposed to have a good knowledge of law, or near a college of medicine he must be a doctor. My hon. friend says in the first place that the Americans do not want the inshore fisheries at all, and will not pay a license to acquire the privilege. In the next breath he tells us that an American fishing vessel can be paid of \$120 license fee come into our inshore fisheries and secure a cargo worth \$1,200.

Hon. Mr. Power—My hon. friend persists in stating that I said the United States fishermen would go inside of the limit for those fish. I did not say so. What I meant was that the American fisherman after getting his bait would take his purse seine outside of the limit and get his 600 barrels.

Hon. Mr. Howlan—I will read the hon. gentleman's words again. (Quotation from Official Report read again.) It is just on such statements as this that I found with the treaty. But we were told also that we would have a great source of trouble and annoyance if we allowed those vessels inside of the three mile limit at all, and would it be believed that the gentleman was liberal in his views and ideas—he would not allow the vessel inside of the three mile limit if the captain was dead or had sunk on board—not on any consideration. He would send a vessel from the straits of Canoe to Boston without bread or light or matches on board. When these facts were brought to the notice of the Canadian Government they did what they should do under the circumstances. But does not American fishermen going to our ports to buy supplies leave money among the people of the Maritime Provinces? Does it not necessarily lead to giving work to some of our foreign ships for the carrying of salt, and to our trades-people the making of barrels and other articles of commerce?

Hon. Mr. Dever—If the treaty for the last seventy years was virtually worth nothing, how does it come that the Americans were not permitted to enjoy those privileges?

Hon. Mr. Howlan—My hon. friend asks me if the treaty was worth nothing for the last seventy years, why were the Americans not permitted to enjoy these fisheries?

Hon. Mr. Dever—You said this treaty had nothing in it for the Americans, and yet for seventy years the Americans were excluded from our fisheries under it.

Hon. Mr. Howlan—Then why do you complain of the treaty if there is nothing in it? Hon. Mr. Dever—I say there is something in it. I made a note where the hon. gentleman said the treaty is worth nothing and that consequently we are giving nothing away. If we are giving nothing away, why were the Americans excluded for seventy years from privileges which were worth nothing?

Hon. Mr. Howlan—We were told another thing which was very fully answered by the hon. gentleman from Richmond—with regard to the allegation that we were offered in 1886 that which we accepted in 1888. That was by a gentleman who was a member of the Government when the Halifax convention took place. He was a very influential member of that Government—the Secretary of State through whom all the correspondence came, and Mr. Davies of the other House, and Mr. Doutré, the celebrated counsel on behalf of the Government, and if they could then have got this concession that they were contending for we all told they did not accept it? We were long there were hundreds and thousands of cases of harsh and cruel treatment under this treaty. One would think that the people of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island were all turned out and drilled and equipped with guns at every port, in every harbor, and along the shores for the purpose of shooting American fishermen. I have no doubt that the tales told by the hon. gentleman from Ottawa will go broadcast through Ontario and people who read it will say what a terrible people they are down in Nova Scotia. There were, Senator Scott said in the Senate the other day, hundreds and thousands of people were ill-treated on the coast of Nova Scotia, and it was not gainsayed in the Senate. Then they take the hon. gentleman's statement in contradiction of the treatment of Canadian fishermen in the United States, that there were no seizures of Canadian vessels in American harbors, and no harshness. It is just about two years ago that a fishing smack belonging somewhere about Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, having made a good catch of mackerel on the outside fishery ground, sailed for Portland and opened up her hatches, and was doing a thriving business. By twelve o'clock the same day the vessel was seized and the mackerel confiscated. She was reporting to the customs that you can go into any port in the United States and evade the customs laws is absurd. All I can say is that I have gone in there in a vessel and the anchor was hardly down before the customs officer was on board. I remember the first time I went to Boston we were anchored in a wrong place, and \$400 of a fine was demanded of us. We are told that that is nothing at all, but these cruel barbarians down in the Maritime Provinces who rob, shoot and destroy are the ones who are guilty of all this cruelty. Then the hon. gentleman referred to the memorial of 1870 from Prince Edward Island, which I signed, and very properly at the time. They were my opinions at the time, and are my opinions now, namely: the freest intercourse should be afforded to American fishing vessels. In 1870 Prince Edward Island was

## Our Book Table.

The Century Magazine for May, contains a valuable article on the Exile system, across the Russian frontier by George Kennan, illustrated from sketches and photos taken in Siberia, and has a map. It is the beginning of a series of papers upon Siberia, as formerly promised by the publishers, which, once completed, will give an exhaustive account of the heartless system by which Russia colonizes her inhospitable winter lands. The preface—illustrative of "they have marched away into Siberia," very effectually furnishes the first thrill of horror. A good love story follows, by way of antidote, we suppose, and somewhat humanises the feelings again; but, after all, the contrast only makes the blackness of Russia's obliterations of the family tie, a little blacker. Sherriff's work on a Ranch, is an interesting sketch of the wild West doings of the present decade. A strong contribution to the literature that has grown out of "the late unpleasantness" between the North and South, treats on the Border States with considerable vigor. The personality of Leo XIII., in connection with the recent rescript on Home Rule, will be read with interest; but a greater attraction will be found in the article that comes next, as it informs would-be Militants about the chances of being hit in Battle. The Liar (part I in this number, the conclusion to follow in the June number.) Our Foods and Beverages, open Letters and Topics of the Time, make up even without the excellent verses scattered about, an excellent May meal. The Magazine is published by The Century Company of printers, who issue it from Union Square, New York city.

The report, pamphlet and fourth annual catalogue of the so-called "school of the expression," shows a new departure in voice training. It is important enough to have been detached from the university, and has been made a separate school, the great aim of which is to develop the speaking voice in all its phases, especially with a view of improving the qualities of the American voice; to secure ease in the use of the voice in conversation, as well as upon the platform; to develop the artistic nature so as to secure harmony and practical power to use knowledge and express thought to others; to lead to the study of the phenomena of voice, and the whole action of the body in relation to the mind, carefully and scientifically; and to elevate as far as possible all forms of mind training. We perceive here a grand opportunity for our own aspirants to rhetorical honors, who can address the Dean, S. S. Curry, Ph. D. Hotel Berkshire, 192 Dartmouth Street, Boston Mass.

The Canadian Church Magazine and Mission News for May, has come to hand, full of good things and overflowing with instruction. If we selected the subject that specially interested us, it would be a continued paper on Missionary Work in Cold Regions, by the assistant Priest of St. Peter's here, the Rev. Fred. E. J. Lloyd; but the whole contents commends itself to every intelligent reader. The magazine is only one dollar per year and can be procured from Dr. Mackenzie, Hamilton, Ont.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain; and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind. [April 1, '88.

TO THE DEAF.—A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy will send a description of it, FREE to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 30 St. John Street, Montreal. 4—114